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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1849.

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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1849.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

General Condition of the United Kingdom at the commencement of the Year 1849—*State of Trade and Agriculture—Continued Distress and Insubordination in Ireland—Parliament is opened by the Queen in Person on the* 1st *of February—Her Majesty's Speech—Debates on the Address, which is moved in the House of Lords by Lord Bruce, and seconded by Lord Bateman—Speech of Lord Brougham—Lord Beaumont and the Earl of Winchelsea—Lord Stanley moves an Amendment stating the dissatisfaction of the House with the state of Foreign Relations, and alluding to the existing depression of Agriculture—The Marquis of Lansdowne vindicates the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the Government—Remarks of the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Yarborough, and Duke of Argyll—The Duke of Wellington declares himself opposed to the Amendment—On a Division the Address is carried by* 52 *against* 50—*In the House of Commons it is moved by Lord Harry Vane, and seconded by Mr. E. Bunbury—Mr. Disraeli enters at length into the Foreign and Commercial Policy of the Government, and moves an Amendment similar to that of Lord Stanley—Mr. H. Grattan also moves an Amendment relative to Irish Affairs—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Fagan, and other Members—Mr. Grattan's Amendment is rejected by a very large Majority—The Debate on Mr. Disraeli's Amendment being adjourned is resumed by Mr. Stafford, followed by Sir W. Somerville, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. Milnes, Lord Mandeville, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Bankes, and Lord Palmerston—After a Division on*

the Question of Adjournment the Amendment is withdrawn, and the Address agreed to—Discussion revived on bringing up the Report—Amendments again moved by Mr. Hume, but afterwards withdrawn—New Sessional Orders proposed by Lord John Russell—Alterations in the Practice of Parliament—Proposal by Mr. Gibson to limit Speeches, with certain exceptions, to One Hour—It is opposed by Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel—Supported by Mr. Cobden—Motion rejected by 96 *to* 64.

THERE was little in the aspect of public affairs at the commencement of the Parliamentary Session of 1849 which requires introductory remark. The condition of the country could neither be described as positively prosperous, nor as decidedly the reverse. The commercial and manufacturing interests were rallying, but had not as yet effectually revived from the prostration occasioned by the commercial crisis of 1847, and the shock of foreign revolutions in 1848. The drain of railway investments, to which the capital of the country was so largely pledged, continued to exercise a depressing effect, which was aggravated by a general want of confidence in the management of those vast undertakings. The landed interest was in a dissatisfied and uneasy state, from anticipations of the great change in the commercial policy of the country, which was to come into full effect at the commencement of the present year; but, as yet, the unfavourable consequences foreboded by that class of the community had not been practically felt. The circumstances of Ireland appeared still full of gloom and difficulty. The poor rate was operating in particular districts with extreme pressure upon the already encumbered estates of the proprietors, while at the same time the inefficiency of the law to cope with the overwhelming amount of distress that the late calamities had induced was painfully apparent. The necessity for fresh legislation to effect the double object of facilitating the transfer of the land, and of rescuing the poor from starvation, could no longer be disputed. Although the insurrectionary movement which had caused the Government so much trouble in the preceding summer was now allayed, a turbulent and lawless spirit still prevailed to some extent among the population. With this exception, the internal tranquillity of the kingdom was undisturbed. These and other subjects, which at the commencement of the Session chiefly engaged the attention of the public, will be found noticed in the Speech addressed by Her Majesty to Parliament, which was opened by her in person on the 2nd of February. The Queen's Speech was as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"The period being arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of your important duties.

"It is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that, both in the north and in the south of Europe, the contending parties have consented to a suspension of arms for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace.

"The hostilities carried on in the Island of Sicily were attended

with circumstances so revolting, that the British and French Admirals were impelled by motives of humanity to interpose, and to stop the further effusion of blood.

" I have availed myself of the interval thus obtained to propose, in conjunction with France, to the King of Naples, an arrangement calculated to produce a permanent settlement of affairs in Sicily. The negotiation on these matters is still pending.

" It has been my anxious endeavour, in offering my good offices to the various contending powers, to prevent the extension of the calamities of war, and to lay the foundations for lasting and honourable peace. It is my constant desire to maintain with all Foreign States the most friendly relations.

" As soon as the interests of the public service will permit, I shall direct the papers connected with these transactions to be laid before you.

" A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjaub, and the Governor-General of India has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents. But the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturbances.

" I again commend to your attention the restrictions imposed on commerce by the Navigation Laws.

" If you shall find that these laws are in whole or in part unnecessary for the maintenance of our maritime power, while they fetter trade and industry, you will no doubt deem it right to repeal or modify their provisions.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—*

" I have directed the Estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you; they will be framed with the most anxious attention to a wise economy.

" The present aspect of affairs has enabled me to make large reductions on the Estimates of last year.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,—*

" I observe with satisfaction that this portion of the United Kingdom has remained tranquil amidst the convulsions which have disturbed so many parts of Europe.

" The insurrection in Ireland has not been renewed, but a spirit of disaffection still exists, and I am compelled, to my great regret, to ask for a continuance, for a limited time, of those powers which in the last Session you deemed necessary for the preservation of the public tranquillity.

" I have great satisfaction in stating that commerce is reviving from those shocks which, at the commencement of last Session, I had to deplore.

" The condition of the manufacturing districts is likewise more encouraging than it has been for a considerable period.

" It is also gratifying to me to observe that the state of the revenue is one of progressive improvement.

" I have to lament, however, that another failure in the potato crop has caused very severe distress in some parts of Ireland.

" The operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland

will probably be a subject of your inquiry, and any measures by which those laws may be beneficially amended, and the condition of the people may be improved, will receive my cordial assent.

"It is with pride and thankfulness that I advert to the loyal spirit of my people, and that attachment to our institutions which has animated them during a period of commercial difficulty, deficient production of food, and political revolution.

"I look to the protection of Almighty God for favour in our continued progress, and I trust that you will assist me in upholding the fabric of the constitution, founded as it is upon the principles of freedom and of justice."

The usual Address was moved in both Houses, but did not meet with the unanimity which might have been expected from the cautious generality with which it was framed. The agricultural party were not inclined to allow the implied testimony in favour of the free-trade measures which the Royal Speech contained, to pass unchallenged, and amendments were proposed by them in both Houses. The Address was moved in the House of Lords by Lord Bruce. After sympathizing with the gratification expressed in Her Majesty's Speech at the state of our foreign relations, the noble Lord proceeded to congratulate the House on the prospect of an increased revenue and a decreased expenditure. Adverting to Ireland, he remarked, that while it was the duty of the Mover of the Address last year to predict a coming storm, it was now his more pleasurable task to remind their Lordships that the tempest had passed over, though it was still necessary to continue for a time the precautionary measures called for by the state of public feeling in that island. The noble Lord then pronounced a feeling panegyric upon the late Lord George Bentinck and Lord Auckland, and concluded by moving an Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech. Lord Bateman briefly seconded the address.

Lord Brougham said, that though he thought Lord Bruce had depicted the improvement in our commercial condition in rather too glowing terms, and that he had taken too rose-coloured a view of the state of the finances, he was ready to admit that so far the condition of the country was satisfactory. Her Majesty was made to speak in terms of gratulation of proposed reductions, but he thought it his duty to take his stand in the outset against the agitation which had commenced a crusade against the landed interest; and, although himself a conscientious friend to free trade, he felt bound to resist such attempts.

He went into figures to show that land has no exemption from a due share of public burdens. In the reign of William and Mary, personal property paid sixteen times as much as it did at present, and there had ever since been a steady and continuous reduction of the charges to which personal property was liable. Some gentlemen, indeed, denied that the land paid the bulk of the poor rates, because they paid poor rates upon their factories. What of that?—they paid as landowners. Suppose the rent of a factory to be 1000*l.* a year, and the profits made in that factory to be 30,000*l.* a year, which of the two sums formed the

basis on which the poor rates were calculated? — most assuredly the 1000*l.* a year. What pretence, then, was there for saying that personal property contributed to the poor rates as largely as did the landed interest? These manufacturers perhaps did not tell the world that they manufactured other things besides cotton twist; but every one who knew anything of them well knew that they manufactured paupers—where the land produced one pauper, manufacturers created half-a-dozen.

He doubted the good faith of those who insisted on the reduction of the Army and Navy. His noble and illustrious friend the Duke of Wellington always desired to reduce the Army to the smallest possible limits that were necessary for the defence of our honour and our possessions. Now, looking at the state of Europe, Lord Brougham saw no reason whatever for saying that any large reductions in the Army or the Navy could be safely effected. Since the last meeting of Parliament there was every reason to feel that the defences of the country ought to be strengthened. From north to south — from Schleswig-Holstein to the foot of Italy—in Hungary, Croatia, Vienna, Piedmont, Venice, Sicily — there had been nothing to abate the apprehension of war. There had been not exactly a suspension of hostilities, but a suspension of warlike operations. France, no doubt, was crippled in her resources, her Government overwhelmed with embarrassments; but it did not follow that she had no mind for war. France might not on this or that particular day declare war; but still her Government might be driven by popular feeling to do things which might render war inevitable. Such things had been heard of before now as a general declaration of war against all crowned heads, and an assurance of support to all nations who might rise in opposition to their rulers. But with respect to France the question was, would the present Government last—would the existing peace remain unbroken? Within the last three weeks he had heard a member of the late Provisional Government in France say, that so far from there being any stability in the present state of things in France, there was not a Republican to be found in the whole country: therefore no one could attempt to deny the possibility of a restoration of the monarchy giving peace to France and to Europe. That doubtless would come sooner or later, but it might be long before it came; and such was the extent of the self-conceit of mankind, such the nature and amount of human frailty, that it became no easy matter to induce a nation to retrace its footsteps, and much time might elapse before such a consummation could be brought about. Let them only look at the late Presidential election, which would perhaps give them some idea of the strength of parties in that country. One-third or one-quarter of those who returned Louis Napoleon voted also in favour of Ledru-Rollin or Raspail. They were supporters of the Republique Rouge, the Jacobin Republic; they were of the same character as the men of 1792, 1793, and 1794: such politicians cared nothing for the state of the finances; they could resort to assignats; they could use the sponge

and wipe off the national debt, and so go to war in the manner of the earlier Republicans.

Glancing at other foreign topics, Lord Brougham declared that England was especially bound not to forget her ancient alliance with Austria, a state which had a common interest with us, and never came in conflict with us. There was also that other great empire —Russia—the impregnable position of which formed a most valuable counterpoise to the dissemination of Republican doctrines.

As for Ireland, he would not say that it might not be necessary to continue the new law for a season, but he wished it were possible at the same time to bestow on that country the inestimable privilege of lawyers who understood their business. He was glad that the Government had not congratulated the country on the so-called successes of the British arms in the Punjaub, for if the nation were thankful for them, it could only be on the Christian principle that reverses should be received with thankfulness, as coming from the Divine hand. In conclusion, he would only say that a real cause for congratulation was to be found in the fact that the commercial crisis had passed away; and he hoped that our merchants and manufacturers would not forget in the day of prosperity the lessons which the speculative classes had been taught, by bitter experience, of the miseries of over-trading.

Lord Beaumont thought Lord Brougham had attached too great importance to the maintenance of friendly relations between Austria and Great Britain, and warmly defended the line pursued by France and England with regard to the Sicilians, who had been treated with great barbarity by the Neapolitans.

The Earl of Winchilsea thought that a reduction in our naval and military establishments would be fatal to the empire, and declared that the Ministers must be quite infatuated who could think of proposing such absurd economy.

Lord Stanley could not help remarking on the want of judgment which the Ministry had displayed in concocting a Speech in which scarce a single paragraph was not open to hostile criticism. In the first place, there was great exaggeration as to the increased prosperity of the country, which, after all, had shown very slight symptoms of revival. Again, for the first time in his Parliamentary experience, Her Majesty was unable to say, "that she continued to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly relations;" all that the speech was able to say was, that it was Her Majesty's "constant desire to maintain the most friendly relations with all Foreign States." He was glad to hear that such was the desire of the Government, for he had hitherto thought that the constant desire of Her Majesty's advisers had been to embroil us in the affairs of every Foreign State. In Spain a British Envoy intermeddled, and was expelled with insult. Austria was so disgusted at the unfriendly attitude of England, that she had not thought it worth while to signify by a special Envoy to the Court of St. James's the accession of her new Emperor. In Italy we had interfered, and the consequence had been a prolonged civil war between the King of Naples and his revolted subjects

in Sicily, when, if we had not plagued that Monarch with our advice and assistance, the quarrel would have been long since settled. In short, the state of our relations with almost every European Power was unsatisfactory, if not unfriendly. There, was, it was true, one great exception, and that was France; but the reason why we were on good terms with that country was simply because we had abstained from meddling with her internal affairs. As for the Punjaub, the state of our armies in that part of India was not such as to entitle us to look forward to being able to reduce our military establishments. The temper of Ireland was anything but satisfactory, and a long course of colonial oppression had converted some of the most loyal into the most disaffected subjects of the British Crown. In the face of all these causes for alarm, he was astounded at the audacity with which the Ministers had made Her Majesty declare that the aspect of affairs was such as to enable them to effect large reductions in the Estimates. (*Loud cries of* "Hear, hear.") "I venture to state, openly and fearlessly," continued the noble Lord, "that it is not the aspect of affairs abroad or in Ireland, but the aspect of affairs in another place, which has induced the Government to make reductions. I believe that they have no alternative but to do as they are ordered. I believe it is possible to effect some reductions in the civil departments of the army, ordnance, and navy. I also think that large reductions may be made by checking the abuses which exist in the administration and management of the dockyards. But the greatest security we could obtain for having the work well done in the dockyards would be the passing of an enactment to deprive all persons employed in those yards from voting for Members of Parliament. I have heard at least twenty naval officers express an opinion that until persons employed in the dockyards shall be prevented from voting for Members of Parliament, it will be impossible to exercise efficient control over the work performed in those establishments. If reductions can be effected, in God's name let them be made; and, although one may wonder why such a course has been so long delayed, I will applaud the Government which shall economize without prejudice to the permanent interests of the empire. But when the country is in a position which requires that she should have all her resources and powers at hand, I cannot concur with those who, for the sake of economy, would largely diminish the naval and military forces of the country. ("Hear, hear!") I observe it is announced that the Government intends in the course of the present session to take some steps with reference to the amendment of the law for the relief of the poor in Ireland. A more important subject cannot engage the attention of the Government. I understand the Irish Poor Law is to become the subject of further inquiry. Now, without undervaluing the labours of a committee of either House of Parliament, my opinion is, that if the Government mean to lay before the committee a clear statement of the amendments which they intend to propose in the law, and ask the committee merely to occupy themselves with the details, they will obtain the cheerful and candid co-operation of

both parties in Parliament; but if it be the object of the Government to throw the whole question before a committee in order that they may inquire into that which has already been inquired into, *usque ad nauseam* — more particularly when there is a department of the Government actually charged with the superintendence of this law and nothing else, which is able from its position to obtain more accurate information than any committee can; and when, too, we have a Lord Lieutenant who, I am glad to declare, discharges the duties of his high station in a praiseworthy manner to men of all parties, and is willing to receive their suggestions and advice—then, I say that Ministers will shrink from the responsibility which properly belongs to them and will betray their duty to their sovereign and their country." (*Cheers.*) Lord Stanley then went on to say that he could not join in congratulating Her Majesty upon the state of the country. True, the panic of 1847 had passed away, but Ministers were about to check the very improvement of which they boasted. The increase in the revenue of the preceding year had chiefly accrued from the import-duty on foreign corn. Another significant fact in the revenue-tables was a diminution in the Property Tax to the extent of 100,000*l.*: that sum indicated a loss of British capital thirty-three times greater than itself; it followed that the country had in the last year sustained a loss of capital to the amount of 3,300,000*l.* There was little reason to boast of prosperity in manufactures. It appeared from a document issued on the authority of the Board of Trade, that in 1848 the exports of the six principal articles of British industry—namely, cotton, woollen, linen, silk, hardware, and earthenware—exhibited a diminution, as compared with 1847, of no less than 4,000,000*l.* sterling, and as compared with 1846, of 5,000,200*l.* They were accustomed to test the condition of the middle and lower classes by the amount of deposits in the savings-banks: he (Lord Stanley) had conversed with several noble Lords connected with different parts of the country, and they one and all declared that the withdrawal of deposits from the savings-banks during the past year had greatly exceeded that of the preceding year: in Manchester alone the excess of withdrawals had amounted to 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* Ministers themselves could not deny that the agricultural and West India interests were labouring under deep depression; yet they passed by those interests! He had predicted that the imports of foreign corn would bring down British corn to 45*s.*: the price at that moment was 45*s.* and a fraction: if those prices continue, it was impossible that agriculture could be continued with profit to the farmer; and the loss must eventually fall on the labourer. Were Ministers aware that, in spite of those low prices that were to bring universal plenty and contentment, there were, especially in the southern counties, a larger amount of vagrancy, a greater prevalence of mendicancy, a larger number of able-bodied agricultural labourers thrown on the poor rates; and did they know that the poor rates, pressing exclusively on the land, were becoming a more intolerable burden, than for many years past? If such were the case, it was not honest to sink the fact.

Lord Stanley concluded his speech by moving the insertion at

the end of the paragraph in Her Majesty's Speech, "that the state of the revenue is one of progressive improvement," the following words:—

"We regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your Majesty, that neither your Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers, nor the state of the revenue, nor the condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests, are such as to entitle us to address you in the language of congratulation; but that a large portion of the agricultural and colonial interests of the empire are labouring under a state of progressive depression calculated to excite serious apprehension and anxiety."

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in a speech of considerable length, defended the Ministerial policy against Lord Stanley's aspersions. He entered at large into the questions of foreign affairs which that noble Lord had adverted to, vindicating the measures of intervention which the British Government had adopted. He contended that Lord Palmerston had not interfered between Austria and Sardinia, or Naples and Sicily, without express invitation from both sides in each dispute.

He cited an old despatch by Lord Castlereagh, declaring that a change in the system of Sicily inimical to the freedom and happiness of the inhabitants "must be resisted;" and he explained that in the latter stages of the Sicilian contest, the British and French admirals had interfered to stop the most wanton and barbarous atrocities. Messina was bombarded after the white flag had been exhibited, and soldiers were landed to destroy the suburbs after the town had surrendered. The admirals saw not merely soldiers killed, forts destroyed, and houses demolished, but they saw the lame, the sick, and the infirm, taken from the hospitals and butchered; women who had taken refuge in churches were in those churches violated and murdered; and people were dragged from cottages on which the white flag was flying, and were killed upon the road near the seashore, or were slain in their attempts to escape; and the admirals were prompted by feelings of humanity to interfere in order to terminate such atrocities. Sir William Parker avowed the responsibility of that intervention; but, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, Lord Lansdowne desired to share that responsibility.

Respecting Schleswig-Holstein, the negotiations had advanced, not speedily, but satisfactorily. By the assistance of Prussia, and by the partial intervention of Sweden, Russia, and other Powers, the conflicting and difficult pretensions in which this collision originated had, by degrees, to a certain extent been withdrawn or disappeared; and there was every prospect that a satisfactory arrangement would be concluded.

Lord Stanley's memory had deceived him in supposing that the insult to the British representative at Madrid had not been noticed: the Spanish Minister was directed to leave the British Court.

As to the Irish Poor Law, Lord Lansdowne was decidedly of opinion that the law required some revision; and he hoped that the inquiry which it was proposed to institute on the subject would be brought to as speedy a termination as possible. Before the House

adjourned, he would lay on the table a despatch from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The improved condition of commerce was attested by the increase in the number of cotton-mills, in the employment of hands, and in the demand for manufactures. At a future time Lord Lansdowne would lay before the House details which would show that there had been a solid improvement in the revenue independently of the corn-duties. He believed it would be found that, putting aside the corn-duties altogether, there had been an increase of 200,000*l.* in the Customs in the course of the last year. He had been informed yesterday that there had been a considerable increase of deposits in the Westminster Provident Institution; he believed the same would be found to be the case with the savings banks; and he sincerely trusted that the commencing prosperity, of which there were such evident signs, would be of a permanent character.

The Duke of Richmond declared his strong opposition to the Ministerial policy, especially to the proposed reductions in the army and navy. He expressed his confidence that the system of protection to agriculture must be soon re-established.

The Earl of Yarborough, although hitherto an opponent to Corn-Law Repeal, disclaimed all intention of joining in an agitation to restore protection.

The Duke of Argyll defended the free-trade measures against the imputation of failure; he thought the present prices were those of a transition state.

The Duke of Wellington briefly declared his reasons for voting against the Amendment.

He wished that nothing should be done to throw the least difficulty or impediment in the way of Her Majesty's Government in carrying on our foreign relations, or that any steps should be taken which could give the least ground for any belief that the responsible advisers of the Crown were not supported by the public opinion of this country. The promise to produce the documents relieved his mind from anxiety, because it afforded the best grounds for postponing these questions.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For Lord Stanley's Amendment	50
Against it	52
Majority for Ministers .	2

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Lord Harry Vane and seconded by Mr. E. Bunbury. Mr. Disraeli, in a speech of great length and ability, moved an Amendment similar to that proposed by Lord Stanley. In the earlier part of his address, in adverting to the Irish policy of the Government, he paid a passing tribute to the lately deceased leader of the Protection party, Lord George Bentinck.

There was a policy, he said, once proposed in that House with respect to Ireland, which by the Irish Members was defeated, but which if it had been pursued would have produced a very different effect from what we now saw in that country—a policy which was obliged to be partially pursued even by the Government who then opposed it. "The proposer of that policy is no longer among us. At a time when everything that is

occurring vindicates his prescience and demands his energy, we have no longer his sagacity to guide or his courage to sustain us. In the midst of the Parliamentary strife his plume can soar no more for us to rally round. But he has left us the legacy of heroes—the memory of his great name, and the inspiration of his great example."

Adverting then to the commercial policy of the Government, Mr. Disraeli, at considerable length, controverted the grounds upon which the Government assumed that our commerce was improving under the new system; he contended that not only were our manufactures paralyzed by its effects, but that it was working a change in the distribution of the precious metals, which must be pernicious to this country. After an appeal to figures, showing the unfavourable influence of the new commercial system upon our revenue, Mr. Disraeli passed to that portion of the Speech which touched upon the foreign policy of the Government, observing that this was the first time he had known a Royal Speech at the opening of the Session omit to acknowledge the continuance of amity with Foreign Powers. The honourable Member then entered upon a pungent criticism of the state of our external relations. "Where," he asked, "was the suspension of arms?" Was it between his Holiness the Pope and the Prince of Canino? Was the foreign policy of this country to be dictated by a French Admiral? Who is "the King of Naples"—is not the King of the Two Sicilies to be noticed?—what are the "negotiations" in Sicily? Has Her Majesty no allies left, that the usual assurance on that head is omitted in the Speech? All that portion of the Speech was vague, unsatisfactory, and obscure. Yet great changes had taken place on the continent since Parliament was prorogued, and England had taken an active part. "Look at the state of France; look at the state of the whole centre of Europe—the fairest, the most favoured, the most civilized countries. I find in France a Republic without Republicans, and in Germany an Empire without an Emperor. And this—this is 'progress!' (*Immense laughter and cheering.*) This is the brilliant achievement of universal suffrage—the high political consummation of the sovereignty of the people! Yes, these are the constitutional models, the political exemplars, which are to fashion the future free constitution of England. The scene would be one of unmingled absurdity, were not the circumstances connected with it calculated to create terror. There wanted only one ingredient in the mess to make the incantation perfectly infernal. A Republic without Republicans, an Empire without an Emperor, only required mediation without an object on which to mediate, to make the saturnalia of diplomacy, the orgies of politics. And we have got it." (*Loud cheers and laughter.*)

Mr. Disraeli glanced sarcastically at the Schleswig-Holstein question, still unsettled; at that German Romance—the Assembly in Frankfort; at Austria, which was to have been blotted from the map, but has re-erected her empire and her sovereignty in Hungary; at the Sicilian dispute; all which would have been settled, if Denmark, Austria, and Naples, had been left alone. He should like to see the instructions that had been

given to the six successive envoys to La Plata. "I was going to say, these envoys remind me of the dynasties in *Macbeth*, 'Another, and another still *succeeds;*' but that, unfortunately, is the very thing which they don't do." (*Great laughter.*)

Turning from foreign politics Mr. Disraeli made a dexterous transition to the economical promises of the Speech.

"Sir, immense changes have occurred since I last had the honour of addressing you. Empires have fallen; the Pope no longer reigns in Rome; Her Majesty meets Parliament, and tacitly admits that she has no allies. But, amidst all these portentous changes, there is nothing so marvellous as the fact on which I congratulate Her Majesty's Ministers, and that is, their conversion to the principles of 'financial reform.' The age of miracles is *not* past." (*Laughter.*) He invited Ministers to explain this part of the Address, so briefly and pithily put before the gentlemen of that House:

"'I have directed the Estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you: they will be framed with the most anxious attention to a wise economy. The present aspect of affairs has enabled me to make large reductions upon the Estimates of last year.'

"Well, but the Estimates of last year were also made with every possible attention to a 'wise economy.' (*Laughter and cheers.*) But it is rather strange to me to be told that the present aspect of affairs has enabled the Government to make large reductions. The question naturally arises—What aspect of affairs? what has compelled them to this course? Is it what I read here—'the spirit of disaffection exists in Ireland still' —is that the aspect of affairs? Is it what I read here—that a 'rebellion of a formidable character exists in the Punjaub'—is that the aspect of affairs? (*Loud cheers.*) Is it the fact, that at this moment two millions of armed and disciplined men are moving over the face of Europe in hostile array—is that the aspect of affairs which enables Her Majesty's Government to make large reductions in the Estimates of last year? When we met last year, Her Majesty *had* allies, not of a doubtful character, but some of whom had been honoured guests in her own palace. Affairs on the Continent were so tranquil, that it was with some difficulty the Foreign Secretary was able to furnish his quota to the Royal Speech. There was indeed a treaty respecting the slave-trade with a South American Republic, of which not six gentlemen in the House had ever before heard. That was the tranquil state of last year. The revenue of last year was not more eminently prosperous than it has been this prolific season. Trade was scarcely so brisk then as it is at present: but, over and above all other circumstances, India was settled, and as we were then informed, settled for ever; and yet Ministers then came forward, not with a reduction, but with a proposition to increase the expenditure—with a scheme not for the relief of our burdens, but with a proposal for increased taxation. How are we to reconcile this? Then there was an increase in our forces, and the Militia were to be called out. What has happened since to place us upon safer ground? I do not know that anything has occurred in Europe in which we can find that 'present aspect of affairs' which

has impelled Her Majesty's Ministers into the path of financial reform; and one of my objects in rising is, if possible, to extract that instructive information from Her Majesty's Government. That there should be a necessity for retrenchment, is not in the least surprising to gentlemen on our side of the House. You have been tampering with the resources of the country for many years. (*Cheers.*) It is not a year ago since one whose loss we all deplore told you, that, with the changes that you have made, a reduction of 25 per cent. on all salaries would hardly be considered as satisfactory to the country. And independently of that, retrenchment is sure to be supported by the Tory party, because no necessary retrenchments have ever been proposed which have not received their support—faithful in that to their old traditionary policy, for they were the first opposers of extravagance. But no gentleman on this side of the House will agree to a retrenchment which is not a real and a just retrenchment, adopted under a view of all the exigencies of the case, and not impelled by some mysterious influence not patent to the world. Least of all should I approve of gentlemen laying party hands upon that which is the palladium of our country—the fleet of England, which influences foreign cabinets more than any minister; or of the British regiments, which have now become as famous as the Roman legions. (*Loud cheers.*) Yet large reductions are announced in both, and that in consequence of 'the present aspect of affairs.' It surely cannot be that Her Majesty's Ministers have become converts to the perpetual peace theory." (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Grattan, who followed, moved another amendment on the paragraph relating to Ireland, proposing to substitute the words following:

"The disturbances in Ireland have not been renewed; but a feeling of discontent, augmented by the distresses of the people, still exists, which it will be our duty to watch, and as speedily as possible to remedy."

In supporting this amendment he declared that the mock insurrection was a got-up affair to put down Repeal; that there was no disaffection in Ireland; that in many districts Government relief was altogether inefficient; and that the Poor Law was destroying the virtues of the male and female population.

Mr. John O'Connell imputed the want of industry in Ireland to a sense of insecurity in the fruits of labour. He should oppose to the utmost the prolongation of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

Mr. Fagan defended the Poor Law, but advocated fair and impartial inquiry. He complained that, though agitation had ceased, coercion had not been succeeded by measures of amelioration.

Lord John Russell began by expressing his sympathy with Mr. Disraeli's regret for the loss of Lord George Bentinck, and he himself paid a tribute to the memory of his deceased friend Mr. C. Buller.

With respect to Ireland, he begged the House to suspend its opinion until that subject should, as it would shortly, come on for specific discussion. The powers he proposed to ask were not against Ireland, but for the protection of the well disposed; and with respect to the Irish Poor Law, his

intention was to propose that its operation should be inquired into by a Committee. The noble Lord replied very briefly to some of the observations of Mr. Disraeli respecting the state of our commerce, and of our foreign relations, upon which he said the House was not in a condition to form an opinion.

With regard to financial subjects, and the promised reductions in the national defences, Lord John Russell defended his Government against the attacks of Mr. Disraeli, and at the same time combated the views lately propounded by Mr. Cobden in his letter to the Liverpool Financial Association, advocating an immediate retrenchment of ten millions in the national expenditure. At the same time, although he thought that gentleman's propositions untenable and unsound, he (Lord J. Russell) fully admitted, that when they came to consider the question of their establishments, there were circumstances at present which justified a different view of the requirements of the country in that respect, as compared with the preceding year. Last year there was a sudden and formidable convulsion in various parts of Europe, and no man could say what might be the issue of that convulsion. "We did not think we should be justified, in those circumstances, in proposing to diminish our expenditure. We asked for the same number of men for the navy and the army we had asked at the commencement of the Session, although we had not the ways and means sufficient for that purpose. This House supported us in that course. They declared, by large majorities, that it was not expedient to reduce our military establishments. But when we had again to consider the question of estimates exceeding the amount of our revenue, it was our duty, I think, to come to one of two conclusions —either to reduce those estimates to bring them within the amount of revenue, or, on the other hand, to attempt to raise the revenue to the amount of our expenditure. It was not fitting to go on another year increasing the public debt of the country, without the prospect of equalizing the expenditure. Now, the first course was evidently the best, supposing it was justifiable and practicable. We had to consider, first, whether there were not many reforms that might be made, many retrenchments that might be effected, without impairing the number or efficiency of our military establishments. The report of the Committee which sat last year upon our naval and military expenditure—which was no proposition of mine—the House is indebted for its appointment to the honourable Member for Montrose —the Report of that Committee stated that with regard to the navy, at least, there might be many useful reforms without impairing its efficiency. This was one source of economy; but that would not enable us to bring the revenue within the limits I have stated. We had, therefore, to consider whether our effective force could be reduced. Now, in considering that subject we had to remember that since we had been in office we had added 3000 men to the number voted for the navy, and 5000 to the number voted for the artillery. In considering these subjects, then, we came to the conclusion, that in the present state of Europe, and having made these additions to our naval and military force, we might now safely make some reductions—re-

ductions which would give us a considerable amount of saving, without, in our opinion, impairing our force below that which was necessary for the efficiency of the public service and necessary for the defence of our various colonies. Whether we have done wisely in that respect, whether the reductions we propose to make come within the principles I have stated, —whether we have carried them too far, or have not gone far enough, will be proper questions for this House to consider, when the estimates come before them, and when my right honourable friends charged with the respective departments shall state their views of the exigency of the public service, and of the amount of force required. But these reductions have been considered on the principle of what is wanted and what can be spared from the service for the present year, and they have not been taken with reference to any particular past year, or on the plan of squaring the expenditure with that year."

The noble Lord then went on to express his earnest hope that, notwithstanding the denunciations contained in Mr. Disraeli's Amendment, the various nations of Europe, however they might settle their internal affairs, would in process of time, and by the progress of negotiation, be brought round to the conclusion that war must be injurious to them all, and that there is no sufficient cause why one state should be the aggressor of another. If such sentiments should prevail, each Power being allowed to make its own arrangements with respect to its own internal constitution, there would be no reason why the reductions of the present year should not be carried out in future years. It would be exceedingly unwise to make sudden and sweeping reductions; but gradual retrenchments, made with a view to a wise economy, would be for the interest not only of this country but of every other country in Europe. "Now, Sir," continued Lord J. Russell, "I do not contend that there is no cause for anxiety in the present state of the world. I am far from thinking that those revolutions which took place last year have run their course, and that each state is now in the enjoyment of assured security and tranquillity. I rejoice as much as any man, that the ancient empire of Austria, an old ally of this country, should have been recovering her splendour, and should have shown her strength in so conspicuous a manner: but many questions with respect to the Austrian Empire, of great difficulty—questions with respect to the internal constitution of Prussia—questions with regard to the formation of what the honourable gentleman called an Empire without an Emperor—are still unsettled, and we are not sure what may be the ultimate event. In fact, there has been, within the last year, first an excessive apprehension, caused by the events which had taken place; then there has been rising up here and there some wild theory, pretending to found the happiness of states and of mankind upon visionary maxims and unsound speculations, which can never secure the welfare of any state or country. We have, indeed, seen that those hopes were unwise, and that the issue did not answer the expectations which had been formed in the case of many countries of Europe. No one could say that events might not, at some unforeseen moment, take a course unpropitious for the maintenance

of European peace. But still I do think, that the time which has elapsed since the first outbreak of these revolutions has tended to make men consider more soberly what is the value of real freedom, and what is the value of peace in the world, to be set against political change, and how much ought to be sacrificed to secure those objects.

"In the meantime, Sir, I do appeal against this proposed disarmament, not by any carping at the particular terms which may be used, nor by going into a minute defence of every act of the Government, but as feeling generally what has been happening around us, and what is our present state. We have gone through a commercial convulsion, arising chiefly from a wild spirit of speculation. Is our trade at the present moment shaken to the dust, or is it true that it is reviving? Is it true or not that it is assuming a healthy tone, and may we not hope that it will take its usual course to a state of restored prosperity? We have put down what, in spite of the honourable Member for Meath, I must call an *insurrection* in Ireland: tranquillity has been restored. Has this object been effected by any sanguinary measures? has it been restored by arming one class of the population against another, and by fixing upon Ireland a permanent state of civil war, which would be incalculably worse than a transitory insurrection? I reply boldly that it has not. I reply that my noble friend at the head of the Government of Ireland showed vigour and energy; he showed also that which is still more rare than vigour and energy—he showed singular judgment, temperance, and forbearance; he showed himself averse from the first to anything like setting class against class, or the infliction of sanguinary punishments. Well, Sir, I say again, this country has been menaced by those who, as in other countries, would, for the sake of plunder, have disturbed the whole order of society. I ask, have not they been defeated in their machinations? have not they been defeated by the usual exercise of law, as regular, and at the same time as firm and merciful in its proceedings, as was consistent with the constitution of this country? (*Cheers.*) I ask, has this country been involved in foreign hostilities —has there ever been any danger of it? Has not peace in Europe been preserved by this country; and, as regards other powers, have we not shown our disposition at least to guarantee terms which would be honourable to the contending parties, rather than to mix in the fray and excite those various powers to conflict and war? If I can say that these things are true, —if I am not to be contradicted as to the facts, (admitting, as I do, that with respect to the greater portion of them the highest praise is to be given to the energies, the prudence, and the wisdom of this mighty people,) yet I do say, if such be the results, that the Government which has been at the head of affairs at least deserves this—not to be condemned on the first night of a session." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Edmund Burke Roche, who next addressed the House, disapproved of any proposals to limit the area of poor-law taxation in Ireland, or to make a more stringent law of settlement. The true cheap government for Ireland would be to do her justice, and develop her industrial resources.

Mr. Hume would, at that hour,

only notice some omissions in the Speech. Government had promised him that during the recess they would consider measures for equalizing and lightening the burthens of taxation; yet the subject was not even mooted in the Speech or the Address. Was there to be any investigation into the taxation of the country? In reference to Mr. Disraeli's protest against concessions on the point of popular representation, he asked if Ministers meant to take their stand on the present representation, and refuse all concessions? He wished also to know what were the views of the Government on the subject of our colonies; the late management of some of which had been most disgraceful. Not one of the acts which had driven the Americans to rebellion had been characterized by half the atrocity and tyranny of the arbitrary proceedings which had taken place in British Guiana and Ceylon. ("Hear, hear!") He considered that the noble Earl at the head of the Colonies had forfeited every claim to support, and that Her Majesty's Government should at once remove him. (*Cheers.*)

The House divided on Mr. Grattan's amendment, and it was negatived by 200 to 12. The further discussion of Mr. Disraeli's motion having been adjourned, the debate was opened the next evening by Mr. Stafford, who addressed himself in the first instance to the agricultural part of the question, and advocated a return to a moderate system of import duties, not merely for the sake of protection, but as a necessary means of keeping up our establishments. He contended that the framing of the Budget and the Estimates, upon a principle hostile to protection, was not compatible with the condition of the country and public credit. He then condemned the course which the Government proposed to pursue respecting the Irish Poor Law, in shrinking from the question themselves, and throwing it upon a Committee, to be worried by the Irish Members of it, inferring from this course that the Cabinet was not itself united upon this question. He glanced cursorily at the other topics involved in the amendment, to which he gave his support.

Sir W. Somerville justified the course of the Government in referring the subject of the Irish Poor Law to a Committee, whereby they had only redeemed a pledge made last session. He amused the House by exposing some of the exaggerations it had heard as to the "ruin" inflicted upon Irish landlords by a $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ poor rate.

After a few words in vindication of himself from Mr. Grattan,

Sir J. Walsh urged that the evils of the Irish Poor Law were pressing, and could not wait the slow remedy of a Committee. Passing, by a rapid transition, to the intervention of the British Government early last year in the affairs of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by the sending an English fleet to the Bay of Naples, he dwelt at some length upon that subject, and upon the Italian policy of Lord Palmerston. Returning to Ireland, the honourable Baronet paid a high tribute to the admirable temper, forbearance, and firmness with which Lord Clarendon had administered the government of that country, but concluded by declaring his concurrence with the amendment.

Mr. Monckton Milnes, on the other hand, repudiated the amendment as containing a censure—nay,

an attack—upon the Government, which no part of their policy or conduct deserved. The hostile criticism of Mr. Disraeli upon the state of our foreign relations rested upon no evidence, for none had yet been furnished; and he conjured the House not to condemn in so solemn a manner the peaceful policy of Her Majesty's Ministers, which had tended not only to avert war from this country, but to arrest its march on the continent. The honourable Member stated the result of his own personal observations in the States of Lombardy, and drew a deplorable picture of the fruits of Austrian military domination in Italy.

Lord Mandeville spoke in favour of the amendment, directing his observations, which were imperfectly heard, chiefly against the injurious effects of our legislation towards the colonies.

Mr. Horsman observed that one paragraph of Mr. Disraeli's amendment was founded upon the assumption that the experience of the last three years had verified his predictions of the effects of free trade; and if he (Mr. Horsman) voted for the amendment, he must, in fact, recant his vote in 1846, which he was not prepared to do. And as to our foreign policy, if he concurred in the amendment, he must abandon all hopes of a reduction of our expenditure. At the same time, no one could say that the state of our foreign relations was satisfactory to Parliament or creditable to the country. For this, however, he did not condemn this or that Minister; much of the evil lay at the door of Parliament itself. Unless Parliament exercised a more vigilant control over the Foreign and Colonial Departments, and exposed their doings to more publicity, it would neglect its duty.

Mr. Scott likewise condemned the system of the Colonial Department, which he characterized as a Star-Chamber Council.

Colonel Sibthorp directed one of his usual philippics against the Treasury Bench, accusing the Ministers—who sustained the attack with great composure—of underhanded conduct, duplicity, and trickery.

Sir De Lacy Evans dissented from the views respecting our foreign relations professed by Mr. Disraeli, and considered that the policy of Lord Palmerston had, in the main, been most successful.

Captain Harris could not support an Address which, in most of its paragraphs, misrepresented facts, without compromising his respect for honesty and sincerity.

Mr. B. Cochrane perceived indications in the Speech from the Throne, as well as in that of the noble lord, of the Government being influenced by a pressure from without, and by a fear of the honourable Member for the North Riding, who in his speeches meant something more than mere retrenchment; his object was to organize a force that should override the Legislature, and dictate to the House of Commons.

Mr. Bankes, with reference to Lord J. Russell's appeal *ad misericordiam*, against a condemnation on the first night of the session, observed, that if great interests, like those of the Colonies and of the national agriculture, were omitted in the Speech from the Throne, it was the duty of the House to pass such a condemnation. The honourable Member then referred to the insult offered by the Court of Madrid to this country in the person of Sir Henry Bulwer, and

maintained that the aspect of our foreign relations, generally, afforded no better ground for congratulation than the stagnant state of our commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Urquhart, amidst considerable interruption, spoke upon various points of our foreign policy, more particularly relating to Sicily and Naples.

Lord Palmerston said, that the real meaning of the amendment, and the real object of the movers, was to record their sentiments against the doctrine of free trade and the repeal of the Corn Laws, and to trick the House into giving an opinion on the pretence of an amendment to an Address. The noble lord justified the generality of the terms employed in the Speech and Address; at the same time he insisted that our foreign policy, which had succeeded in maintaining peace, did afford matter of congratulation. The noble lord explained the principles upon which our intercourse with France had been conducted, bearing testimony to the good faith and public spirit of the different Governments of that country since February 1848. He claimed credit for the success of the mediations of the British Government between various foreign States; he showed the difficulties which beset our mediation between Denmark and Germany, and detailed the circumstances attending our mediation in respect to Austrian Lombardy, and between Naples and Sicily. He denied that any instructions had been given to Admiral Parker to stop the expedition to Sicily; but the enormities committed by Neapolitans revolted the English and French commanders, who on their own responsibility interfered to prevent those atrocious proceedings, and he hoped that interference would lead to an honourable adjustment between Naples and Sicily. Yet the Government were to be condemned for their foreign policy before the papers were produced, perhaps because it was expected that if the papers were waited for they would vindicate Ministers. With respect to the Spanish "insult," he was not prepared to go to war with Spain on that account. Addressing himself, then, to the observations of Mr. Horsman, whose curiosity to study the dispatches of the Foreign Office had been baulked, he reminded him that the conduct of foreign negotiations belongs to the Crown, not to the House of Commons, and to subject them to publicity and to a popular assembly would be the surest way to render a rupture unavoidable. The Ministers stood before the House as the promoters of peace, who had assiduously laboured to prevent war; they were accused by the advocates of war; and he appealed to the House to decide between them.

The Marquis of Granby moved the adjournment of the debate.

After a short discussion between Mr. Herries, Lord J. Russell, and the Marquis of Granby, the House divided, when the numbers were

For the adjournment .	80
Against it	221
Majority	141

Mr. Disraeli thereupon withdrew his amendment, and the Address, as proposed, was agreed to.

Some further discussion took place upon bringing up the Report on the Address. Several Members

connected with the agricultural interest, among whom were the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Wodehouse, Sir John Tyrell, and Mr. Bankes, enlarged upon the disastrous effects of the policy of the late and present Ministers upon the classes connected with land. Mr. M. Gibson animadverted on the inconsistency of the country gentlemen in opposing the Government in those measures of economy and retrenchment which tended to relieve the tenant farmers, for whose interests so much anxiety was professed.

Mr. Hume complained that the Speech from the Throne was engrossed with foreign affairs, to the exclusion of domestic topics, as if we were the police officers of the world. He then touched upon the various grievances of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, which he ascribed mainly to the limited basis of the representation in this country; and concluded by moving certain amendments with reference to the rebellions in Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, and the discontents in British Guiana, the Mauritius, and other British Colonies, also to the excessive amount of taxation, and to the state of the representation in Parliament.

The amendments were seconded by Mr. Bankes and supported by Mr. S. Crawford, but were ultimately negatived without a division.

On the same evening some resolutions for regulating the proceedings of the House, with a view to the acceleration of public business, were proposed, pursuant to notice, by Lord J. Russell. These resolutions, so far as they altered the previously existing practice, were mainly founded upon the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the previous Session for the purpose of devising some improvements in Parliamentary procedure, the necessity for which had been experienced in the obstructions and delays which too frequently arose in the progress of legislation. The Committee after taking a good deal of evidence, including that of M. Guizot relating to the practice of the French Assembly, of some members of the Senate of the United States, of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other eminent individuals, embodied their conclusions in a series of practical recommendations, having for their object to abridge and simplify the technical rules of Parliamentary practice. The Sessional Resolutions now proposed by Lord J. Russell, although they fell short in some respects of the views of the Committee, and manifested a more tenacious regard for ancient routine than many persons might have desired, were calculated, as far as they went, to diminish the cumbrous formalities that previously prevailed, and to facilitate the despatch of public business. The particular Resolutions which may be characterized as substantially new were (as afterwards amended) to the following effect:—

"That when any bill is presented by a Member, pursuant to an order of the House, or brought from the Lords, the question that it be 'read a first time,' or that it be 'printed,' shall be decided without debate or amendment.

"That when a bill has been partly considered in Committee (except Supply or Ways and Means), and the Chairman has reported progress and asked leave to sit

again, and the House has ordered its sitting on a particular day, the Speaker, when the order is read, shall leave the chair without putting the question.

"That at the close of the proceedings of a Committee of the whole House on a bill, the Chairman shall report the bill forthwith, and the amendments shall be received without debate.

"That the House will not insist upon its ancient undoubted privileges, in certain cases, with respect to any bill brought or returned from the Lords with amendments affecting any pecuniary penalty, forfeiture, or fee."

The noble Lord detailed the reasons upon which these resolutions were founded, and the advantages which might be expected from their adoption, in expediting public business, without limiting the power of free discussion.

After a good deal of general discussion and verbal criticism, the resolutions were adopted with the general concurrence of the House. Upon another resolution of a formal kind relating to the precedence of orders and motions, Mr. M. Gibson moved, by way of amendment, the adoption of a rule limiting speeches to one hour, with an exception in favour of Members introducing an original motion, and of Ministers of the Crown speaking in reply. This proposition produced an animated discussion.

Lord John Russell opposed the motion, observing that the same proposal had been made in the Committee, and it was thought inexpedient to adopt it. Possibly there might come a time when it would be imperative upon the House to impose such a restraint upon the garrulity of Members; but he did not see how a positive rule could be laid down, making an exemption in favour of some Members, that would do justice to all. It would be better to allow no exception whatever. He hoped that the discretion of Members would render any restriction unnecessary.

Sir R. Peel observed that it seemed to be the general impression in the House that there was a tendency amongst its Members to make speeches of undue length, and if every Member would act upon that impression, it would be infinitely better than to lay down a dry rule. He had heard speeches from Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Canning, and other Members of the House, in which there was not a redundant word, and of which such a rule would have deprived the House and the public.

The resolution was also opposed by Sir R. Inglis, but supported with much earnestness by Mr. Cobden. On a division it was rejected by 96 to 64.

CHAPTER II.

Repeal of the Navigation Laws—Allusion to that Measure in the Queen's Speech — Mr. Labouchere moves a Resolution on the Subject in Committee of the whole House on the 14th of February — His Speech, containing an Outline of the Measure—Observations of Mr. Herries, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Ricardo, and other Members—The Bill brought in—On the Motion for the Second Reading on the 9th March, Mr. Herries moves that it be deferred to that Day Six Months —Speeches of Mr. J. Wilson, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Henley, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Labouchere—The Second Reading is carried by 266 to 210—On going into Committee Mr. Labouchere announces an important Alteration in the Bill relative to the Coasting Trade—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Disraeli—Debate on the Third Reading—Mr. Herries again moves the Rejection of the Bill—Speeches of Mr. McGregor, Sir James Graham (who declares strongly in favour of the Free-Trade Policy), Mr. T. Baring, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—On a Division, Mr. Herries' Amendment is lost by 276 to 214—In the Lords the Second Reading is moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne on the 7th May—The Debate is continued, by Adjournment, for Two Nights—Lord Brougham declares himself opposed to the Bill, which he characterizes as having no connection with Free Trade—Speeches of Earl Granville, Lord Colchester, who moves that the Second Reading be on that Day Six Months, Lord Ellenborough, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Carlisle, Lords Nelson, Wharncliffe, and Bruce, Earl Talbot, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Stanley, and Earl Grey—On a Division, the Second Reading is voted by a Majority of 10—Important consequences of this Division, and Critical Position of the Ministry—On the Third Reading being moved, the Earl of Ellenborough renews the Opposition, and a desultory Debate takes place, after which the Peers adverse to the Bill withdraw from the House, and the Bill is read a Third Time—The Bishop of Oxford moves a Clause, by way of Rider, with the object of discouraging the Slave Trade—After a good deal of Discussion it is rejected by 23 to 9, and the Bill is passed. Agricultural Burthens:—*Tactics of the Protection Party—Mr. Disraeli proposes a Motion on the subject of Local Taxation, which occupies the House of Commons Four Nights — Terms of his Resolution — His Speech — Mr. Hume moves an Amendment—Principal Speakers in favour of the Resolution, Mr.*

Christopher, Mr. K. Seymer, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cayley, and the Marquis of Granby—Against it, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. C. Lewis, Lord Norreys, Mr. Bright, Lord John Russell, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Cobden—After a Reply from Mr. Disraeli, a Division takes place, in which Mr. Hume's Amendment is negatived by 394 *to* 70, *and Mr. Disraeli's Resolution by* 280 *to* 189.

ONE of the most important—perhaps *the* most important—measure of the Session of 1849, was the Bill introduced by the Government for the repeal of the Navigation Laws. As we have related in the last volume of this work, the attempt to legislate on the subject in the preceding Session met with obstruction and delays which caused the Government unwillingly to postpone the settlement of the question for another year. Her Majesty's Speech on the opening of the present Session had earnestly recommended the subject of the Navigation Laws to the consideration of Parliament, and the Ministers of the Crown prepared themselves to redeem the pledge, by introducing their Bill at an early period. On the 14th of February the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, having resolved itself into Committee on the Navigation Laws, the right honourable Gentleman proposed the following resolution:—

"That it is expedient to remove the restrictions which prevent the free carriage of goods by sea to and from the United Kingdom and the British possessions abroad; and to amend the laws regulating the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, subject, nevertheless, to such control by Her Majesty in Council as may be necessary; and also to amend the laws for the registration of ships and seamen."

In introducing this motion Mr. Labouchere expressed his satisfaction that he was able to bring forward the subject at a time which would afford the House ample opportunity for discussing its merits. The consideration which it underwent last year had cleared away many preliminary difficulties, and the interval had given the country and its colonies time to view the subject in all its aspects. He had stated upon the former occasion that the Navigation Laws rested upon three fundamental principles;—they secured to this country the monopoly of the colonial trade; the long voyage trade, and the carrying or indirect European trade. Of the first a great part was gone, and it was the height of injustice to refuse to the colonies, under such circumstances, the abolition of restrictions of which they had always complained, and which it was true wisdom not to exasperate them by delaying. Documents had been laid before the House which illustrated the grievances which Canada in particular suffered from the Navigation Laws; and the right honourable Gentleman urged, with great force, the impediments which these laws offered to an advantageous trade between Canada and the American territory on the borders of the lakes. In regard to the long voyage trade the system was inconsistent, and inverted the true principles of commerce, whilst the value of the close system in respect

to the indirect trade depended upon its being confined to ourselves; whereas the policy pursued by other countries showed that they were aware of the injustice of this one-sided system, and would retaliate it. Was it not wise, then, by a timely concession to equitable demands, to place these laws upon a rational footing, exchanging a narrow for an enlarged and liberal policy? He still proposed to reserve to the Queen in Council a power to re-enact the restrictions, wholly or in part, with reference to any countries which should adopt a policy prejudicial to British interests; and to allow a British register to a foreign vessel British owned and British manned—subsequent information having confirmed his conviction that English ship-builders had nothing to fear from this competition. The wages of shipwrights at New York were not lower than in London; but Mr. Money Wigram had stated, that whereas a shipwright in the United States gave a whole day's work for his wages, in London he worked as a combination man, and for that mischievous system competition was the true remedy. He likewise adhered to the alteration he had proposed last year, by which shipowners would be exempted from the obligation of taking a certain number of apprentices. The only material departure in the present from the former resolutions related to the coasting trade. The opponents of the measure of last year were of two classes; one, of whose sentiments Mr. Herries was the exponent, objected altogether to its principle; the other class avowed a belief that the time had come when the fundamental principle of the Navigation Laws must be revised, but took an exception to parts of the plan. Mr. Gladstone, for example, had insisted upon the disadvantage and impolicy of retaining the monopoly of our coasting trade, a relaxation of which might purchase an equivalent in the coasting trade of America. He (Mr. Labouchere) had found it difficult to meet this argument on the one hand, and on the other to obviate the alarm which our coast population would feel at the participation of foreigners in their trade; and to guard against the risk to which it would expose the revenue. He proposed, therefore, not an abolition, but a modification, of the restrictions upon foreigners engaging in our coasting trade, still confining the trade from port to port of the United Kingdom to British vessels. Thus, an English or a foreign vessel, sailing from a British port, bound to a foreign port, might touch at another British port, carry goods there, and take goods for a third British port; or an American ship, for example, bound from the United States to London, might discharge part of her cargo at Southampton, take other goods, and go on to London, but not trade to and fro between port and port; and the vessels must not be under 100 tons burden. The right honourable Gentleman added, that he had had the assurance of Mr. Bancroft that the Government of the United States would meet this relaxation of our laws by a reciprocal concession. Bills upon the subjects of light dues, the merchant seamen's fund, and the measurement of tonnage, which would be the complement of this great measure, would be introduced as soon as it became law. The right honourable Gentleman

then placed the resolution he moved in the hands of the chairman.

Mr. Herries immediately succeeded Mr. Labouchere. On the understanding that the question was to be taken up where it was left last Session, he should not oppose the resolution, although he intended to offer his most strenuous and determined opposition to the measure, on grounds which he briefly exemplified. Canada asked for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, because she had been deprived of protection; but she would rather await the turn of opinion and recur to protection. This country had conformed itself to the long voyage trade by the construction of docks and warehouses: no country on earth was so well suited to be the depôt for the rest of the world, and he could not give up that trade.

Mr. Henry Drummond declared the measure to be the last of a series inculcated by "the Manchester School," the end and intention of which were to discharge all British labourers, and to employ foreign labourers in lieu of them—(*loud cheering from the Protectionists*)—foreign sawyers instead of English sawyers, foreign shipwrights instead of English shipwrights, and so on through the whole catalogue of employments. Alderman Thompson objected that the United States Minister was recalled with every Presidency, and that Mr. Bancroft was more liberal in his commercial principles than President Taylor.

Mr. Bankes, Mr. Hildyard, Sir John Tyrell, and the Marquis of Granby followed Mr. Herries in the same line of objection.

Mr. Hume, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. John Williams, maintained the free-trade argument.

Mr. J. L. Ricardo said, the more he heard the question discussed on the Protectionist side, the more he was puzzled to understand the principle of their opposition to this measure. One assented to a relaxation of one part of the Navigation Laws, and another to a repeal of other parts; what, then, became of the fundamental principle? It was notorious that our mercantile marine was now inferior to that of other nations, and it would continue to be so whilst we leaned upon a vicious system.

At the close Mr. Labouchere stated that the Government, during the recess, had communicated to Foreign Powers the purport of this measure, and had endeavoured to obtain from them a general notion of the course they proposed to take, and the correspondence would very shortly be laid before the House.

The resolution was agreed to, and reported to the House, and a Bill founded thereon was ordered to be brought in.

Upon the 9th of March, the second reading having been moved as the Order of the Day by the President of the Board of Trade—

Mr. Herries rose to oppose the further progress of the Bill, and to move that it be read a second time that day six months, objecting, as he did, to its principle as well as to its details. The interval since last Session had afforded time for considering this measure, and the result had been a vast body of opinions and of evidence adverse to its policy. He examined the reasons assigned for the change by Mr. Labouchere. That of Canada, he showed, was good for nothing, if not repugnant. The reason derived from the West Indies seemed to be abandoned. The maritime policy of Foreign Powers, the next and most curious

reason, Mr. Herries considered at some length, insisting that no ground appeared in the correspondence with those Powers for expecting that the surrender of our Navigation Laws would purchase an adequate concession from them: all acted upon the sound protection principle. The question at issue, he observed, was this:—On one hand, the Navigation Laws had secured to this country a large commercial marine; on the other hand, it was contended that they presented obstructions to the free scope of commerce, and that a large mercantile marine was not necessary or auxiliary to a great naval Power. After exposing the fallacy of the last proposition, he adduced evidence to prove that, in spite of its restrictions, which were not onerous, the balance of advantages clearly preponderated in favour of a system which was the nursery of our flourishing mercantile marine, the foundation of our naval supremacy, and which, if once abandoned for the sake of a rash experiment, could never be restored.

Mr. J. Wilson, in replying to the objections of Mr. Herries, protested against the opinions expressed in the petitions, however numerously signed, being accepted as conclusive evidence of the sentiments out of doors; and then travelled in the route of Mr. Herries's arguments, pointing out his errors and misapprehensions in reference to the case of Canada, and appealing to the recent declarations of opinion in the West Indies in favour of this measure, and to the fact that many of the foreign commercial States had actually granted a perfectly free trade. Mr. Wilson then entered into copious details, showing the beneficial action of free trade and the removal of restrictions, which, though exposing our merchants to competition, had augmented the aggregate commerce of the country; and he asked why the shipping interest should be exempted from a rivalry which all other interests were compelled to encounter. He then proved the little real advantage which the Navigation Laws gave to the British shipowner, who, by the very policy of those laws, was exposed to competition in the long voyage trade in every country where competition was most injurious to him; and that all the tests which had been applied to the question showed the full ability of British shipowners to compete with the foreign. Even in the American trade British ships had increased more rapidly than the American. These laws, in some cases, acted as a protection to foreign ships at the expense of British ships; and while practically they were of little benefit to the shipowner, their restrictions operated, especially in emergencies, very injuriously upon consumers, and ultimately upon shipowners themselves. If a commercial marine was necessary to support our navy, free trade had increased, and would increase, that marine. Mr. Gladstone had recommended the reciprocity system, instead of repealing these laws; but Mr. Wilson stated at much length the grounds upon which he thought a reciprocity system objectionable in principle, and very inconvenient, if not impracticable; and he enumerated the many advantages and the few risks likely to result from the repeal of the Navigation Laws, which were a palpable well-defined evil.

The Marquis of Granby said the question really was whether the British shipowner could compete with foreigners; if he could not, the House would not do right,

merely because it had adopted the principle of free trade, to apply that principle to his ruin; and it was shown by the evidence before the Lords' Committee, that our shipowners could not maintain such a competition. It was admitted that ships built in this country were dearer than foreign, and the opinion that British ships lasted longer and were more valuable than others had turned out to be erroneous. The results of the reciprocity treaties furnished no evidence in favour of this measure, which was based upon a different principle. He also urged the numbers whom this change would throw out of employment; the visionary character of its vaunted advantages, and the reality of its evils; the impolicy of altering the apprenticeship system, and of diminishing the number of shipwrights in private yards; and the danger of introducing foreign shipping into the ports of our colonies.

Mr. Cardwell, although he could not share in the gloomy apprehensions of Mr. Herries and the Marquis of Granby, felt anxiety in approaching this question, considering what was due to the great mercantile interests of this country and the colonies. He warned the House of the danger of not taking timely steps with regard to what was called the "long-voyage clause," which some of the witnesses before the Lords' Committee regarded as one of the fundamental principles of the Navigation Laws; and he showed the effect of maintaining that clause in defeating the policy of the warehousing system, and robbing us of a large share of the commerce of the world. He urged, in opposition to Mr. Herries, the importance of the case of Canada with relation to these laws (which he had treated as of no consequence), and he specified instances of anomalies in them which rendered it impossible that they could remain in their present state. The inferiority of the British ships was not so well established as Lord Granby had supposed; there was evidence to establish the fact, *à priori*, that the country which had the greatest capital, energy, and enterprise, and the command of all the markets in the world, would, upon fair and equal terms, compete with other nations; and he believed that the British shipowner could stand such fair competition. This was a subject with which it was the duty of Parliament to deal immediately and effectually; and the question was whether the House should reject all progress in the matter, or go into Committee for the purpose of obtaining a fair hearing for all reasonable objections, and a fair consideration for every interest and every improvement, so that they might arrive at a safe and satisfactory settlement of this most difficult and most important question.

Mr. Henley expressed his astonishment that Mr. Cardwell, instead of removing the anomalies to which he had adverted, should propose to sweep away these laws altogether—a process of reasoning he could not understand. Were we, for the sake of remedying some limited inconveniences, to pass a measure which would hazard the great interests of the country? Mr. Henley replied to some of the arguments of Mr. Wilson, who, he said, had scouted reciprocity; yet the bill legislated for it, and the Government had engaged in correspondence with foreign Governments for the pur-

pose of securing it. What did the Government intend to do on the subject of impressment? If the masters of ships were to be taken from a superior class, were they still liable to be impressed? The experiment of free trade had not been sufficiently tried to justify the application of that principle to another great interest, which involved not only capital and industry but the national defence.

The debate, being here adjourned, was resumed on the 13th of March by

Mr. Gladstone, who sustained an elaborate argument in favour of a departure from our present system by a series of comparisons which went to show that our tonnage, both foreign and colonial, had increased at a far more rapid ratio since we embarked on a system of relaxation, so far as the Navigation Laws were concerned, than previously to our so doing. This was, of itself, a complete answer to those who held that further progress in the course of relaxation would be destructive to the shipping interests of this country. He would not then enter into the question of time, his conviction being that, on commercial and other grounds, this was a fitting season for effecting a large change in our navigation system. If this were a proper time for making such a change, the question was in what manner it could be best effected. Here he must say that he differed from many who supported the present measure. His doctrine was, that they should not abandon the path of experience. In his opinion, it was only on principles analogous to those acted on by Mr. Huskisson and others, that we could safely depart from the system of navigation which we had so long pursued, and which had been for centuries interwoven with our national policy. There were several demands which the shipowner might fairly make upon the Legislature when it was about to deprive him of protection. In the first place, he was entitled to the removal of every peculiar burden by which he was now hampered. If we exposed him to unrestricted competition with foreigners, we should give him a drawback, or a remission of the duties upon the timber which he used in the construction of his ships. He should also, in the next place, be relieved from the restraint under which he laboured with respect to the manning of his ships. There was still another compensation to which the shipowner was entitled. By the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he would have to undergo a competition from the Baltic, sharp, as far as it went, and from the United States, all over the world. He was, therefore, entitled to ask that we should secure for him, if possible, an entrance into those fields of employment from which he was now excluded, as a compensation for the entrance permitted to the foreigner to those fields of employment of which the English shipowner had now a monopoly. The policy pointed out to them by experience was that of conditional relaxation. He had never entertained the notion that we should proceed by treaties of reciprocity with Foreign Powers. There were difficulties in the way of so doing, which it became a prudent Legislature to avoid. The American system, so far as it went, was that to which he would look as a model. By adopting that of conditional relaxation, they would

avoid the difficulties inseparable from the system of reciprocity treaties. The immediate effect of conditional relaxation would be to give to the vessels of such states as conferred privileges upon our shipping corresponding advantages in our ports. Such a course would be in accordance with precedent and experience, whilst it was that which was demanded by justice, and which would be found much more easy of execution than the plan proposed by Her Majesty's Government. There was one feature of that plan to which he had an insuperable objection. Every word said by Mr. Wilson on the former night against the system of reciprocity told with augmented force against that of retaliation. He would join readily with those who might endeavour to get rid of that feature, regarding it, as he did, as a material defect in the Government plan. If the Government would not consent to legislate on the subject conditionally, he would advise it to do so directly, without the accompaniment of retaliation. Indeed, the conditional system was that upon which we now practically acted with regard to many of the maritime nations of the world. The plan which he thus proposed would do more for the general liberty of commerce than that which had emanated from the Treasury Bench. There was another feature in the Government proposition which he regarded as defective. He was of opinion that the mode in which it proposed to deal with the coasting trade would be found ineffectual for the purpose in view. Before we could expect to get the boon of the American coasting trade, we must throw our coasting trade unreservedly open to that country. He did not believe that we should secure the coasting trade of America by proceeding on the principle of unconditional legislation. On the other hand, by proceeding on the conditional principle, they had every reason to believe that they would secure that trade. If his plan wanted another recommendation to entitle it to the favourable consideration of the House, it would be found in this, that by proceeding conditionally, they might at once effect a final Parliamentary settlement of this great question. He was aware that there was one fact which might be adduced in the form of an argument against the plan which he had ventured to suggest. It might be urged that it would not suit the views or meet the wishes of the colonies. What they wanted was supposed to be an unconditional repeal of the Navigation Laws. But he begged to remind the House that what they wanted was not such a repeal with a reserved power of retaliation. Having once tasted the sweets of unrestrained commercial intercourse with the whole world, the colonies would not be very ready to return to the system of restriction, either wholly or partially, should that system be reverted to by the mother country, either in whole or in part, by the exercise of the power of retaliation. So far as regarded the colonies, the exercise of the power in question would be unwise and impolitic. On this and on the other grounds, he would submit, in all earnestness, to the Government the propriety of erasing this feature from its plan, if it was resolved to pro ceed upon the principle of unconditional legislation. The right honourable Gentleman then proceeded to detail his reasons for

thinking that the inter-colonial trade and the direct trade between the Colonies and foreign States should not be removed from beyond the jurisdiction of Parliament. The Government Bill contemplated such removal, which he regarded as another flaw in its construction. Imperfect, however, as the measure was, he could not refuse his assent to the proposition for its second reading, as in Committee opportunities might be offered of correcting what he conceived to be material defects in it.

Mr. Robinson regarded the speech of the right honourable Gentleman as a powerful argument against the whole proposal before the House. If the measure were to be forced upon the country, the least that the interests affected might look for was, that our legislation on the subject should be conditional. The condition of our labouring population, the state of our finances, and the exigencies of our royal marine, all appealed against the passing of the measure before the House. The only shipping interest that would benefit by it would be that of our most active and most formidable rival.

Mr. Mitchell, in supporting the Bill, exposed some fallacies used by its opponents, and agreed with much that had fallen from Mr. Gladstone, although the speech of the right honourable Gentleman was, in its general turn, such as he was surprised to hear from so distinguished an advocate of free trade. The right honourable Gentleman could not have taken a more effectual mode to damage the whole scheme. He (Mr. Mitchell) did not believe that the general rate of freights would decline in consequence of the repeal of the Navigation Laws; but their repeal would enable us to escape the inordinately high freights which, in times of sudden emergency, we were called upon to pay. The result of the measure before the House would be the equalization, and not the general reduction, of freights.

Mr. Warne, Mr. C. Bruce, and Mr. Hildyard condemned the Bill as injurious to British interests, and beneficial only to the foreigner.

Mr. Ricardo, after commenting upon the plan proposed by Mr. Gladstone, observed that, although he had closely watched the debate since its commencement, he had heard no argument urged in opposition to the measure which had not been refuted over and over again. The honourable Gentleman then went briefly into the general question, enforcing, but by new illustrations, the arguments of those who had preceded him, in support of the measure.

Admiral Bowles was only strengthened in his opposition to the Bill by what he had heard during the course of the debate. Our mercantile and our national marine were inseparably connected, and must stand or fall together. The proposal before the House, by endangering the one, menaced the destruction of the other.

Mr. Drummond treated Mr. Gladstone as speaking on one side and voting on the other; as being, in fact, two persons in one. The Bill would not drive capital out of the country to employ foreigners abroad; its results would be to keep capital in the country to employ foreigners here. If there was a Satanic school of politics, this was certainly it. The best argument against this measure, proposed by Lord Grey's Cabinet, was to be found in a speech delivered some years ago by Lord Howick.

Mr. Labouchere argued the question upon the ground of British interests, not omitting the shipping interest itself, the advantage of which he regarded as deeply involved in the success of the measure before the House. The question then before the House was the principle of the Bill; and he did not look for the vote of any honourable Member in favour of it who did not admit the propriety of a departure from the system of the Navigation Laws. He avowed his readiness to consider any suggestions in reference to the details of the measure, provided they were not inconsistent with the principle on which the Bill was introduced. The right honourable Gentleman then briefly recapitulated the arguments which he had formerly offered in connection with the colonial, long voyage, and coasting branches of the subject. He saw no reason why the present retention of the Timber Duties should operate as a bar to the immediate repeal of the Navigation Laws. As to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, he thought that the House would take a narrow and erroneous view of the true policy of the country were they to adopt it. Mr. Gladstone had claimed Mr. Huskisson as an authority in favour of his suggestion, but he (Mr. Labouchere) thought that the high authority of Mr. Huskisson was opposed to the right honourable Gentleman's suggestion, and in favour of the policy proposed by the Government. He did not think that our commercial policy should be made to depend upon the views and caprices of foreign States. He hoped that the House would well consider the subject before it adopted Mr. Gladstone's suggestion. In committee ample opportunity would be offered of considering that suggestion in all its bearings. He concluded by urging upon the House the absolute necessity which existed for settling this important question without delay.

Mr. Muntz inferred from Mr. Labouchere's speech that he had great doubts as to the result of his own measure. The repeal of the Navigation Laws would diminish the returns and profits of British shipping. If not, why repeal them? But there was one advantage which would be derived from their repeal. Their existence was the only excuse now remaining for the failure of free trade. He would help the Government to get rid of this remaining excuse, when free trade might be fairly tested by its fruits. Having stripped every other class of protection, he did not think it fair to protect a particular class. When the Navigation Laws were repealed, it would be difficult to say who would be the gainers.

Mr. Scholefield observed that, in his opinion, the people of Birmingham would be gainers by the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

Mr. Muntz did not mean to say that his constituents would not gain by their repeal. All that he meant was that one class would gain at the expense of another, but there would be no national gain.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For Mr. Herries' amendment (that the Bill be read a second time that day six months) .	210
Against it	266
Majority	56

On the motion for going into Committee on the Navigation Bill on the 23rd of March, an announcement was made by Mr. Labouchere, of a material alteration

which the Government intended to adopt in the measure. He had, in introducing the Bill, proposed, under certain modifications, to admit foreign nations to a share of the coasting trade. At that time he believed that such a proposal would not involve a loss to the revenue. He was bound to say that he was no longer of that opinion. He had received a communication, some time ago, from the Head Commissioner of Customs, stating that he had come to the conclusion that it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to frame any regulations which would not leave the revenue exposed to the greatest danger, if they allowed vessels, either British or foreign, to combine the coasting with the foreign voyage. Under these circumstances, he was bound to state that he would not feel justified in pressing the House to adopt that part of the Bill which, in a modified degree, threw open the coasting trade of the country. He took the whole blame to himself for having hastily submitted to the House the proposal which he now withdrew. The Bill, as thus altered, would stand pretty much the same as when proposed during the previous Session of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone, having taken objection, on the second reading, to the clause proposed to be omitted, would not take exception to the course now proposed by the right honourable Gentleman. He then briefly drew the attention of the House to the subject of conditional relaxation, to which he had, on a former occasion, adverted at some length. It was not his intention to trouble the House with an amendment. Had he done so, he should have proposed a clause for conditional legislation, and several clauses embodying legislative provisions of a direct character. His plan would have been to divide the whole maritime trade of the country into two classifications—first, that which related to our trade with foreign countries; and, secondly, that which related to our domestic trade, including that coastwise and colonial. He would then have proposed, that when any country was disposed to give a perfect freedom to British ships in regard to its foreign trade, it should receive in return a perfect freedom in regard to our foreign trade; and that when it was disposed to give us a perfect freedom in regard to all its maritime trade, it should enjoy the same, so far as our maritime trade was concerned, foreign and domestic, including in the latter the colonial and coasting trade. He would then have asked the House to deal with the colonial trade, irrespective of what foreign nations might be inclined to do in the matter. He would also have proposed a clause respecting the importation of tropical produce, after which he would have submitted a provision absolutely repealing every restraint, in the nature of a tax, on the British shipowner. Such was the outline of the plan which it had been at one time his intention to propose; after adverting to which he proceeded to explain to the House why it was that he had since abandoned that intention. It was his wish to see the Navigation Laws repealed, but repealed in a manner which would have prevented any serious shock to the great interests involved. But it was evidently the disposition of the shipowners to stand at all hazards by the present law, or to permit but few and inconsiderable

alterations in it. He could not, therefore, look for any support from them, if he submitted his proposition to the House. Nor had he until that moment entirely abandoned the hope that the Government might have introduced some modifications into their measure, which would to some extent have met the views which he had ventured to submit on the second reading of the Bill. But this, it was now evident, they were not disposed to do. Both the Government and the party representing the views of the shipowners seemed to prefer a decisive course upon the whole question; and, as his intention had never been to propose any plan for the mere purpose of obstruction, he thought that it would not now conduce to the public advantage, if, by submitting his plan, he wasted the time of the House in fruitless discussions. As the issue then to which the matter had been brought was between the continuance of the present law and its unconditional repeal, he would not be responsible for any course which might result in retarding the repeal of the law, preferring, as he did, the plan of the Government, with all its defects, to the continuance of the present system.

Mr. Herries made some animadversions upon the singular conduct of the Government in regard to the alterations in the Bill just announced, and observed that, in his opinion, in the position in which the proposers and abettors of the measure now stood, the best course would be to withdraw the Bill altogether for the Session. He would not obstruct it in its progress through Committee, but should offer the most determined opposition to the third reading.

The clauses affecting the coasting trade were then struck out, but some further amendments, proposed by various Members, were negatived. The only feature in the discussion worthy of notice was a speech of Mr. Disraeli, containing some caustic remarks upon Mr. Gladstone's conduct, which he declared his inability to comprehend. Mr. Gladstone, in a temperate but spirited manner, vindicated his own consistency.

He knew that he should have been supported *at first*, but not with a *bonâ fide* acceptance of his proposition; it was merely wished to make a tool of him against a plan of which in its general objects he approved, and then to abandon him on the third reading of the Bill.

He then adverted to some observations made by Mr. Disraeli as to the evil effects of free trade, maintaining that it was to free trade, under the mercy of God, it was mainly owing that the distress which the country had lately suffered had not been much greater.

Upon the third reading of the Bill being moved, on the 23rd of April, the opponents of free trade again exerted their efforts to prevent its passing into a law. The Opposition was headed by Mr. Herries, who moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. The longer the measure continued under discussion, the more cogent appeared to him to be the reasons assignable against it. He would not then dwell upon the arguments so often preferred, and which might now be taken as established facts in the discussion, that it was our interest to encourage, by every means in our power, our mercantile marine, and that in this wealthy,

highly civilized, and over-burdened country, it was impossible to compete, in the business of shipbuilding, with poorer and less burdened States; but he would proceed to state the circumstances which had arisen since the introduction of the Bill, and which had, in his opinion, rendered utterly valueless the whole foundation on which it was made to rest. The delusion which for some weeks had been palmed off upon the House, to the effect that the public mind at home was favourable to the measure, had vanished. The current of public opinion had set strongly in against the Bill, which had been framed, from the very first, in so exceptionable a manner that no modifications could render it acceptable to the Opposition. It was now attempted to be shown that, after all, there was nothing to surrender. This he flatly denied, and it was obviously the opinion of the Government itself that it was not an unimportant matter that the shipping interest was called upon to give up. This part, therefore, of the foundation of the Bill had failed. The opinions and wishes of the colonies were also relied upon for its support. But what the colonies wanted was not a repeal of the Navigation Laws as an equivalent for the loss of protection, but a return to protection, amongst other reasons, as an equivalent for the Navigation Laws. Here, again, the foundation of the Bill had given way. The third ground on which it had been made to rest was the assumed willingness of Foreign Powers to meet us in this matter. But neither from the continent of Europe nor from America had any tidings been received to justify such an assumption. The golden promises which had been made to us with respect to the liberality and generosity of America were now at an end; and here again the foundation of the Bill had proved itself to be one of sand. He thought that the consideration of all these circumstances should induce the Government, if not entirely to abandon the Bill, to postpone it at least for another year. He then went on to show that commerce had emphatically spoken out in opposition to the Bill, and that, in a fiscal point of view, it would be disastrous. He also urged that its adoption would alienate masses of the population from the Government, and thus strengthen the hands of the "Manchester demagogues," and concluded by imploring the House not to enter, without either reason or necessity, on so dangerous an experiment.

Mr. Robinson, in a short speech, seconded the amendment.

Mr. M'Gregor supported the Bill at considerable length. He took an elaborate view of the Navigation Laws, and argued that this country had no reason to dread foreign competition in shipping. At the same time, if free trade were established, he thought the shipowner and shipbuilder had a strong claim to be relieved from all burthens which restricted the building of vessels.

Mr. Walpole opposed the measure in an able and argumentative speech, in which he considered the subject historically, economically, and nationally. He laid great stress on the connection between a flourishing mercantile marine and the naval supremacy of the country, and came to the conclusion that, whatever gain might be reaped by individuals, the repeal of the Navigation Laws

would imperil the safety of the country. He made a strong appeal to the House not to pass the Bill. He was followed by Sir James Graham, who supported the third reading by a very powerful address.

He began by observing that Mr. Herries had endeavoured to show that the commerce of the country was opposed to the Bill. But all that he had to justify such an assertion was a few petitions which had been signed by a few parties, respectable, it was true, but insignificant in point of numbers, as compared with the mass, not of the whole population, but of the population of the outports themselves. If anything were wanting to show that the commerce of the country was in favour of the measure, it would be found in the course pursued with reference to it by the representatives of the great emporia of commerce. The measure was introduced on the responsibility of a Cabinet presided over by the noble Member for London, whilst it had been supported throughout by the representatives of the chief seats of commerce, amongst which he instanced Liverpool, Glasgow, Newcastle, and the West Riding. It had also the support of the head of the house of Baring, who now presided over the Royal Navy of the country, and who was not likely to take any step to the manifest injury of that mercantile marine to which he and his family owed so much. With these facts before him, how could Mr. Herries assert that commerce had spoken out against the measure? The right honourable Gentleman then, with a view of refuting the objections to the Bill, closely followed Mr. Walpole in his historical, economical, and national review of the subject. During the course of his remarks he intimated that he attached but little value to proceeding in this matter by reciprocity; and, as to the retaliation clause contained in the Bill, he hoped that it would not be made a rule which would be frequently carried out. To retaliation, as a rule, he was opposed, but he was prepared to give his sanction to the Bill, because, without having recourse to reciprocity or retaliation, it would tend to increase the general commerce of the world; an increase from which this country would derive the greatest advantage, as the lion's share would fall to England. Admitting that the superiority of our mercantile marine was the keystone of our naval power, he supported the measure without any apprehensions as to its impairing or compromising our superiority on the seas. He then quoted Adam Smith and Mr. Huskisson in refutation of some of the objections which had been offered to the Bill; after which he proceeded to show the reasons on which he grounded his conclusion that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would not injure the mercantile marine, which was the mainstay of the Royal Navy. He was not disposed to follow Mr. Herries, and set at nought the menaces of Foreign Powers, in reference to the subject. On the contrary, he regarded the attitude assumed by those Powers as furnishing a cogent reason why some step should be at once taken in the matter. Another reason for putting our navigation system upon a more simple and intelligible basis than that now occupied by it was to be found in the complication of our reciprocity treaties—a complication which rendered it difficult for us

often to know where or how we stood. The right honourable Gentleman then proceeded to glance at the injurious mode in which the Navigation Laws indirectly affected the different interests of the community. After this he came to the consideration of the colonial branch of the subject, and expressed his astonishment at the levity with which Mr. Herries had treated it. The colonies had very generally remonstrated against our present navigation system, but the remonstrances of the others were of secondary import, as compared with the urgency of the question raised by the attitude of Canada respecting it. He had the fullest conviction that unless they returned to the system of protective duties in favour of Canadian corn, the loss of Canada would be inevitable if we persisted in retaining the Navigation Laws. [This declaration created a profound sensation in the House.] He would repeat, that if they attached any importance to the retention of Canada amongst our colonial possessions, no time was to be lost in passing this Bill. Nor was it by any means certain that the laws in question were favourable to the shipping interest of the country. Indeed, it was not difficult to show that they were not. Nor were sailors benefited by them. In his opinion, the old reliance on impressment was greatly to be attributed to the laws in question. And if a change was to be made, this was the time at which to make it. The measure before the House was necessary to consummate the policy on which the country had already embarked. Mr. Herries and others attributed all the present evils of the country to that policy; if they were sincere, why did they not press the whole subject, without delay, upon the attention of the House? Lord Stanley's views had been frankly stated by him. He had declared himself to be the friend of reaction, and the uncompromising enemy of free trade and progress. If such were the views of his party, he could not but expect that they would make a great struggle on this Bill. The measure was the capital necessary to crown the work which had been already begun. Without it, all that had been done would prove itself infirm; with it, that which had been achieved could not easily be undone. Here, therefore, a direct issue was joined, and fairly joined. He regarded this measure, then, as the battle-field on which the last struggle must take place between reaction and progress. (*Great cheering.*) He was far from regretting the part which he had taken in our recent commercial legislation. The peace and tranquillity of the country during the year just past were, in his opinion, mainly to be attributed to that legislation. To go back now to protective duties would be a dangerous experiment, and might lead to convulsions and fatal consequences. At all events, his part was taken. He was opposed to reaction, and favourable to progress, tempered with prudence and discretion; and it was on these grounds that he gave his cordial support to the third reading of the Bill, which he was anxious, without delay, to see the law of the land.

Mr. T. Baring, in opposing the measure, admitted the injurious influence upon commerce of restrictions generally. But whatever grievances might be traced to the Navigation Laws, they were far outweighed by the immense advan-

tages which they conferred upon the country. It was not indispensable, in order to get rid of what was faulty in the Navigation Laws, that the whole system should be got rid of. He, for one, was but little alarmed at the menaces of Foreign Powers. He regretted that Sir James Graham had introduced into the discussion the topic with which he had concluded his speech. He (Mr. Baring) was not one of those who thought that they must have but one system of free trade or protection. They should discuss each subject upon its own merits, irrespectively of policies, established or abandoned. He dreaded reaction as much as did Sir J. Graham himself. He dreaded it, because he knew that if it came it must proceed from national distress. If reaction took place at all, it would not be the work of a party leader, but of a suffering people. He trusted that, whatever might be the decision to which the House might come, the Bill would not become the law of the land, and he called upon all who attached any importance to peace and the national safety to vote against a Bill which he believed was forced upon a reluctant people and a hesitating Parliament. (*Cheers.*)

Lord John Russell thought it almost needless to add anything after the masterly and unanswered speech of Sir James Graham. The question was whether the Navigation Laws had any tendency to promote our naval power. To show that they had not, the noble Lord followed Mr. Walpole in his historical review. In his judgment the Navigation Laws had at no time proved of essential advantage to our national marine. The increase of our tonnage and of the number of our seamen since the adoption of the reciprocity system, by which the rigour of the Navigation Laws had been relaxed, proved that we had nothing to fear from still more enlarged competition. He then briefly defended the Bill in some of its details, concurring to a great extent in what had fallen from Sir J. Graham in respect to the retaliation clause. He was not disposed to go along with those who despaired of receiving any compensating advantages from foreign countries. In his opinion, with a few exceptions, corresponding advantages would be given by the nations of Europe to those which would be conferred upon them by the repeal of the Navigation Laws. He was all the more impressed with the necessity of arriving at a speedy settlement of this question, by considerations such as had been adverted to by Sir James Graham. A party was now crying for a renewed duty upon articles of food imported into this country. But let them weigh well what would be the consequences of such an attempt. Great masses of the people, who were now quiet and contented, would be agitated by the fear of the scarcity and suffering to which, by such reactionary legislation, they might be exposed. The cry for a return to protection assumed all the more significance from having been taken up by one in the position of Lord Stanley. What were that noble Lord and his followers aiming at? Did they believe that if they reimposed a high duty upon corn—for a small one would not satisfy the farmers—and passed it by a majority of four to one in the House of Commons, and without a dissentient voice in the House of Lords, such a law could stand for any length of time in this

country? Let not the House, then, by the rejection of this Bill, give the signal for a renewed agitation on this subject.

Mr. Disraeli rose at a late hour, but promised to detain the House for a very short time. Sir James Graham had characterized the measure as the capital which was to crown the pillar of past legislation. But if the column had disappointed all the expectations formed of it, why go to the expense, or incur the risk, of crowning it with a costly capital? The measure was introduced last year to consummate a theory. He then believed that that theory had failed, and said so, and he was convinced of it now. Last year Sir James Graham had said that reaction was impossible, whereas now he admitted that progress and reaction were in actual antagonism, and Lord John Russell was now deprecating an agitation which had been regarded as impossible, but which was now recognised as springing from the distresses of the farmers. If the theory, which the Bill was introduced to support, had failed, the case on which it rested was a factitious one. The theory had blown up, and the case had broken down. It had certainly broken down so far as the colonies were concerned. The case of Canada was a serious one, and one which had, that night, been treated in a manner which would not speedily be forgotten. But there was nothing in the case of Canada that afforded an argument in favour of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, which was not equally an argument in favour of a return to protection. And this was what they had come to at last. They were told that they might look for rebellion in Canada, unless they protected the chief interest of Canada. But what would the people of England say to this? They would say, woe to the statesman who had plucked that jewel from the British Crown. The case had not only failed as regarded the colonies, but it had also broken down, so far as foreign States were concerned. Lord John Russell had that evening called upon them to come to a settlement of the question. A settlement of what question? A settlement of one of the many questions which he had assisted to unsettle. The whole policy of the Whigs was to produce agitation, that they might have the honour and glory of appeasing it. They had that evening gained a great ally in Sir James Graham, and they seemed to be highly satisfied with him. The right honourable Gentleman had declared himself inimical to reaction, and friendly to progress. But progress to what?—"progress to paradise, or progress to the devil?" (*Cheers and laughter.*) The people of England would no longer be satisfied with windy phrases about progress. They wanted to know what they were progressing to. As to what Sir James Graham had said with respect to the Corn Laws, and the challenge which he had thrown out, he could assure the right honourable Gentleman that ample opportunity would be given him to vindicate the policy for which he was responsible, and of which he was so proud. During the three years' experience which they had had of free trade, the poor rates had increased 17 per cent., the capital of England had diminished by 100 millions, and the deposits in the savings-banks had decreased to one-half of what they had formerly been. He implored the House, by all the wrongs

of a betrayed agriculture, by all the sufferings of the operatives of Manchester and Birmingham, and by all the hopes of Ireland, not to pass this Bill.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Herries' Amendment	214
Against it	275
Majority against the Amendment	61

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

In the Lords the second reading of the Bill was moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the 7th of May. The noble Marquis began his speech with a sketch of the history of our restrictive legislation on the subject. That legislation commenced in a feeling that still pervaded the national mind of this country—the desire to grasp at everything that can be obtained in commerce; a desire which had never been indulged without superinducing again and again its own punishment. At its full strength it proved quite the contrary of successful in its object of increasing our naval power; and in modern times it had suffered such repeated relaxations, had been modified by so many and conflicting stipulations with Foreign Powers, that instead of being to commerce a suit of impenetrable armour; it was a mere clothing of shreds and patches; forming the most imperfect and useless protection that could be manufactured out of the parchments of our statute books. Conceding in one portion of his argument that foreign shipping had grown with proportionate rapidity to our own since the great relaxation of the Navigation Laws made at the close of the war, Lord Lansdowne gladly welcomed the fact; he was glad that the prosperity of England had not been based on the ruin and misery of other nations. That the competition of foreigners was irrationally dreaded, he showed by statistics, displaying the large share of the American direct and carrying trade, which we already secured in open competition with American ships hence, and with foreign ships from their own ports to the American shores; and the preponderating share of the Russian trade which we were able to bear off from the Baltic ships in the heart of their own country. He referred briefly to the colonial bearing of the question. The West Indies were subjected to the greatest difficulties; and Canada, engaged in a difficult competition with the United States, felt that the whole trade of the St. Lawrence depended upon the repeal of the remnant of the Navigation Laws now in force; nothing but the perfect opening of that river would enable her to retain her trade. If their Lordships did not pass the Bill, the condition of the country would become incomparably worse than at present; if they passed it, they might anticipate such an extension of commerce throughout the world, as must immediately, or at all events ultimately, be beneficial to the commerce of this country.

In conclusion, he observed that as Lord Stanley had stated plainly and manfully that he was prepared for the consequences of the rejection of the Bill, he hoped that he might be permitted to rejoin for himself and his colleagues, that they also were prepared for such a result. (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.*)

Lord Brougham rose immediately after Lord Lansdowne, and made an unexpected speech in support of his vote *against* the second reading of the Bill. He commenced with a personal exordium.

Not many hours ago he had been taunted in quarters from which, accustomed as his political experience had made him to the extraordinary evolutions of statesmen—(*Laughter*)—such taunts had come upon him with all the charm of novelty and surprise—that he of all people, who had so lately signalized himself by joining in a great victory over the exploded policy of the olden times in that House, did not now join in placing the last crown upon the column of free trade. Of all the incredible events in his political and party experience, this was the most incredible, that from that quarter he should be taunted with "inconsistency." He gloried in the subject-matter of that taunt. If any passage in his life was dear to his remembrance—any one drop of the cup more peculiarly sweet to his palate—it was the recollection of those distinguished individuals, those eminent statesmen, whose support he obtained after a long life of political hostility to them, and who when they gave up their prejudices against free trade, joined him in helping to carry the Corn-law repeal.

After this introduction, Lord Brougham gave his express and most positive denial to the statement that the present question was one of free trade, or had anything at all to do with free trade; citing Adam Smith, Presidents Washington and Madison, and Mr. Huskisson, all free traders, in favour of the doctrine that opulence is less important than defence, and in support of the policy of encouraging our own shipping and discouraging foreign shipping in order to secure our maritime supremacy. He repeated those criticisms already made familiar in Parliament upon the Board of Trade statistics, which professed to show that our marine had increased to such and such an amount, and that of America to such and such another amount, but which gave the whole of the British shipping and only part of the American, and which swelled the estimates of British tonnage by reckoning one vessel as 145 vessels because it made 145 voyages in the year. On the colonial bearing of the question, he observed that as long ago as 1815 he had differed from his great master Adam Smith, and had shown that the Navigation Laws did not create a monopoly in favour of our colonies. He commented on the inconsistency of the principle that free trade in navigation was expedient with the protection which, by the first clause of the Bill, was still strictly preserved to the whole coasting trade. What had Newcastle done that she should be treated worse than foreigners?

Begging their Lordships to pause before they jeopardized so great an interest as 4,000,000 tons of shipping navigated by 230,000 seamen, those seamen the nursery and hotbed of a navy that rides triumphant on every sea on the globe, he glanced at the possible consequences of our meddling, despicable, and false foreign policy, and asked the Government if they were prepared for war under their present system. That man was bold who felt no apprehensions for the peace of Europe, or who could look across the Channel and see the character of the Republic there

established without fears. Looking at Italy, at Germany, from the Adriatic to the Baltic, at the march of the Russians to save Hungary from its Magyars, and Polish agitators, who could predict that in three months to come Europe would be in profound peace? Was such a year the one for making great and portentous alterations in a navy by which victories had been nobly won and immortal triumphs gained? Was this the time for reducing our thousand ships to a hundred, or for striking off ten millions sterling from our Army, Navy, and Ordnance Estimates? With an allusion to the slave trade, which would be increased by letting in Swedes, Danes, and Americans to bring Brazil and Cuba sugar to Europe, Lord Brougham declared that this was no question on which he could falter, compromise, or negotiate. As an honest man, an Englishman, and a Peer of Parliament, he opposed the further progress of this Bill.

Earl Granville applied himself with considerable force to the refutation of Lord Brougham's oratory and facts. He vindicated the accuracy and faithfulness of Mr. Porter's returns and tabular statements, and paid a high compliment to that gentleman's worth and superior ability. He admitted that no great changes in commercial legislation could be made without temporary inconvenience to individuals; but, whatever might be the ultimate result of the changes proposed by this Bill, no other country possessed capital, ships, or sailors to enter at once on a serious competition with us; the struggle would therefore be gradual; and of the final result he entertained no doubt.

Lord Colchester moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, prefacing his motion by a speech of which, unfortunately, but a small portion was audible.

The Duke of Argyll ably supported the Bill, on the abstract grounds of free trade, and declared his conviction that our shipping could well compete with that of foreign countries.

The Earl of Ellenborough said he had voted for the relaxation of our commercial code; but he should vote against this Bill, because, though it might indirectly augment the wealth of the country, it would go near to undermine its most important interest.

The debate, having been now adjourned, was resumed on the second evening by the Earl of Carlisle, who, in supporting the Bill, admitted that he ran counter to former views and prejudices. But his present course was based upon a conviction, not only of the desirableness but also of the necessity for the measure. Were the Bill one which even risked our commercial fortunes or our naval strength, no infamy would be too great, no defeat too signal, for a Government which introduced it. But neither the interests of commerce nor the efficiency of our navy was put in jeopardy by it. On the contrary, although he agreed with Lord Ellenborough that wealth was not the sole pursuit in which a country should engage, he was convinced that the measure before the House would add to our material resources in a way which would, amongst other things, augment the efficiency of our navy. Having disposed of the objection to the Bill, founded upon its assumed incompatibility with our naval supremacy, the noble Lord proceeded to inquire

how it would affect the interests of the British shipowner and seaman. One of the main points made against it by its opponents was, that the Bill, if successful, would throw the British subject and sailor open to a competition against which they could not hold out, and before which they must retire. Were this point established, it would constitute a fatal objection to the measure. But not only had this point not been established, but the very contrary had been shown by those who had preceded him in support of the Bill. To render it, if possible, still more clear that neither the British sailor, shipbuilder, nor shipowner had anything to fear from full and unrestrained competition, the noble Lord went into a lengthened argument, partly based upon our experience under the reciprocity treaties, and partly upon the testimony which was before the House and country of the cost at which ships could be built, purchased, and manned abroad. If further economy in the building of ships was necessary, nothing but full and thorough competition would effect it. He called upon the House, then, if it regarded the interests of trade, of manufactures, and of every branch of our national industry, not to reject a measure which, by giving increased vigour and activity to our commercial marine, would greatly tend to the strengthening of the main arm of our national defence.

Lord Bruce, Earl Waldegrave, and Lord Wharncliffe supported the Bill, though the last-named Peer objected to the retaliation clause. Earl Nelson, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Talbot, and the Marquis of Londonderry spoke in favour of the amendment.

Earl Grey addressed the House in support of the Bill in a long and elaborate speech. After clearing the ground from some extraneous topics which had been introduced into the debate, the noble Earl came to the real question before the House, which was, whether or not the measure before it was calculated to promote the general interests of the country, and more particularly the interests of our commercial marine? It was the common object of all parties to keep our commercial navy in as flourishing a condition as possible, and it was because he regarded the Bill as essential to that object, that he gave it his cordial support, both as a Member of the House and a Member of the Government. It was strange that noble Lords, who looked upon Englishmen as competent to compete in every other branch of industry with the foreigner, should regard them as incapable of competing with him on the seas, which had always been viewed as the peculiar home of the Englishman. The Navigation Laws were sought to be retained for the benefit of the shipowner, but of what advantage were they even to him? To show that they were of none, but rather a drawback to our shipping interests, the noble Lord entered into a minute and lengthened examination of their practical working. He argued that in their principles and main provisions, they were detrimental to the British shipowner, instead of affording him protection. The shipowner was interested in getting rid of them with the least possible delay. They were all aware of the inestimable value to this country of the warehousing system. Were they prepared to jeopardize its existence by

the retention of restrictions which were unfavourable to its development? The ruin of our warehousing system would be the consequence of the wreck of our indirect trade, which again would be the result of a pertinacious adherence to an exploded system. In further proof that the remnants of the Navigation Laws still left were positively disadvantageous to the British shipowner, the noble Earl proceeded to show that they were the chief obstacles in the way of his successfully competing with the United States. Neither in the home or the indirect trade were the Navigation Laws of any advantage to him. But the most important bearing of the whole question was upon the colonial trade. To show the injurious working of the Navigation Laws upon that trade, Lord Grey dwelt at some length on the case of Canada, as illustrating that of all our colonies. With respect to Canada, they were bound to take one of two courses—either to retrace their steps and go back to protection, or to relieve the trade of the St. Lawrence from the incubus of the Navigation Laws. To go back to protection was impossible, and this was practically acknowledged by the Protectionists themselves, who, whilst they professed to wish for protection, did not move a finger to obtain it. If, then, to return to protection was impossible, they had no alternative but to give the Canadians free trade in ships. The claim of Canada, which was strong, was not a claim upon their purse, but a claim upon their justice. And whilst in justice the House should give effect to that claim, so also ought it to do so from motives of policy and prudence. They could only perpetuate the connection between the mother country and the North American colonies by engaging the confidence and participating in the affections of their people. Who could say how soon both the one and the other would be withdrawn if they continued to restrict the development of the material interests of these colonies? Let the House, then, weigh well the consequences to the empire of such a step, before it decided to reject this Bill. The Navigation Laws were amongst the proximate causes of the revolutionary struggle which had ended in the independence of the United States. The fact was pregnant with warning, and he trusted that their Lordships would read aright the lesson which it conveyed. He hoped that the decision of that night would show that they had not mistaken its import. Should that decision be adverse to the Bill, he would be a bold man indeed who would take upon himself the responsibility of administering the affairs of our Colonial Empire. In drawing to a conclusion, he warned their Lordships not to let their decision be influenced by the number of petitions presented against the Bill. What the petitioners prayed for was not simply the maintenance of the Navigation Laws, but the rejection of the Bill, as the first step to be taken in a retrograde career. The Corn Laws were settled for ever, and he warned the House against taking any step which would indicate a deliberate intention of resuscitating them. He concluded with an impressive appeal to the House not to peril the general interests of the country by rejecting the Bill.

Lord Stanley rose at a very late hour to answer the speech of the noble Secretary for Colonial Affairs. He began by undertaking to confine himself to the simple question before the House, which was, not whether free trade had or had not fulfilled its promises, or whether the farmers were reconciled to the withdrawal of protection or not, but whether or not they were prepared utterly to abolish a system which, for two centuries at least, had formed the basis of our national greatness, and the foundation of our naval strength. The Navigation Laws had, from time to time, been judiciously modified. He had no objections to what had thus been done, nor might he object to some modifications now. But it was not upon the modifications of these laws that the House was now called upon to decide, but upon the momentous question of their entire abolition. Were their Lordships prepared for such a step, especially when they had the authority of the Government for the fact, that such a step, if once taken, would be irrevocable? In proof of the value of the Navigation Laws, which had been rather contemptuously spoken of by the noble Earl, he quoted the opinions both of Adam Smith and Mr. Huskisson, and between the views of such authorities and of Earl Grey he left the House to decide. In following the arguments of the supporters of the measure, the noble Lord first addressed himself to the bearing of the measure upon the shipping interest of the country. It appeared that they were all agreed as to the intimate connection between an efficient navy and a flourishing commercial marine. This being so, the question, so far as it turned upon the navy, was admitted on all hands to depend upon the effect which the proposed measure would have upon our commercial marine. What would that effect be? Earl Grey had treated the Navigation Laws as in the last degree disadvantageous to the mercantile interests of the country. The mercantile interest was very quick in discovering that which was disadvantageous to it. Had it made any such discovery in this case? It had made none, but Her Majesty's Government had made it for them. The whole case, as based upon its assumed benefits to the commercial marine, fell to the ground, and the objection to the Bill, founded upon its injurious tendency, so far as the navy was concerned, remained unchallenged and unrefuted. Passing, then, to the colonial branch of the subject, Lord Stanley admitted that as an exceptional case that of Canada was a strong one, considering the position in which our commercial legislation had recently placed that province. In Canada, as in all the other colonies, the withdrawal of protection was regarded as the great grievance, the repeal of the Navigation Laws being demanded by them only as the consequence of that event. But our North American colonies were not confined to Canada. The ship-building colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were opposed to the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Besides, the exceptional case of Canada might be adequately met without entirely abrogating these laws. Having disposed of the colonial, he passed to the foreign branch of the question, severely criticizing, in so doing, Lord Pal-

merston's printed circular to the different Governments of Europe. There was nothing in the state of our foreign relations to sustain the Government in its present course any more than in our colonial system. The warehousing system owed its origin to existing prohibitions, and its increase and permanence depended upon their maintenance. He strongly objected to the proposal of admitting a foreign-built ship to British registry. It was essential to keep up the number and efficiency of our private building yards, which would speedily decrease in number were such a proposal to be adopted. The proposed measure was, in every point of view, dangerous and gratuitous, and was urged forward against the sense of the country. He was as little anxious as Earl Grey was to raise anew questions which might array class against class; but, if such questions were raised, it was not he, but the Government, that must bear the responsibility. It was a mistake on the part of the noble Earl to think that the vote of that night would settle such questions. The noble Lord then addressed an eloquent and impressive remonstrance to the Duke of Wellington, and concluded by expressing the alarm which he felt at the multiform dangers which would be entailed upon the country by the success of a measure which, under menace, their Lordships were called upon to sanction.

The Marquis of Lansdowne briefly replied, indignantly repudiating the insinuation that any indirect or unfair means whatever had been used by the Government for the purpose of getting support to the Bill. The House then divided on the motion for the second reading, when there appeared—

For the Motion . .	173
Against it	163
Majority	10

The result of this division was regarded at the time as of great political importance. Much uncertainty and speculation had before prevailed as to the relative state of parties in the House of Lords, and the fate of the Government was generally supposed to depend upon the decision as to the second reading of this Bill. The opposition, however, though little expectation was now entertained of its success, was renewed on the motion for the third reading. Lord Ellenborough commenced the debate, observing that he could not refrain from touching upon the measures which it would be absolutely necessary to adopt for the security of British shipping under the new system. It was only fair that the shipowner should now be relieved from all duties on timber. Government should promptly introduce measures for the examination of masters and mates before their appointment, and for their trial upon the loss of ships; also for the establishment of a fund for the support of worn-out seamen, similar in principle though not in extent to that now existing for seamen of the Royal Navy at Greenwich Hospital: also a measure for the registry of ships; the present system being totally erroneous and deceptive.

Earl Granville offered some brief explanations with regard to these suggestions. He agreed with Lord Ellenborough as to the reduction of the timber duty; and as to the

new registration, he was not prepared to say he saw any great objection to it. As to the merchant seamen's fund, the attempt made last year was opposed and defeated by the shipowners themselves; the subject nevertheless deserved the best consideration, and he thought that such a measure must some time or other pass. It was intended to bring in a Bill to improve the discipline of the mercantile navy.

The Earl of Winchilsea regretted that this Bill had been carried by the votes of the Bishops; whom he warned that if the day ever arrived when measures of a secular character injurious to the best interests of the country should be carried by their votes, England would again wish to see the House of Convocation restored, and the Bishops represented in that House by a few chosen from themselves to state their opinions only on religious matters.

Lord Stanley felt that the whole responsibility of the measure rested with the Ministers; and should satisfy himself with saying "non-content," and with registering his protest against so dangerous a measure.

Lord Brougham saw some explanation of the extraordinary phenomenon of this Bill's passing, in the sudden appearance on the floor of the House of diplomatic characters from all quarters, at a time when the affairs of Europe were more critical than they had been for many a year.

The Marquis of Lansdowne remarked on the extraordinary progress of a most unexpected nature, which this Bill had produced in the opinions of Conservative Peers. In a short half-hour they had heard one noble Lord expressing doubts how far it might be fit that a class of members intimately connected with the constitution and privileges of their House should continue to sit in it; another disposed to inquire into the propriety of voting by proxy; and a third doubting if diplomatists were capable of judging on commercial questions—(*Cries of* "No, no!")—well then, expressing an opinion that though they were so capable, they should be deprived of the right. But such considerations ought not to be entertained. As to the Bill, he believed that its general and ultimate effect would be to increase our shipping and multiply our sailors.

The opposition Peers now withdrew in a body, and the Bill was read a third time.

On the question "that the Bill do now pass," the Bishop of Oxford proposed to add a clause by way of rider, which was not read to the House but which provided that "The said privileges shall not extend to the ships of Spain, or to foreign ships exporting the produce of the West Indian colonies of Spain, or to the ships of, or to foreign ships exporting the produce of, Brazil, until Her Majesty shall declare, by orders in Council, that the Governments of Spain and Brazil have respectively given to Her Majesty full satisfaction as to the fulfilment of the treaties into which they have entered with Her Majesty for the suppression of the slave trade."

In support of this, the Right Reverend Prelate argued that Brazil is the great mart of slaves; that the object of this Bill was to quicken trade, to make Brazil a better customer by increasing her imports and exports; and that the necessary consequence would be

the increased demand for slave labour and the increased activity of the slave trade. The proposed clause afforded the only means remaining of influencing the Government of Brazil. We had a *casus belli* against Brazil for breach of treaties regarding the slave trade, and should be justified in blockading the whole line of the Brazilian coast; but we abstained, because the Government was powerless to carry out its own worthy designs. A few Portuguese slave traders at Rio were supreme throughout the land: as mortgagees of almost every slave-cultivated estate, they controlled the elections at their will. In such a state of things, we should enable those who were really anxious to fulfil the treaties to point to our exclusion of their produce, and our refusal to grant them the privileges of other nations.

Lord Howden reminded the House that there was now in existence—suspended only to give foreign nations time to conform themselves to its terms—a Brazilian decree, charging a differential duty of one-third on the ships of all nations which did not treat Brazilian ships on a footing of perfect equality. To pass this clause would therefore be the very way to make true those prognostications of evil to our commerce which had been heard. The commercial marine of Brazil was entirely employed on its own coasts, or, unfortunately, on the coast of Africa; none of it came to this country: so that Brazilians would escape, and our own shipping suffer.

Lord Denman said he would vote for this amendment, or indeed any amendment of his right reverend friend having this object in view. He saw but two parties, the infamous slave trader, and the wretched suffering slave; they had nothing to do in order to suppress the slave trade but to make their demonstration powerfully.

The Earl of Warwick refused to support an amendment brought forward at the eleventh hour, which if brought forward at a former stage might have stood some chance of support.

The Marquis of Lansdowne urged that the moral influence of this country must ever rest on its commercial influence; if we deprived ourselves of the one, the other must cease. No man had laboured more assiduously to accomplish the extirpation of the slave trade than the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; he thought this amendment would only weaken his hands.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 23 to 9, and thus this important Bill received the final sanction of Parliament, and very shortly afterwards obtained the Royal Assent, its operation being fixed to commence on the 1st of January, 1850.

Although the principles of free trade thus obtained a final triumph in the abolition of the Navigation Laws, it will already have appeared evident that the adherents of protection still formed a powerful and numerous party in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, since the lamented decease of Lord George Bentinck, had become their leader and chief spokesman, and he lost no opportunity of enforcing the claims of the agricultural classes to compensation and relief, under the loss of the lately-repealed protecting duties. But the most formal and im-

portant demonstration made in the course of this session, on behalf of the landed interest, was a resolution proposed by Mr. Disraeli, and discussed for three successive nights, on the subject of local taxation. Deeming the owners of real property to be unduly charged with these burthens, that honourable Member conceived the idea of alleviating their difficulties by throwing a portion of the rates at present assessed upon their property into the general taxation of the country. The following were the terms in which his resolution was couched.

"That the whole of the local taxation of the country, for national purposes, falls mainly, if not exclusively, on real property; and bears with undue severity on the occupiers of land, in a manner injurious to the agricultural interests of the country, and otherwise highly impolitic and unjust. That the hardship of this apportionment is greatly aggravated by the fact that more than one-third of the whole revenue derived from the Excise is levied upon agricultural produce, exposed, by the recent changes in the law, to direct competion with the untaxed produce of foreign countries; the home producer being thus subjected to a burden of taxation, which, by greatly enhancing the price, limits the demand for British produce, and to restrictions which injuriously interfere with the conduct of his trade and industry. That this House will resolve itself into a Committee to take into its serious consideration such measures as may remove the grievances of which the owners and occupiers of real property thus justly complain, and which may establish a more equitable apportionment of the public burdens."

Mr. Disraeli introduced his motion on the 8th of March, in a speech of great length, ingenuity, and rhetorical skill. He began by making two or three distinct disclaimers; he did not intend to enter into detailed proof of the distress among the agricultural districts—which was generally admitted, and pronounced even by Mr. Cobden himself to be severe and terrible; he would not inquire into the causes of that distress—appealing also on that head to Mr. Cobden, who admitted that the farmers had not been fairly dealt with; and he would not inquire into the policy of the recent changes in our commercial system—though he still retained the opinion that they must end in national degradation and a financial convulsion. He was not one of those who would recur to the past by appealing to the passions of a suffering class: wishing the reaction to be permanent, he should await the growth of conviction in the country, the effect of public discussion, private inquiry, failure in the prophecies of political economists, and sharp experience. What he insisted upon as his basis was, simply, that after the great changes of 1846, which so deeply affected the agricultural interests, those interests were entitled to an arrangement of taxation which should not press unjustly or unfairly upon them; and that the unjust and unfair apportionment of taxation should be removed and redistributed.

A very few statistical details would prove their case. By the accounts of the parochial or rating year ending on Lady Day, 1848, a sum of not less than 10,000,000*l.* sterling had been levied by direct

taxation on the real property of the country, under the heads of county rate, highway rate, church rate, and that variety of charges levied under the name of poor rate. To these, though not legally a local charge, might be added the land tax; making the whole 12,000,000*l.* sterling. That amount was levied on a rental of 67,000,000*l.* a year. The Income Tax returns showed that the property of England and Wales possessed by those having incomes above 150*l.* a year was of the annual value of 186,888,958*l.*: Sir Robert Peel had calculated the smaller incomes as representing property equal to one-fourth of that larger sum; making the total income of the country, under all heads, 249,000,000*l.* Now, why should this direct taxation of ten or twelve millions sterling be levied exclusively on a portion of the income of the country, little more than a fourth of the whole amount? Mr. Disraeli admitted that the possessors of house property in towns, the owners of railway property, and the great trading companies which supply the public with water and light were unduly burdened in the same way; and he called on them to support his proposition, by which they would now have an opportunity to get rid of the burden.

Mr. Disraeli then proceeded to expose the confusion of terms which annexed the idea of locality to these taxes, whereas they were of a much wider and more comprehensive character; and he illustrated this argument by an ingenious exposition of the nature and objects of these so-called local rates, and the local causes of some of our general national taxation. The grievance and anomaly of these two forms of taxation had been long felt, and, as a remedy, a system of national rating had been recommended; but to this he objected. He would not resist an inquiry into the subject of the probate and legacy duties; for the result would show that a large proportion was paid by the land, or the property of the farmer; but this was beside the question as to the justice of throwing 12,000,000*l.* of taxes upon one-fourth of the property of the country; and if the House would go into Committee, he would offer a plan, which was founded in justice, to remedy this inequality. In a spirit of compromise and conciliation, he should propose, the system of local administration and the levy of rates remaining as at present, that the local districts should be responsible for one moiety, and that the other should be paid by the Consolidated Fund. Mr. Disraeli then described, in forcible terms, the treacherous manner in which the agricultural interest had been treated on the subject of the Malt Tax, the repeal of which he nevertheless persuaded them not to press for, but to be content with the measure he proposed—a measure founded in justice; and he concluded with an eloquent picture of the claims and wrongs of that interest, of the insults they had received, and the forbearance they had displayed.

Mr. Hume expressed his great astonishment at the remedy proposed by Mr. Disraeli, whose speech was not in accordance with his resolutions, and whose proposition would impose upon the tenant farmers (of whom he had said nothing) an additional income tax of 6,000,000*l.* He showed that these rates were properly laid upon the land, which had been pur-

chased subject to them. He then entered at some length upon his favourite topic of the general reduction of taxation, and stated the particular taxes he proposed to take off; and he concluded by moving an amendment to Mr. Disraeli's motion to the effect that, if there be any inequality in the local taxation bearing upon real property, it ought to be removed; but the public expenditure should be reduced so as to permit the repeal of the duties on malt and hops.

The debate, having been adjourned after Mr. Hume's speech, was resumed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who combated Mr. Disraeli's propositions in a long and elaborate speech, in which he endeavoured to discredit the estimates on which the reasonings of his opponent were founded, and to show that, even granting his premises, his remedial measures were not adapted to relieve the agriculturists.

Sir Charles Wood agreed that the poor rates, highway rates, church rates, and others of the same kind, together with the land tax, amounted to about 14,000,000*l.*; but he would point out very considerable corrections which should be made in Mr. Disraeli's other assumptions. For instance, he took the property rated to the poor at 67,000,000*l.* a year; but the Income Tax returns gave the property rated to the poor as 84,000,000*l.*; and if one-fourth be added for incomes under 150*l.*, the total real property rated to the poor would appear to be 105,000,000*l.* a year, instead of 67,000,000*l.* Instead, therefore, of the proportion which real property bore to the whole national property being one-fourth, it was two-fifths. But not more than 40,000,000*l.* of this aggregate consisted of land: houses amounted to 35,000,000*l.*; canals, railways, mines, and other property which could not pretend to have been directly injured by repeal of the Corn Laws, made up the balance.

There was great confusion as to the persons to whom Mr. Disraeli would allow the compensation claimed; sometimes it was the owner, sometimes the tenant of the land. But it was clear that many of the charges paid in the first instance by the tenant were ultimately and really borne by the landlord. Nothing was more clear than that rates are a deduction from the landowner's rent. The tenant had therefore no interest in this question, and would not be benefited by any removal of these charges to another fund. Then as to many of the charges which were said to press unduly on the land: first, those of maintaining the roads; surely these charges were as fit to be paid exclusively by those who *chiefly* use them, as were the charges for lighting, paving, and cleansing the streets of towns, the benefits of which are not exclusively enjoyed by the townsmen who exclusively paid for them. It was, moreover, to be observed that a large portion of these charges were borne by the general public, in the shape of general tolls. The church rates ought surely to be paid by the parishioners who benefit by the parochial church ministrations. These local rates were at present moderate in the rural districts; if transferred to the Consolidated Fund, the proportion paid by the rural population would be increased. The cost of public prosecutions was now borne by the public Treasury, and the argument derivable from that change tended exactly in the opposite way to that in which Mr. Disraeli used it. It

must be admitted, by the way, that nothing was more unfounded than the outcry against the privilege of the land to exemption from legacy duty: at that moment land, as compared with personal property, appeared to pay 79 per cent. of the legacy duty.

Mr. Disraeli had continually insisted that little or nothing was done for the land, and had exclaimed against the amount of treasure drawn by the Excise from the agricultural interest: but since the year 1815 there had been a remission, by repeal or reduction, of Excise duties affecting agricultural interests to an amount between 7,000,000*l.* and 8,000,000*l.* a year; and of the burdens enumerated by Mr. Miles three years ago,—the expenses of maintaining the rural police, the malt tax, the want of a general inclosure Bill and a drainage Bill, and the cost of prosecutions,—the chief had been removed. In addition, there had been votes out of the Consolidated Fund for Coroners' expenses, Registration expenses, and Poor-law Commission, amounting to some 770,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Disraeli had summed up by saying that the landowners of this country might be rather supposed to be a conquered race than a predominating legislative interest; and that in no European country was the land so heavily burdened. If he would descend from the regions of fancy to the dull realities of life, he would find that in hardly any country does the land pay less: in France, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, a far greater proportion of taxation being borne by the land.

But to whom did Mr. Disraeli propose to transfer the pressure thus indiscriminately removed? The effect of his plan would be to place upon the general taxation a sum of 14,000,000*l.* a year; not less than half of which, it must be presumed, would have to be met by an additional tax on income. Now, under that arrangement, Schedule A would have to bear some 3,233,000*l.* beyond the sum at present borne by it; the effect of which would be little beyond taking money out of one pocket to put it in the other. Under Schedule B, the tenant farmers themselves would have 405,000*l.* additional placed on their shoulders. Sir Charles did not claim to be the farmer's advocate, but he strenuously protested against such imposition of new burdens on that interest. But perhaps Mr. Disraeli proposed to omit Schedules A and B altogether, and to levy the whole 7,000,000*l.* on the last three schedules, which at present produced only 2,750,000*l.*

In conclusion, Sir Charles offered some statistics on the prices of agricultural produce, to support exceptions which he took to Mr. Disraeli's sweeping assumptions regarding agricultural distress. The general result was, that, comparing the prices of meats of all sorts for all the months of the two years 1844 and 1848, prices had very materially advanced; the average price of beef being but 3*s.* 10¾*d.* in 1844, and 4*s.* 3¼*d.* in 1848; that of mutton being 4*s.* 0½*d.* in 1844, and 5*s.* 1¼*d.* in 1848. The price of wheat was now on the advance.

Mr. Christopher supported the motion of Mr. Disraeli, contending that Sir Charles Wood had not dealt fairly with that proposition, which was offered as one of conciliation and policy. The land, it

was admitted, was unequally burdened; by the law of England every person should be rated to the poor according to his ability, and the fundholder, having lent his money subject to this law, could not complain of being called upon to pay his proportion. Agriculture alone was subjected to the unlimited operation of free trade; manufacturers were protected by import duties; the landed interest, therefore, had a right to look to other remedies; and unless some remedy were given, the Ministers would find all the leading interests against them, and it would be impossible to carry on the government of the country.

The debate was again adjourned, and resumed on the 15th of March, when Mr. Disraeli's resolution was discussed in a long array of speeches from both sides of the House; the principal speakers being Mr. Seymer, Sir R. Lopez, Sir Montagu Cholmley, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cayley, and the Marquis of Granby, in favour of the motion; and on the other side, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Cornewall Lewis, Lord Norreys, Mr. Bright, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Goulburn, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Cobden. Our space will only admit a few samples of the more prominent speeches.

Mr. Milner Gibson supplied a useful view, by showing that as local rates are levied on the annual income arising from real property, a very small proportion falls on land used for agricultural purposes, in which the annual value is low as compared with the intrinsic value. Mr. Disraeli proposed to retain all the expensive local machinery to administer half the present fund; so that it would be as expensive to collect sixpence as it now is to collect a shilling. Mr. Gibson made light of the Malt Tax as a grievance. It was not a good tax, but the arguments against it were not more stringent than in other cases; and he earnestly exhorted the agriculturists to abandon that will-o'-the-wisp, in order to join with the manufacturers in obtaining a reduction of expenditure. To that end he should vote with Mr. Hume.

Mr. Lewis briefly examined the nature of local taxation. No doubt the 43rd of Elizabeth meant the poor rate to fall on personal as well as real property; but practically it had been found impossible to levy local rates, except on visible property within the parish. There was a great advantage in levying the rates upon persons who had an interest in economizing the expenditure of the rate, and who looked to the actual disposal of the money. No one would suppose that the House could be induced to vote the half of 13,000,000*l.* annually without being minutely informed as to what would become of the money. Mr. Disraeli seemed to assume that the local rates were a fixed sum, not to increase. [Mr. Disraeli exclaimed, "No, no!"] Then if they were to increase, that was a great argument against removing the check.

In answer to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Miles read passages from *Blackstone* to show that it was a principle of law that the provision of the poor should fall upon personal as well as real property.

Mr. Sidney Herbert addressed himself to the task of making out that the agricultural distress was not caused by free trade, but by transitory and extraneous causes. If wheat was now but 45*s.* a quarter, the average price during the last century was considerably less. At

this time, however, the corn-market was seriously deranged. Wheat in the north still sold for 45*s.*, but in the south it was bad in quality and deficient in quantity; during the panic in France there were no purchasers of wheat, and she exported; she was now importing largely; in the meantime, the consumption in this country had been considerably checked. Mr. Herbert contended that the system of local taxation could not be disturbed without resorting to the representative principle in the management of county affairs.

Mr. Cayley threw out a new plan of taxation for the consideration of the House. Mr. Cayley suspected that the agitation for financial reform on the part of the manufacturing body had some connection with the failure of the free-trade experiment, which had realized all the worst prognostications, and none of the best. If, however, this principle of free trade was to be persevered in, there must not only be a reduction, but a general revision of taxation; and he understood that Mr. Disraeli intended in the Committee to go into the question of the pressure of the Excise duties upon agricultural interests. He would propose that all those duties and the Customs should be repealed, and that, by a system of inland revenue, a charge—say of 10 per cent—be laid upon every article, agricultural or manufactured, which would yield 48,000,000*l.*

Mr. Goulburn observed that Mr. Cayley, who held the Excise system in utter abhorrence, suggested a scheme of taxation which would render the presence of an excise-officer necessary not only in every village, but in every house.

Lord John Russell sarcastically taunted Mr. Disraeli for his secrecy as to the plan by which he would make good the needful amount of taxation. He was almost induced to go into Committee through mere curiosity. Mr. Miles had repudiated an additional income tax; Sir Montagu Cholmley had hinted at making good the deficiency by a moderate duty on corn; and Mr. Cayley had volunteered an extempore plan of taxation for the nonce! Lord John explained what he meant when he said, in 1846, that if the Corn Laws were repealed considerable relief ought to be given to the landed interests from the burdens to which they were subject. When Sir Robert Peel abrogated the Corn Laws, he did propose a remission of the burdens which pressed upon real property to the amount of 535,000*l.* a year. He (Lord J. Russell) might have proposed to have put some different charges on the Exchequer, and he believed that the total amount which he should have imposed would have been 585,000*l.*

Mr. Cobden would not weary the House after Sir Charles Wood's speech, by slaying the slain in replying to Mr. Disraeli; and he therefore directed his arguments to particular points. He contended that the relief would go, not to the farmers, but to the owners of land; and, being met by signs of dissent, he defied any Member to assert that if two farms were to be let, one with poor rates of 2*s.* in the pound, and the other of 8*s.*, they would be let for the same rent. Mr. Disraeli's proposition, therefore, came before them under false pretences. In like manner, it had been said at a late meeting in Willis's Rooms that none but tenant farmers were to speak; now he knew that most of the persons

who were called tenant farmers were land agents—for he had met them all. Mr. Cobden entered into minute statistics to show that the labouring part of the agricultural classes were better off in cheap years than in dear years, as the wages do not increase proportionately with the price of provisions; for instance, the stockingers of Nottingham, who had been depressed for nearly 70 years, were now in a state of comparative comfort and happiness. On the other hand, while the price of the farmer's staple, wheat, had remained nearly what it was in 1790, and other produce in the nature of animal food had risen in price; the price of articles consumed by the farmer—his iron implements, clothing, cotton goods, tea, sugar, coffee, soap, fuel, candles, preserved fruits, in fact almost everything except beer—was cheaper than it was then, in some cases four or five times as cheap: rent, however, was double what it was in 1790; in Scotland it was treble. Mr. Cobden said that he should vote for Mr. Hume's Amendment.

Mr. Disraeli replied, justifying his case against the principal objections—namely, that his allegations were not correct; that his scheme was impracticable; and that if practicable it would not benefit the farmer. He retorted Lord John Russell's banter; reminding him that he had pledged himself to an eight shilling duty on corn, and offering to accept that now. He reminded the noble Lord also, that he himself, who was surprised at Mr. Disraeli's "secrecy," had laid on the table certain celebrated resolutions [on the Irish Poor Law], and proposed to go into Committee without explaining his plan. If the House would go into Committee, Mr. Disraeli would be prepared to explain the remedy that he proposed; and he endeavoured to show that his plan would benefit the farmer. If 5,000,000*l.* were raised on property not now subject to poor rate, it would require a rate of 6½*d.* in the pound; in common with other classes the farmer would have to pay 6½*d.* in the pound in lieu of half his present rates; but those rates were at present in some places as high as 8*s.* in the pound. By some combination of parties Ministers might extricate themselves from the embarrassment which his resolution might occasion them, but the only consequence of rejecting that resolution would be a proposition conceived in a sterner spirit of justice hereafter.

The House divided first on Mr. Hume's amendment; negatived by 394 to 70, majority 324. It then divided on Mr. Disraeli's resolutions; negatived by 280 to 189, majority 91.

CHAPTER III.

Affairs of Ireland—Distracted state of that Country and extreme Distress, from the renewed effects of the Potato Blight—Bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, brought in by Sir George Grey, on the 6th of February—His description of the social Condition of Ireland—Mr. John O'Connell moves an Amendment, which is rejected, and the Bill brought in—Debate upon the Second Reading—Speeches of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel—The Motion is carried by 275 *to* 33*—Grant of* 50,000*l. in aid of distressed Unions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Debate thereon—Important Speech of Sir James Graham—Mr. Grattan moves an Amendment—Mr. Stafford censures the Ministerial Policy in regard to Ireland, and moves an Amendment condemnatory of the Grant—He is answered by Lord John Russell—An Amendment proposed by Mr. Stafford is negatived by a majority of* 120*, and the original Proposition is carried by* 220 *to* 143*—Select Committee upon the Irish Poor Law proposed by the Secretary for Ireland—Motion agreed to—The Marquis of Lansdowne moves for a similar Committee in the House of Lords, which is also nominated—The Committees having entered on their inquiry, Lord John Russell proposes a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering his Resolution in favour of a Rate in Aid—The Proposition is warmly opposed, and the Motion to go into Committee is not carried till after a long Debate—On the* 3rd *of March, Lord John Russell proposes his Resolution in Committee—His Speech on that occasion—Speeches of Mr. Stafford, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Monsell, Sir Charles Wood, and the Earl of Lincoln—The Government Proposition is at length carried by* 206 *to* 34*—Rate-in-Aid Bill brought in—Protracted Debate on the Second Reading, which is three times adjourned—Remarkable Speech of Sir R. Peel, in which he developes at great length his own Views, and suggests a Plan for the Redemption of Landed Property in Ireland—Speeches of Mr. Napier, Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, Mr. Monsell, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Horsman, and other Members—On a Division the Second Reading is carried by* 193 *to* 138*—Debate in the House of Lords on the Rate-in-Aid Bill—The Earl of Carlisle moves the Second Reading, which is opposed by the Earl of Roden, the Archbishop of Dublin, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Monteagle, and the Earl of Wicklow; and supported by Lord Beaumont, the Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde, Lord Audley, and Earl St. Germains—On a Division the Second Reading is carried*

by a Majority of 1, *viz.*, 48 *against* 47—*The Third Reading is again strongly opposed by the Earls of Glengall, Mountcashel, and Wicklow, also by Lord Desart and Lord De Ros—The Earl of Carlisle and Lord Cremorne support the Measure—The Third Reading is carried by* 37 *to* 29.

IRISH affairs constituted this year, as usual, a large part of the business of the session. To restore the tranquillity of that unsettled portion of the kingdom was the first object; to save its starving people from destitution by grants of money, and to make provision for the permanent maintenance of pauperism by law, without imposing excessive burthens on property, was the second and more difficult problem. The repression of crime and outrage was the necessity which the Government felt itself called upon to meet at the earliest period, and accordingly, in the first week of the session, a renewal of the law passed in the preceding year for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in certain districts was proposed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In bringing forward this Motion on the 6th of February, Sir George Grey observed that the circumstances under which he proposed its continuance were widely different from those under which Lord John Russell had proposed its enactment. There were no parties now in arms against the Crown in Ireland, but the secret organization which had stimulated the late insurrection was still more or less in existence, whilst the spirit of disaffection was yet prevalent, particularly in the districts which were the scene of the recent insurrectionary attempt.

Looking, then, at this organization, which was only in abeyance if not in actual operation, and at the spirit of disaffection which, in some districts of the country, scarcely courted concealment, the Government felt bound, in order to prevent a recurrence of the insane movement of last year, and to restore, as far as possible, confidence and security to the well-affected in Ireland, to demand of Parliament the continuance, for a further limited time, of the extraordinary powers recently intrusted to the Lord Lieutenant. The spirit in which Lord Clarendon had already exercised the powers confided to him was a guarantee that their operation, if continued, would be strictly limited to the necessities of the case. He then read the greater part of a letter addressed by the Lord Lieutenant to the Prime Minister, to show that it was his Excellency's opinion, founded upon the most ample information, that the continuance of the powers in question was absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of tranquillity in Ireland. As to the time for which their continuance was sought, it was the anxious desire of the Government to limit it to the shortest possible period. He would, therefore, propose that the Act passed last July should be continued for a further period of six months, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to that effect.

Mr. John O'Connell warmly opposed the Motion, and proposed, as an Amendment, that a Committee, consisting of twenty-one Members, be formed by ballot, to examine such documents as might be laid before it; and to report to

the House its opinion upon those documents, whether the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act be a measure necessary to the tranquillity of Ireland at the existing time.

The Solicitor-General opposed the amendment as totally inconsistent with the objects of the Bill, which, however, he stated would not at all interfere with the holding of public meetings for legitimate and proper purposes.

Mr. E. B. Roche denounced the Bill as arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unnecessary. Mr. Reynolds also opposed it, but recommended Mr. J. O'Connell to withdraw his Amendment. Colonel Rawdon supported the Bill. After some further discussion the House divided upon the Motion for going into Committee, when there appeared—

For the Motion . . .	221
Against it	18
Majority	203

The second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill was moved in the House of Commons on the 9th of February, when a long discussion ensued. The speakers for the Bill were—Col. Thompson, Mr. Trelawny, Lord Bernard, Sir W. Somerville, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel. Against the Bill speeches were made by Mr. O'Flaherty, Mr. Sadleir, Sir H. W. Barron, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. E. B. Roche, and Mr. Grattan. We give a short summary of the more important speeches. The debate in general contained little matter of novelty or interest.

Mr. Reynolds opposed the Bill, having heard nothing during the debate, either on that or the previous stage of the Bill, to justify him in giving it his support. Ireland was now tranquil, but its tranquillity was like that of the grave. The people in that country were now so prostrate as not to be in a fighting humour. He did not think that the censures thrown by some Members upon the Lord Lieutenant were deserved. If for nothing else, the Earl of Clarendon was deserving of all praise for having refused to arm the Orangemen when instigated to do so. He voted in the minority last July, when the measure was proposed, and when he admitted that there was some reason for demanding it, and it could not be expected that he would now vote for its continuance, when no necessity existed for it.

Mr. Disraeli had supported the measure of last year without reserve. He supported that now submitted to the House, because he thought that it was demanded by the exigency of the case. The circumstances under which the Bill was now submitted were not precisely the same as those which accompanied the passing of the Act of last year; but the general aspect of affairs was not so changed as to justify him in incurring the responsibility of refusing on this occasion to support the Government. But when the Chief Secretary told them that the present measure was submitted, not so much on account of the exigency of the case, as to draw from the House an expression of confidence in Her Majesty's Government, he could not give that silent vote which it was at first his intention to give,

lest his motives in doing so should be misconceived. The Government were in the habit of claiming support as a mark of confidence in themselves; but they were so in the habit of obtaining support on most occasions in the House, that they should not be too curious as to the source whence it sprung. He could not, for his own part, support them as a mark of his confidence in them. Their conduct, ever since he had taken a part in public life, had not been such as would form an emblazoned page in the history of Whiggism. And when he considered their Irish policy, he was still more indisposed to repose any confidence in them. He was surprised at a declaration made that night by Sir William Somerville. What effect that declaration would have upon the future conduct of the "provisional patriots" of Ireland remained to be seen. The Chief Secretary had drawn a distinction between treason and agitation. The distinction was, in his opinion, something like that existing "between adultery and rape." The Bill, it appeared, was to be directed against treason, but not against agitation. He trusted it would be directed against agitation, seeing the evils which a very recent agitation had entailed upon Ireland. Peace was what was now wanted for that country—a peace which would enable the Government to introduce those comprehensive remedial measures which England now universally demanded on behalf of Ireland. It was to secure that peace and give the Government the opportunity of prosecuting such measures that he now supported them; and he held them responsible, the opportunity being given to them, for such measures as the exigency of the case imperatively demanded.

Lord John Russell would not have thought it necessary to address the House on that occasion, but for certain allusions which had been made to his own past conduct, and to that of many with whom he had the honour of acting. He said that the Bill before the House contemplated treasonable designs and practices. The power to imprison persons suspected of treasonable practices was to be placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, who was of opinion that, in the present state of Ireland, any agitation in that country should be carefully watched. Such as tended merely to the production of a petition, or the like, he could not, even if he would, interfere with. But the meetings of an association which was likely to ripen into a conspiracy, and which tended to lead to treasonable practices, should be carefully watched, and if such practices were carried on or threatened by it, it would be the bounden duty of the Lord Lieutenant to secure the peace of the country by the application of the powers conferred upon him by the Bill.

Mr. J. O'Connell here rose, and asked if the noble Lord imputed "treasonable practices" to him?

Lord John Russell observed that as the honourable Gentleman had asked him the question he would answer it. The honourable Gentleman might carry on agitation without intending treason. But, judging from the past history of the Association with which the honourable Gentleman was connected, he could have no confidence in the safety of any agitation which the honourable Gentleman might set

up in Dublin. (*Cheers.*) He acquitted the honourable Gentleman of "treasonable practices," but he was not prepared to say that those whom he might assemble would be equally innocent of treasonable designs. He believed that any association which the honourable Gentleman might revive would be likely to come under the penalties of the Act. The noble Lord then went into a brief history of the Appropriation Clause, and of other political events of a recent date, in reply to the charges made by some preceding speakers against his conduct, and that of those with whom he had co-operated. He then, in conclusion, dwelt upon the necessity which existed for securing peace to Ireland at the present moment, in order that measures of amelioration might be introduced with a chance of success. Should Parliament sanction such measures as the Government might introduce, he trusted that they would be found such as would answer their purpose; should Parliament not sanction them, it would be for others to propose such measures as would secure its assent.

Sir R. Peel observed that it was his intention to support the Bill. He would vote for it with reluctance, but there would be great danger in permitting the Act now to expire. His vote would not be given from any particular confidence in those by whom the Bill was to be administered. He had great respect for Lord Clarendon, but that should not weigh in the slightest degree with him in the course which he was about to pursue. Lord Clarendon had not abused his powers, nor would Lord de Grey, nor Lord Heytesbury have done so. But the personal character of a Lord Lieutenant should form no reason why they should depart from the constitution. He deprecated making Ireland a battle ground for party, but he could not avoid, after what had fallen from the noble Lord, following him in the review which he had just taken of party transactions, commencing with the Appropriation Clause. The right honourable Gentleman then proceeded to convict the noble Lord of historical inaccuracy in his relation of these transactions—an inaccuracy such as the noble Lord had himself charged other Members with. The right honourable Gentleman here amused the House by the account which he gave of the history of the Appropriation Clause. Referring to the Arms Bill, of 1846, he proceeded to show that it had not, as Lord John Russell had alleged, been rejected because it was unsuitable to the exigency of the case. In opposing that Bill, the noble Lord had laid it down, as a condition of coercive measures, that measures of amelioration should precede them. He would, on this occasion, exact no such condition from the noble Lord, but would vote for this Bill to give him an opportunity of introducing such comprehensive measures for the amelioration of Ireland as they were all anxious to see enacted.

After a few words from Mr. Moore, the House divided, and the numbers were—

For the Amendment	33
Against it	275
Majority against	242

The Bill passed through its remaining stages, and through the House of Lords, with little further discussion.

The next proposition relative to Irish affairs was for a grant out of the Imperial Exchequer of 50,000*l.* to certain distressed Unions, which was brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 7th of February. This Motion produced a discussion of some interest. In his introductory statement, Sir Charles Wood explained that in a great part of the south and north of Ireland no aid was needed, but there were Unions in other districts in which it was absolutely requisite to prevent starvation. He described particularly the circumstances of some of these Unions. The potato had been planted in the former season most extensively, and the failure had been again as complete as in 1846, with a corresponding increase of pauperism. Emigration had been going on to an unprecedented extent. The landowners were rapidly undergoing a process of impoverishment: the resident proprietors of whole districts were returned as defaulters —their lands lying waste.

Sir Charles proposed to grant aid from the Consolidated Fund, through the machinery of an Act of Parliament, and not by a vote in supply as last year. A sum of 78,000*l.* had been received for the Consolidated Fund in repayment of "Burgoyne advances," and further sums were likely to come in: then, of the 1,700,000*l.* issuable under the Commission, 106,000*l.* had been saved by careful regulations, independently of the 100,000*l.* carried to account last year. These moneys were the most convenient fund to apply to for the aid proposed; and Sir Charles therefore proposed to take from them the sum of 50,000*l.* He could not be certain more would not be required; but a larger grant in the first instance would excite great expectations and great demands. His Motion was—

"That the Commissioners of the Treasury be authorized to direct the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of any sum not exceeding 50,000*l.*, for affording relief to certain Poor Law Unions in Ireland."

Mr. Poulett Scrope assented to the principle that relief must be given in some cases; but he moved an Amendment pledging the House that no money should be appropriated from the general taxation to any Union except on conditions—first, that repayment be secured by a lien on the rateable property of that Union; and second, that the expenditure be made as far as possible in the productive employment of the able-bodied poor. He desired to put an end to the unprofitable employment of men in Unions, and to set them to work on the waste lands.

Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. E. B. Roche, and Mr. Fagan supported the Motion, on the ground that its rejection would be sentence of death to thousands in Ireland, and because no other instant remedy was proposed. Mr. Christopher asserted the broad principle that Ireland should maintain its own poor. Sir John Walsh reverted in terms of regret to the late Lord G. Bentinck's proposition for aiding Irish Railways. Mr. Hume opposed the grant as part of a never-ending and ruinous system. Mr. French also opposed it. Mr. Stafford contended that a grant of 50,000*l.* was utterly inadequate to save 1,500,000 starving people in the Connaught Unions from death. Ten more Unions were fast falling into the same gulf of destitution. The great aim of Government

should be to reduce the area of rating.

But the speech of Sir James Graham was that which made the most impression on the House. He stated his views with remarkable condensation.

"Feeling jealous as to the relation of debtor and creditor now existing between England and Ireland—he would rather make a gift than a loan. Should that gift, then, be laid out as Ministers proposed, or in productive labour? Considering the recent example of a neighbouring country—the doctrines promulgated in the last eight months, and the establishment of national workshops in France—he thought the inferences against the Amendment were irresistible. There remained the Ministerial plan; and he supported that on two grounds, alleged by Irishmen. A report by the Irish Poor-Law Commission established that but for the public advances in 1847, and the private munificence of the British public, some 200,000 persons must have perished by starvation. Those funds were now exhausted. The question, therefore, was one of life and death—of inevitable death, with all the horrors of starvation. But, secondly, this has been called 'a stopgap.' He did not hesitate to say this must be the last vote, and he should agree to it distinctly on that ground; with the feeling that the time had clearly come when Ministers must carefully review the whole subject of local taxation in Ireland, and come forward with a general proposition embracing not only that but many other subjects." Sir James concluded by declaring his intention to vote with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Disraeli urged upon the Government the necessity of introducing a comprehensive measure relative to the local taxation of Ireland. Lord John Russell, in a short speech, proposed the adjournment of the debate, disclaiming, however, on the part of the Government, any comprehensive plan for remedying Irish distress.

Upon the discussion being renewed on the 13th, Mr. Grattan moved as an Amendment, that the Excise collected in Ireland should be applied to the relief of the poor. He animadverted rather severely upon the absentee landlords, whom Mr. Ormsby Gore vindicated, while he opposed the grant under discussion.

Mr. Stafford, after briefly recapitulating what had recently been done by this country in the way of charity to Ireland, found it impossible to congratulate the House upon the prospect before it, seeing that the grant now sought was but the first of a new series. The 50,000*l.* demanded constituted a sum which was to be applied to the sustenance of the population of twenty-one bankrupt Unions, and nine others in which serious financial embarrassments were apprehended. To maintain the people in these thirty Unions would require at least half a million of money; in other words, ten such grants as that now sought. Besides, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had greatly understated his case, for he would find that in the course of a few months he would have to add several others to the category in which the nine were placed. What would be the result of the continuance of this system? Judging from past experience, the country would be the scene of greater desolation and more hopeless misery

in February 1850 than now. He then inveighed against the present area of taxation in Ireland, and the pusillanimity of the Government in not being prepared with measures for the modification of the Irish Poor Law, the time for inquiry and deliberation being past. The Government said that if this grant was refused the people would starve; but on the Government lay the responsibility of the predicament. The honourable Gentleman concluded by moving, as an Amendment, the addition to the resolution of words to the effect, that a statement should have accompanied the proposed grant of the whole sum likely to be required for the purposes to which that grant was to be applied; that the system involved in such grants was vicious in principle, unjust in practice, and impolitic with respect to the suffering districts themselves; and that it was the duty of the Government to introduce, without delay, measures which would in future obviate the necessity of applying to Parliament for such grants.

Lord John Russell was relieved at finding that the honourable Gentleman was not disposed to refuse the grant now demanded, whatever might be his opinion and that of others with respect to the conduct of the Government. He was glad to find that, instead of opposing the Motion submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the honourable Gentleman confined himself to moving an Amendment on the subject of the conduct of the Government, although his course in moving the Amendment could hardly be defended. The policy now pursued by the Government was in conformity with precedent, votes with a similar object having been proposed by former Governments, and proceedings afterwards taken according to the necessity of the case, as the session went on. But, in addition to this, it appeared to him that the course proposed was, under all the circumstances of the case, the best that could be pursued. Yet it was for proposing it that the Government was to be virtually censured by the first branch of the Amendment. The noble Lord then, in vindicating the policy of the Government, proceeded to show what had been done, and what it was proposed to do. The relation of property to the poor in Ireland had been greatly changed. About five-sixths of the sums raised for the support of the poor, last year, had been procured from the property of Ireland. It could no longer, therefore, be said that the support of the Irish poor was thrown upon the people of England. It was the consideration that they were not so that would now render the House all the more ready to meet an evil which recent legislation had tended not to enlarge, but to bring within a narrow and more manageable compass. As to the prospects to be held out for the future, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no recollection of having said that this was to be but the first grant of a series. All that he had said was, that he could not pledge himself that it would be the only grant asked during the session. In this he (Lord J. Russell) concurred, thinking that nothing would be more unwise than that the Government should pledge itself against asking for a further grant, should circumstances render such a course necessary. He had

stated the other night that he would submit his views to the Select Committee on the subject of the Poor Law. He would now say that it was his opinion that one amendment might be advantageously proposed in the Poor Law, which would give encouragement to the investment of capital in the improvement of lands in certain districts of Ireland, where there was now an unwillingness to make such investment. He was not prepared, however, to rush at once into the division of the country into such small electoral divisions as were contemplated by Mr. Stafford. He also thought that another amendment might be proposed, founded upon the principle that it was just that, in some way or other, Ireland should be made further to provide for exceptional cases of distress within her own bounds, and that these cases should not fall exclusively as a charge upon the public expenditure.

The Marquis of Granby said he had no objection to the grant now proposed, provided he could have some assurance that it was to be the last. He thought such measures unjust to England, and not permanently beneficial to Ireland.

Mr. Hume opposed the grant on principle, as did also Mr. Muntz, who attributed the evil of Ireland to "cheap produce and dear money." The honourable Member, in his speech, drew a picture of the state of trade at Birmingham (for which he sat) very unfavourable to the policy of free trade. On a division there appeared—

For Mr. Stafford's Amendment	125
Against it	245
Majority . .	120

And on another division—

For the original Motion .	220
Against it	143
Majority . .	77

The Vote was then agreed to.

The third proposition of Government was for the appointment of a Select Committee upon the Irish Poor Law. The Secretary for Ireland proposed this motion on the 8th of February, and after a short discussion it was agreed to without a division. The next day the Marquis of Lansdowne proposed a similar motion in the House of Lords, which was also carried. The Committees having been respectively appointed, Lord John Russell on the 1st of March moved that the House of Commons should go into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on the Irish Poor Law, which embodied a resolution proposed by himself, and on which he desired to have an opportunity of stating his views to the House. The resolution was to the following effect:—

"That in each of the next two years there shall be paid by every Union in Ireland a sum equal to the rate of 6*d.* in the pound on each electoral division in such Union, towards a general fund for the relief of the poor in Ireland. That the said sum shall be paid to a separate account at the Bank of Ireland, in the name of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland, and shall be applied in such manner as Parliament shall direct."

Much opposition was made to the proposition of going into Committee on this resolution. Mr. Sharman Crawford moved, as an Amendment, a resolution declaring it unconstitutional and unjust to

impose on Ireland separate national taxation for the wants of particular localities, so long as the revenues of Ireland are paid into the Imperial Exchequer. He insisted that industrious Ulster should not be taxed any more than the industry of England; and he would not advance a farthing from any source without making the lands of particular districts answerable for the repayment.

This Amendment was negatived by 139 to 15. Sir John Walsh then threatened to divide the House against the original Motion. Mr. Napier also vigorously opposed the Premier's proposition. Mr. Disraeli made some sarcastic reflections on the conduct of the Ministers, whom he described as trifling with the House. Lord John Russell recriminated on Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Henry Herbert, Sir H. Barron, Viscount Castlereagh, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Ker, and Sir Wm. Verner spoke in condemnation of the intended scheme. Mr. John O'Connell and Mr. Reynolds thought that Lord John Russell ought to be allowed to make his statement. The Motion that the Speaker should leave the Chair was ultimately carried by 195 to 96, but no farther progress was made on that day. On the 3rd of March, the House having again gone into Committee—

Lord John Russell rose to move the resolution above stated. In doing so, the noble Lord first proceeded to state what appeared to him to be the general working of the Poor Law in Ireland. The main object for which the law had been imposed had, to a great extent, been accomplished; but there were serious defects in it, which required for their correction the earnest consideration of the House. With a view to the removal of these defects, it had appeared to him, and he had laid a resolution to that effect before the Select Committee, that it was expedient that there should be a rate in the different electoral divisions beyond which rating in the divisions should not further be carried. What he had proposed in Committee was, that the maximum rate should not extend beyond 5*s.* in the pound in the electoral divisions, and that when a larger rate was required it should be levied upon the Union, to an extent not exceeding 2*s.* in the pound, thus making 7*s.* in the pound the maximum rate to which any of the electoral divisions would be subjected. This was a proposal in reference to which the Committee wished to go into evidence before deciding upon it. He had, therefore, consented to withdraw his resolution, so that the Committee might go into evidence upon the subject. He did not now intend to make any proposition to the House in regard to a maximum rate, on which he would wait for the decision of the Committee. He thought it right, however, to say that it was the opinion of the Government that, in the present circumstances of Ireland, a maximum rate was most desirable. The Government would not be precluded from proposing such a rate, even should the decision of the Select Committee be adverse to it. There were other proposals for the correction of the Irish Poor Law, in reference to which he had not yet asked the opinion of the Select Committee, but in respect to which some propositions would probably ere long be laid before the House. One alteration contemplated was, that when improvements had been effected on the land, there should not, for

a certain number of years (the number to be afterwards determined), be any increased valuation on account of these improvements. There was another subject on which a great deal of attention had been bestowed, he alluded to the subject of the area of taxation. The noble Lord then considered in detail the arguments generally urged in favour of a great reduction of the area of taxation. In his view there were insuperable objections to a general reduction of the area, particularly to its reduction to the limit of individual properties, which some persons advocated. At the same time there was no doubt but that considerable inconvenience was experienced from the size of many of the unions and electoral divisions. This inconvenience might be removed without departing very materially from the principle on which the area of taxation now rested. It had been suggested that mortgages and family settlements should be made liable to a rate. In his opinion, it was impossible to subject mortgages to such a charge; but with respect to family settlements the case was different. He did not think that a charge on family settlements should go beyond such as were already made; in other words, that it should not be prospective in its operation. He also thought that some provision should be made with regard to lands which had not been occupied for some time, and which had lain waste, with arrears of poor rates chargeable upon them. He was of opinion that it would tend to bring these lands again into cultivation if, for once, the arrears were remitted. Having thus alluded to the alterations which he thought might advantageously be effected in the Poor Law, the noble Lord then came to the consideration of the subject more particularly brought under the notice of the House by the resolution which he had laid upon the table. The Consolidated Fund was not an inexhaustible source of supply wherewith to meet the destitution prevailing in some parts of Ireland; and there appeared to him to be no alternative but the adoption of his proposition, or permitting the poor in the bankrupt unions to take the chance of surviving to the ensuing harvest. The noble Lord then alluded to the grants which had been made for the relief of Irish distress —grants which he proceeded to show had not all been unproductively expended. At the commencement of this Session, a vote of 50,000*l.* had been asked for, in continuation of these grants. It had been urged that, if this system of grants was to be continued, Ireland should be made to contribute her part generally to the fund from which they were to be taken. Some proposed that taxation should be equalized between the two countries, when the necessary grants might justly be taken from the Consolidated Fund; others alleged that Ireland was not able to bear her fair share of general taxation, and that the only course was, instead of attempting to equalize taxation, to impose upon that country the lesser burden of contributing to the support of its own poor. To both propositions objections had been made. Ulster was represented as decidedly opposed to the policy of a general rate; and it had been said that the imposition of such a rate would bring ruin upon the best parts of Ireland. But how stood the case? It appeared that in Ulster and in many parts of Leinster the burden

of the poor rates was not so great as in many parts of England. This being the case it did not seem to be impossible that the part of Ireland alluded to should bear some further burdens for the sake of the bankrupt and distressed unions, without being ruined. There would be justice in some of the objections urged against such a proposal if Ireland were equally taxed with England. But so far from this being the case, Great Britain paid no less than 12,150,000*l.* of taxes, direct and in connection with the Excise, from which Ireland was wholly exempt. This consideration entirely altered the case between the two countries, in regard to the local taxation which it was now sought to impose upon Ireland for the sake of the distressed districts. He had no particular fondness for this mode of meeting the present difficulty; but if he were to withdraw his proposition, and substitute for it the extension of the Income Tax and other taxes to Ireland, the opposition would be still fiercer than that directed against the present proposition. They had been told on a former night that the proposal now made was regarded in some parts of Ireland as a matter of feeling affecting even the loyalty of a great province. But he did not believe that Ulster was fairly represented by those who alleged that her loyalty would be impaired by such a proposition. It had also been urged that a perpetual rate in aid would be the consequence of the proposal, if carried into effect, but this he did not believe, and briefly gave his reasons for not believing it. Having thus stated the views of the Government, with respect to the alterations requisite in the Irish Poor Law, and the ground on which he rested his present proposition, the noble Lord stated, that if the House agreed to the rate proposed, he would feel justified in asking for some advance, which would enable the Government to meet such cases of destitution as might press for relief before the rate could be collected. He left the House, in conclusion, to decide whether or not it would adopt his proposition; if not, whether it had another to propose in its stead; or whether it would deliberately determine that no relief whatever should be extended to the suffering districts in Ireland.

Mr. Stafford would take every opportunity of recording his decided and earnest opposition to this measure. He wished the Government to point out to the House what amount it expected to realize from this sixpenny rate. He also wanted to know what was the amount of destitution which it would be necessary to relieve, and the extent of the resources which the Government believed to exist in the districts proposed to be relieved. He objected to the proposal, first, because it was unjust; secondly, because it would be difficult of execution; and, thirdly, because it would not answer its proposed object. The House seemed now agreed that the property in Ireland should support the poverty of Ireland. But the present proposal was but in partial accordance with this favourite maxim. In seeking to impose this rate, the Government had selected that kind of property which had recently been most oppressed and least profitable. When the noble Lord said that Ireland would resist the equalization of taxation, were it proposed as a substitute for such a rate, he begged to remind him

that the alternative had never been presented to her. He did not pretend to speak for Irishmen, but he himself was in favour of an equalization of taxation. If that were effected, the general funds of the empire would be chargeable with the responsibilities which the Government now sought to devolve exclusively upon the land in Ireland. Were relief in all such cases to be afforded from the general funds, a better scrutiny would be made of the manner in which the different grants were expended. The honourable Gentleman then dilated upon the necessity which existed for a general reduction of the area of taxation. What he wanted was that they should assimilate, as much as possible, the size of Irish electoral divisions to that of English parishes, so that whilst no electoral division should much exceed 2000, none should be under 1000 acres in extent.

Mr. John O'Connell would wait, before pledging himself to support the plan of the Government, until he ascertained whether those opposed to it had any better measure to propose. The honourable and learned Gentleman then proceeded to show that Ireland was the reverse of under-taxed, and that it was desirable that the money required for the relief of Irish distress should be raised upon the security of the revenues of the Irish Church, and by a tax upon absentees.

Lord Bernard condemned the proposal, and advised the Government to reverse its whole policy as regarded Ireland. It was notorious that there was a different system of valuation in every union in Ireland; and how were they to collect the proposed rate on a defective valuation?

Mr. Fagan supported the measure, not because he thought that Ireland did not contribute her fair share to the general taxation, but because it was necessary to save large numbers of the people from misery, privation, and death.

Mr. Bankes observed that Lord John Russell's statement had concluded with some ominous intimations. It now appeared that the noble Lord's plan was that England should advance the money and take her chance of security—that security being a rate in aid, which some of the Irish Members said they could not pay, and others that they would not. The opposition side of the House sympathized as much with the distresses of Ireland as the supporters of Government. But they had to consider the distressed state of their own constituents before giving their assent to a proposition which involved further advances from the Consolidated Fund. He repeated, that if further advances were to be made, some better security must be found than the rate in aid, to which he, as at present advised, was opposed. He concluded by calling upon Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham to express themselves on so important a question.

Mr. Monsell was also opposed to the rate. With the existing valuation in Ireland, it would be most unjust. He would accept the Income Tax for Ireland in preference to the rate, provided the proceeds of the tax were, for some time at least, exclusively applied to Irish purposes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that no one could deny the existence of a strong necessity for looking to some other source than local resources for the means of averting starvation from many

districts of Ireland. He thought that Mr. Bankes had called out a little too soon as to the large advances to be made on the security of the proposed rate. After detailing the grounds on which he was averse to a Government scheme of emigration like that proposed on the previous evening by Sir John Walsh, the right honourable Gentleman proceeded to explain the mode in which the proposed rate would be collected. A national rate was the mode of raising the requisite funds which had been suggested by many parties connected with Ireland. It was for a temporary purpose that the rate was proposed; he never would have dreamt of proposing a national rate if he had believed that it would be permanent. As a temporary measure, it was desirable that it should be such as could be raised easily and cheaply. The proposed rate could be raised without costing one farthing. The machinery for its collection was already in existence and operation. He scarcely believed that Irish Gentlemen were in earnest when they proposed to substitute for such a rate an equality of taxation. The rate would produce sixpence in the pound without costing a single farthing for its collection. If they extended the Income Tax and other taxes to Ireland, they would have to create the machinery for their collection; so that, instead of sixpence in the pound, they might amount in all, with the cost of collection, to two or three shillings in the pound. In the present state of Ireland, this was a proposal which no one in his senses could seriously make. This the Irish Members opposed to the rate well knew, and, in proposing it as a substitute, the conviction was forced upon him that what they wanted was to pay nothing at all.

Lord Lincoln would confine the few remarks which he had to offer to the House to the main question before it, the adoption or non-adoption of the proposed rate in aid. In considering this question, he started with an admission of the necessity which existed for affording extraneous aid to some of the Irish unions. It had also been pretty generally admitted that this extraneous aid should come from Ireland. Two questions then remained—first, should the required aid come from a part or from the whole of Ireland?—and secondly, whether from the whole or from part, in what mode could it be most advantageously and most easily raised? The noble Lord then proceeded to detail the reasons which led him to the conclusion that the rate should be drawn from the whole of Ireland. The rate was demanded for two years, and Lord John Russell, in proposing it, had expressed his belief that the emergency to meet which it was proposed would not extend beyond that period. He much feared that the Government was too sanguine in entertaining such a belief. The expedient might be temporary, but he was afraid that the occasion which necessitated it would not be so. The rate was, in his opinion, a temporary expedient to meet a great and an increasing evil. Admitting the principle that the aid required should come from Ireland, he denied the ground upon which Lord John Russell had justified it — the absence of equivalent taxation between the two countries. As to the mode in which the aid was proposed to be raised, he thought

it liable to several objections. One of these was, that the imposition of the rate would unsettle the minds of the small farmers. Another objection was founded upon the want of uniformity in the system of valuation in Ireland. Notwithstanding the objections which he entertained to the proposal for a rate in aid, he would have had no alternative but to vote for the faulty proposal of the Government had matters stood as they did at the commencement of the present discussion. But a proposal had since been made, which, in his opinion, would be far more fair and just than that submitted by the Government. That proposal contemplated an income tax on the income and property of Ireland. He thought that such a tax would be a more effectual means of accomplishing the object which the Government had in view, and that it would be more just to the parties who would be called upon to pay it, and less mischievous to the rest of the community. The sound and just principle on which to proceed was equal taxation. The amendment did not come up to that principle, although it was a step in the direction of it. As such, he would support it in preference to the proposal of the Government, which was a step in the contrary direction. Feeling, then, that Ireland should be called upon to bear this burden, but feeling, at the same time, that the rate in aid would be fraught with evils, not only as regarded its present effects, but also its future influence, and that the end proposed might be attained more speedily and on a sounder principle by the adoption of the amendment, he should have no hesitation in giving it his support. In the event of the amendment being carried, he should be disposed to assimilate the Income Tax between the two countries, and to make it sevenpence instead of sixpence in the pound.

Lord John Russell rose to reply to what had fallen from Lord Lincoln. The House generally seemed agreed upon the two propositions, that assistance was necessary for some of the western unions, and that that assistance should be derived from Ireland herself. The question then which remained was, in which of two ways was the required aid to be drawn from Ireland—whether by raising the taxation of Ireland towards an equality with that of this country, or by having recourse to a special rate or tax for the purpose. He did not propose this rate as an equivalent for the unequal taxation between the two countries. He then proceeded to consider Lord Lincoln's objection to the rate, founded upon the defective valuation which prevailed in Ireland. As to the proposal to substitute an income tax for this rate, he reminded the noble Lord that to collect that tax a new machinery must be instituted which would not be necessary to collect this rate. But if the House, at the suggestion of an Irish Member, preferred an income tax, he would bow to its decision, although he warned the Irish Members that, whilst some of them objected to the rate because it might extend beyond two years, the Income Tax would certainly do so. He then left the question in the hands of the Committee. If it granted the rate in aid, the destitution of the western unions would be relieved; but if it preferred the amendment, those Irish Members who were clamorous for an income tax would succeed in their object.

The Committee then divided, and the numbers were—

For the Amendment .	164
Against it	237
Majority	73

Mr. Reynolds then proposed, as an amendment, the addition to the original resolution of words to the effect, that the income tax received from property in Ireland, and a tax to be derived from other descriptions of Irish property, should be appropriated for the augmentation of the fund to be applied for the relief of distress.

The Committee again divided, and the numbers were—

For the Amendment .	51
Against it	212
Majority	161

The Committee then divided on the main question, and the numbers were—

For the Government Resolution	206
Against it	34
Majority	172

The Resolution was, therefore, agreed to.

Although the principle of the rate-in-aid scheme had been thus fully discussed, it had not the effect of shortening the debate upon the Bill in which the resolution thus sanctioned by the House of Commons was embodied. The second reading of the measure was obstinately combated during a debate which was three times prolonged by adjournment. Our limits confine us to a very summary review of this protracted controversy. It must suffice to give the names of the chief speakers on each side, with a brief specimen of the arguments *pro* and *con*, as represented in some of the more prominent speeches. On the 27th of March the second reading of the Bill was moved by Sir W. Somerville. Mr. Hamilton, Member for Dublin University, then moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Corry seconded the amendment. The opposition was followed up by Lord Jocelyn, Mr. F. French, Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. P. Scrope, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Stafford, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Bateson, and several other Members, both English and Irish. The measure was defended by Sir W. Somerville, Sir George Grey, Mr. Shafto Adair, Mr. William Brown, Sir Denham Norreys, and Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Napier contended that the principle of the Bill was the very reverse of that of the law of Elizabeth, and proceeded to show that the extension of the area of contribution, so as to draw money from one union for the relief of another, or from one contributory district of the country for the relief of another district, must necessarily be attended with injustice. If he was right in this, the inference was irresistible that it would be unjust to tax the north for the support of the poor in the south of Ireland. Limited responsibility and local supervision were the principles of the law of Elizabeth and the Act of 1838—principles from which this Bill was a manifest departure. The area of liability was already too large in Ireland, and to make it commensurate with the whole country would be a fatal course. His main position, with regard to the working of a Poor Law, either in England or Ireland,

was, that no money should be levied in a union for the support of paupers in another union, when the former had no control over the expenditure of the rate in the latter. Thus to levy money in England for such a purpose would be unjust, but to do so in Ireland would be both unjust and dangerous. There should be no intervening medium between local rating and taxation, and Imperial rating and taxation. If they abandoned the system of local rating, why should they stop, in extending the area, when they reached the limits of Ireland? Why not, in such a case, extend the liability to the whole empire? Under the Act of Union, Ireland had a right to expect, in an emergency like the present, an Imperial, and not a mere Irish, grant for her relief. It was no answer to this, to say that the two countries were not equally taxed. If Ireland was not taxed as much as England, it was because she was not able to bear so high a rate of taxation as England. If she were so able, and were not taxed as highly as the sister country, this was the fault of the Government, and there was no reason why it should seek to cover its own laches in connection with taxation by working an injustice, in connection with the Poor Law, to Ireland. But there was a difference between a nominal and a virtual equalization of taxation. Nominally, Ireland might not be equally taxed with England, but it might be a question whether she was not virtually so. If she were, the argument founded on the inequality of taxation fell to the ground, and the proposition of an Imperial grant remained unanswered.

Sir R. Peel followed, being desirous, as he said, to offer a few observations, rather upon the general social condition of Ireland than on the particular measure before the House. He had voted for that measure on a former occasion, more to show that he was of opinion that they had a claim upon Ireland to make, on this occasion, a separate and independent exertion than because he thought that the measure itself was the best that could have been adopted. He was still of opinion that they had that claim upon Ireland, for several reasons, which he recapitulated. This being so, he adjured Ireland to make the exertion now, because by so doing Great Britain could be got all the more readily to co-operate with her in those efforts for her regeneration, in which Great Britain must join. He did not vote for the measure before the House because he regarded it as commensurate with the crisis He reminded the House of the condition in which they then stood. In so doing he drew an elaborate picture of the social state of Ireland, both before and after the famine, replete with minute details connected with the condition of the proprietary, the tenantry, and the mass of the population of the country. He then considered the influence of the successive failures of the potato, in connection with the Poor Law. Before the passing of that law the solvent estates stood alone, as did also the insolvent. But now, under the Poor Law, the solvent estates became more deeply responsible, as far as that law was concerned, in consequence of the insolvency of the insolvent estates. But what would be the result of all this? Its effect, in his opinion, would be to merge the solvent estates in one common ruin with those

already insolvent. The consequence would be that the quantity of land thrown out of cultivation would be increased, whilst every acre so circumstanced would aggravate the sufferings of the poor. In contemplating a remedy for all this, let them place no hope in a good potato harvest for the coming year. They might have such a harvest, but let no false reliance be placed on it. If they did, although it might be productive of immediate relief, it would assuredly lead to future evil. Nothing seemed to offer a satisfactory remedy but the gradual introduction into Ireland of a cereal crop, which would afford a more certain means of subsistence than the potato. He was aware that, for this purpose, any one measure would not be adequate. Some advantage might be obtained from the Government taking the supervision and management of the distressed districts. He had suggested a Commission for this purpose some nights ago. Subsequent reflection had since confirmed him in the opinion which he then held, that some such measure was absolutely essential, if any remedy was to be applied to the present state of Ireland. He would have the distressed districts subjected to one concentrated and vigorous control. He would also propose that the Commission, if appointed, should discharge its duties on the spot. There was another important point to which he would direct attention. In our many colonies there was a want of labour. In Ireland there was a superfluity of labour, counteracting all their exertions for the improvement of the country. Some good might be effected by carrying out a good system of emigration under the supervision of the Commission. In addition to public works, fisheries, and drainage, in the distressed districts, all of which, he thought, might advantageously come under the supervision of the Commission, the means of improving the country by emigration, subject to certain conditions, should also occupy its attention. But all these measures would be ineffectual unless they could cure, in some way or other, the monstrous evils which arose from the present condition of landed property in Ireland. He would not have the Commission embark upon unprofitable works. The principal end of its appointment should be to revert to the principles of 1838, and make the workhouse the test of destitution. (*Cheers.*) Nor would he be averse to some efforts being made by the Government by which examples might be set of improved cultivation. He would advise no harsh or hasty measure for the transfer of property. To throw a great deal of property upon the market at once would be impolitic, for it would flood and depress the market. But they might do much more than had been done to encourage and facilitate the voluntary transfer of property. This they endeavoured to do last year, but by a measure so cumbrous that it had defeated its own object. He then proceeded to point out a variety of ways in which, in his view, the land of Ireland might be released. If technicalities and legal difficulties stood in their way, they should cut the Gordian knot and release the land. Sooner than let the present state of things continue, he would altogether oust the Court of Chancery of its jurisdiction over the subject. They might reject his plan, but they should not

reject it unless they had a better to substitute in its stead. If they could submit a better, convinced as he was that some strenuous exertion must now be made to draw capital into Ireland, it would receive his ready and cordial support. The right honourable Gentleman concluded with an eloquent peroration, and sat down amid general cheers.

Mr. Bright justified the proposed rate, not on the ground of the necessity of the case, but on this ground—that Great Britain had already paid its rate in aid on account of Ireland to an amount greater than the sum now proposed to be levied from Ireland herself. He was averse to the proposal emanating from certain quarters to substitute an income tax for the purpose for which the rate was intended; for he had insuperable objections to raising an income tax for the support of the poor. But had such a tax been proposed he was certain that it would have been opposed as much as the rate in aid had been, and, in his judgment, opposed on much better grounds. Looking at the general question, in its connection with the whole state of Ireland, he was led to think that either the malady of that country was incurable, or there was a great lack of statesmen in the House. Ireland had for ages been entirely governed through its landlords. The pernicious principle on which it had been ruled through them was still in practical operation. The pivot on which the Government of Ireland had turned, and on which it still continued to revolve, was that of force and alms. They had 50,000 men in that country, armed to the teeth, to keep the people down; and they were annually voting away large sums of money to keep them up, in other words, to keep them alive. Tried by its fruits, this system was a palpable failure. And what alterations in the system were now proposed with a view to better results? As a measure for the regeneration of Ireland, the Poor Law had proved a complete failure, and so would the rate in aid. Something more was necessary—something which, instead of dealing with its mere symptoms, would attack the disease at its very root. At present the rich were menaced with ruin, and the poor with starvation. The Government was highly reprehensible in not having come forward with some large and earnest measures for the regeneration of Ireland. The plan proposed by Sir R. Peel was, in its main features, admirable, although he was inclined to regard it as a little vague in the shape in which it had been proposed. The right honourable Baronet seemed to shrink from throwing a great deal of Irish land at once into the market, as such a course would lower its price. But he could assure the right honourable Baronet that neither Englishmen nor Scotchmen would invest their capital in Irish land unless it were very cheap. The honourable Gentleman then proceeded to review the whole system of real property tenure in Ireland, inveighing against the strict and cumbrous system of entails existing in that country, against the law of primogeniture and its consequences, against complicated titles, and the pride and extravagance of the Irish gentry. In the state of the land question lay the real difficulty of the country. They must free the land, and facilitate its transfer, ere they could hope to effect anything

like a permanent regeneration of Ireland. To do so was no doubt somewhat difficult; but there were modes in which it might be speedily done—modes which he proceeded to point out. The occasion was one which required a great statesman. The hour had come; but where was the man? He feared he was not on the Treasury Bench. But it was time for the House to bestir itself, and to adopt such a course towards Ireland as would ensure to both countries the benefits of a fair, thorough, and substantial union. The honourable Gentleman, on resuming his seat, was greeted with cheers from all sides.

Mr. Disraeli commenced by paying a high compliment to Mr. Bright. He then proceeded to recapitulate the leading features of the Government policy towards Ireland since the beginning of the session, and strongly censured Ministers for their obstinate persistence in temporary expedients, unaccompanied by those remedial measures, the introduction of which should have been simultaneous with the proposal of palliatives. Reverting to the Bill before the House, he observed that the first duty of the House was to consider whether the proposition which it embodied was or was not an adequate proposition. For reasons which he stated, he believed it to be utterly inadequate to the purposes it was intended to effect. If the Government really expected that it would effect its object, the proposition must mean more than it expressed. In addition to its being inadequate, it was also impolitic. The evil from which Ireland suffered was want of capital. Was a measure which would reduce the amount of Irish capital a wise one? Besides being fiscally inadequate and politically indiscreet, the measure was obnoxious to other objections. His strongest objection to it was that it was illusory, being essentially a deceptive proposition for levying a national rate, to which the whole nation could not contribute. The measure was also unjust, and the English Members were warring against their own interests in lending it their countenance and support. These being the reasons why he opposed the measure on the table, he came to the consideration of the plan submitted by Sir R. Peel. It was important that the House should at once consider whether or not that plan was entitled to its confidence. The characteristic feature of the scheme was, that, in some way or other, the State was to appropriate to itself those vast regions which were now the scenes of so much misgovernment and misery, and which, under a happier management, might lead to the regeneration of Ireland; in other words, the regeneration of Ireland was to be effected by a change in the tenure of the land. He could not but infer from the scheme, as developed, that Sir R. Peel anticipated a considerable home colonization in Connaught. But he (Mr. Disraeli) saw great difficulty in the way of planting forced colonies in the west, and extreme danger in the consequences if they could succeed in so doing. The colonies planted by James I. were sustained, in the midst of difficulties, by a community of religious feeling and sentiment. But no such element of success would enter into the colonies anticipated in the west. The farmers who would be planted there would be mostly Protestants, and a religious

struggle would arise, which, in addition to the adverse claims of the population already on the spot, would render it necessary for the colonists to maintain themselves by force of arms in their new locations. Such a state of things would assuredly be no step taken towards the regeneration of Ireland. But it might be said that colonies would not necessarily be planted in Connaught, but that the land would be managed and cultivated by a high Commission. But such a Commission could not act more to the advantage of the public than the Boards already in existence. Another great feature of the right honourable Baronet's scheme was to be found in the parliamentary titles which were to be set up in a portion of Ireland. But such titles set up in some parts of Ireland would be unjust to proprietors in other parts of the country. He objected, therefore, to Sir R. Peel's scheme, inasmuch as his colonies would be impolitic, his management by a Commission would be nugatory, and his parliamentary titles would be unjust. Objecting, then, as he did to the measure of the Government, and to the scheme of the right honourable Baronet, he would support Mr. Herbert in the proposition which he was about to submit for substituting an income tax in Ireland for the rate in aid. But in addition to an income tax, which should be applied to reproductive works for the relief of the poor, they must also diminish the area of taxation, and apply a stringent Poor-Law test.

Lord John Russell followed, commencing his speech with a vindication of the measure before the House, which, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, he denied to be unjust, inadequate, or illusory. If the Irish Members preferred an income tax, which income tax was to be paid into the Imperial Exchequer, and Ireland afterwards, in case of need, to be relieved therefrom, he was not sure that the Government would offer them any very strenuous opposition to the adoption of such a tax. But he was not willing to dwell at any great length upon the subject of the rate in aid, seeing that questions of a much larger character had been introduced into the debate. The noble Lord then, after addressing himself to those who urged the Government to propound some scheme which would have the magical effect of immediately regenerating Ireland, adverted to the circumstances under which the extended Poor Law of 1847 had been introduced into Ireland. A proposal was now made to revert to the principles of the law of 1838, and to make the workhouse the test of destitution. Had it not been for the famine, this test, perhaps, would not have been departed from. In the present circumstances of Ireland, it would be next to impossible immediately to return to that test. The Poor Law was not only a measure of humanity for the sake of relief, but also a measure of police for the sake of security. It was essential to maintain it in Ireland, but he was not only ready to admit that several amendments might be made in it, but had actually himself proposed several in the Committee now sitting. He was of opinion, for instance, that improvements should not for some time be assessed to the poor rate; that there should be a maximum rate in each electoral division, and that the area of taxation in the south

and west should be, to some extent, diminished. Many suggestions had been made in reference to emigration, and complaint was made that the voluntary emigration now going on was drawing capital from Ireland. But much of the capital employed in the emigration now going on came from North America, and he feared that if the Government promised any great aid for the purpose of emigration, the remittances from emigrants for the emigration of their friends would either wholly or partially cease. He then came more particularly to the consideration of the plan proposed by Sir R. Peel. The first point which he proceeded to consider was, whether it would be of any advantage to have a Commission for the special purpose of dealing with the lands in the south and west. Such Commission must either have compulsory powers or be of a mere voluntary character. It could not lead to the imitation of what had been done in Ulster in the time of James I. Then the Government had possession of the land, and the people were not on it; now the State had not possession of the land and the people were still on it. If the object of the Commission was to facilitate the transfer of property, he was afraid it would lead to disappointment. He admitted that much yet remained to be done to amend the laws which encumbered the transfer of property. But any process for facilitating transfer must be conducted with full regard to the existing rights of property. He admitted, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, that it was the intention of Government to propose a loan of money in aid of some railways in Ireland, but denied that its decision to do so was the adoption in piecemeal of the plan proposed by the late Lord George Bentinck. There were other amendments than those to which he had alluded which might be effected in the Poor Law, and which might be introduced during the course of the session. But he feared that no measures which might be introduced would satisfy those who looked for everything at the hands of Government. There were many evils in the present state of Ireland to which no Government could apply a direct remedy. In conclusion, he asked the House to agree to the measure now before it, a measure which would give some breathing time, and some hope to many who might otherwise not see an autumn's sun.

At the conclusion of Lord John Russell's speech a desire was generally felt to terminate the discussion, but Mr. John O'Connell warmly pressing another adjournment, it was finally agreed to. The next evening, several speeches were delivered for and against the Bill. Mr. John O'Connell commenced the debate. He said that he retained all his objections to the rate in aid, but saw no present substitute proposed for it. He approved of Mr. Disraeli's plan for advancing money to complete railways. He approved also of that part of Lord John Russell's plan relating to drainage and public works. But above all, he recommended consideration of Sir R. Peel's plan.

Mr. Sharman Crawford opposed the rate. He had listened with admiration to Sir Robert Peel's speech; but hinted that tenant right, which had originated in the plantation of Ulster, might induce all the prosperity that was anticipated from the plantation itself.

Mr. Monsell wondered that Government should persist in this

measure in spite of the universal testimony against it, even from their own officers. It was sure to fail, because it attempted to deal with national famine by the machinery of a mere poor law. They had heard that 11-19ths of the union of Clifden had gone out of cultivation, and he understood that such was the state of destitution into which the inhabitants of the south-west were sunk, that in one district, during one of the frosty but seasonable nights of January last, a number of people had actually perished from cold. The better class of farmers were rapidly leaving the country. Since September last they had been seized with a panic, and they were emigrating and carrying their capital along with them. And these were not features which were confined to the twenty-one unions so often referred to; they extended to many other districts in the south of Ireland. In one district in particular, there were formerly ten proprietors who had been in the habit of giving employment; they were now, with the exception of two or three, totally ruined. One was in gaol, one or two had fled, another had had his property sold for poor rates—in fact, they were totally crushed. He assured the House that if ever there was a system formed for getting rid of an inconvenient class or race—for getting rid of them slowly, but surely—such a system was at work in Ireland. He did not mean to say that the intentions of the Government were to do anything of the sort; but they were steering by the winds and waves rather than by the compass—they were thinking more of gaining majorities in that House than of devising measures for the real relief of Irish distress.

Mr. Monsell added that the proposal recently made by Sir Robert Peel had created the profoundest sensation in Ireland.

Mr. Horsman repeated with much force the objections to the Government scheme, which he decribed as a measure to tax especially those who had been industrious. Sir Arthur Brooke also blamed the Ministers for persevering in so objectionable a plan. Mr. William Brown and Mr. Reynolds gave their support to the Bill on the ground of urgent necessity. The latter Gentleman spoke in high terms of the reception which Sir Robert Peel's speech had met with in Ireland. After some further speeches, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the Second Reading	193
Against it	138
Majority	55

The Bill subsequently went through Committee and was passed.

In the House of Lords the second reading of the Rate-in-Aid Bill was moved by the Earl of Carlisle on the 11th of May. The noble Lord, after adverting to the responsibility which the Government were under to provide means to meet the awful emergency to which Ireland was at present exposed, proceeded to state the circumstances under which the present proposal was urged on the acceptance of their Lordships. After going through those statistics respecting Irish distress with which the public were familiar, the noble Lord admitted that the present measure, taken by itself, was imperfect, and that if the people of Ireland were rescued from starvation, it must be followed

by other more extensive and far-reaching enactments. They might condemn the Government if they chose, but let them not, by rejecting the Bill, draw down on themselves calamities, the responsibility and the memory of which might not easily be shaken off. The noble Earl concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time.

The Earl of Roden proposed, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. He was quite ready to give Government credit for its anxiety to meet the difficulty of supplying the wants of the Irish people, but he thought they had gone the worst way about it. Unfortunately for Ireland, scarcely a Session passed in which there was not some attempt at legislation made which in the next was utterly reversed, but it was a consolation to him, and others who thought with him, that there was an Almighty Ruler, who, out of the misery and wretchedness of the present day, would in due time develope results the most wise and beneficent; and all those who trusted in Him would, acting justly and honestly to the best of their power, leave the consequences to His guidance.

The Archbishop of Dublin said that he should be most factious if he offered any opposition to a Government coming forward with such evidently good intentions as those which seemed to actuate the advisers of the Crown on the present occasion, but if he should support the present Bill, he might fairly be asked when he went back to Ireland what security the Bill gave that the evils which it professed to remedy would not be perpetuated and magnified. There was no security that the present rate in aid would stop at sixpence in the pound, or one shilling, or even at twenty shillings, and if nothing were done to stop this eating canker, and if no better guarantee could be given of those who had to support the pressure of out-door relief, he could not reconcile it to his conscience to support it.

Lord Beaumont confessed that the Government had only a choice of difficulties, nor could he agree with Lord Roden that all the blame ought to be thrown on the Government, for he thought that the Irish Peers and Representatives had not acted very candidly or very fairly in not coming forward to assist the Government on the question. Ireland would never be in a healthy state until the present occupiers were got rid of. The land must revert to the owners, and if they were unable to sustain the burdens and discharge the duties of proprietors, it must pass into the possession of new proprietors.

Lord Rosse recommended an improved administration of the Poor Law, and also the complete equalization of taxation throughout the whole United Kingdom. He also considered that it was the duty of the Government to afford assistance to able-bodied persons desirous of emigrating from Ireland, for he believed that no measure would be more generally beneficial.

The Marquis of Clanricarde recalled their Lordships' attention to the real question before the House, which was, whether they would or would not give a legal power to the Ministers of the Crown to save thousands from starvation. That was the question, and as to its decision he relied confidently upon the humanity and wisdom of their Lordships.

Earl Fitzwilliam complained

that the Government had delayed the discussion of this measure until the Irish people were on the eve of starvation, and then came down and told the House that if it did not pass the Bill it would have the blood of 10,000 human beings on its head. He would defend the Government against themselves, and believing that if the opponents succeeded in throwing out this measure they would not cause the death of one more human being in Ireland than if it were passed he thought it his duty to concur in the vote against this measure.

Earl St. Germains, though he did not approve of the measure, would not take upon himself the responsibility of voting against it.

Lord Monteagle declared that the condemnation of the Bill was to be found in the able speech of the Earl of Carlisle. The reports of the Committees of both Houses of Parliament were opposed to the rate in aid, and he challenged the Government to adduce a single iota of evidence that went in support of it. It might be said that the rate in aid was limited to sixpence, but lovers' promises were not half so delusive as the hope thus held out to Parliament. If the principle was good on which their Lordships were asked to pass the Bill, he defied them, as logicians, to refuse extending it when required. He had not opposed the Bill without being prepared to vote for a property tax as a substitute, provided it was introduced by the Government on their own responsibility.

Lord Audley said that parties in Ireland seemed anxious to throw off the burdens from their own shoulders which they ought to bear, and to place them on any other party. He entirely approved of the Bill, not on the ground of temporary expediency, but of principle, and he would vote for it accordingly.

The Earl of Wicklow repudiated the notion that there was a disposition in parties in Ireland to throw off their own shoulders any burdens which they ought to bear. No security whatever had been offered by Government that the principle of the Bill would not be extended. He took nearly the same view as Lord Monteagle of the propriety of introducing a substitute for the Rate-in-Aid Bill, which he was convinced, if carried into law, could never be made operative.

The Marquis of Lansdowne explained the grounds upon which he gave his vote for the measure. He characterized it as a temporary measure, and detailed the circumstances under which it had been brought forward. Either on account of the want of gratitude displayed in Ireland for the imperial benevolence, or from the depression which existed at home, a resolution had been come to by the public here to make no more grants of money to Ireland. It was, therefore, the duty of the Government to bring forward a measure of this kind, in order to meet the exigencies of the case; and the comparative exemptions from taxation, which Ireland he thought wisely enjoyed, enabled them to introduce the present Bill with the greater propriety. Ireland was at present in a transition state—a state involving suffering and death itself to a large number of the population; but while they acknowledged and submitted to the decrees of Providence, they were bound to do all in their power to alleviate the dis-

tress of the sister island. As to the complaint that the Government had given no security that the Bill would not be extended, there were, first, the terms of the Bill itself, which showed it to be entirely of a temporary character; then there were the declarations of his noble friend at the head of the Government in the other House of Parliament; and now he (Lord Lansdowne) announced that it was the unanimous intention of the Government, under no circumstances, to ask for its extension when its proposed limit had expired.

The House then divided, when there were—

Contents	48
Non-contents	47
Majority.	1

The Bill was again warmly opposed on the third reading by the Earl of Glengall, who, after reiterating the objections already urged against the measure, moved that it be read a third time that day six months. Lord Cremorne supported the Bill, and Lord Desart spoke in favour of the amendment. The Earl of Mountcashel also renewed his opposition, and was followed on the same side by the Earl of Wicklow and Lord De Ros.

After some observations from the Earl of Carlisle, in defence of the ministerial policy in introducing this measure, Earl Fitzwilliam expressed his decided disapprobation of the Bill. Their Lordships then divided, when the numbers were—

For the Third Reading .	37
Against it	29
Majority	8

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

CHAPTER IV.

Affairs of Ireland continued—Advance of 100,000*l. in anticipation of the Rate-in-Aid Bill proposed by the Government—Debate on that Proposition—Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell—Mr. H. Herbert moves an Amendment in favour of adopting a Property and Income Tax for Ireland in lieu of the Rate in Aid—Long Discussion upon this Amendment—Speeches of Mr. F. French, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and other Members—The Amendment is ultimately negatived by* 194 *to* 146, *and the original Proposition is carried.*—The Encumbered Estates Bill—*Reasons on which that Measure was founded—Extreme Embarrassment of the Irish Landowners, and the Causes of their Difficulties—The Bill is brought in by the Solicitor-General for England, Sir John Romilly—His Speech in Explanation of the Plan—It is favourably received by the House—The Second Reading is carried without Division—Discussions in Committee—The Bill passed—In the House of Lords it is introduced by Lord Campbell—Lords Brougham, Monteagle, and Stanley express some objections to the Bill, and propose to refer it to a Select Committee, which is acceded to—Some Modifications are made in the Bill in Committee, and it finally becomes Law.*—Alteration of the Irish Poor Law—*Extreme Difficulties with which the Law had to contend, and necessity for amending it—Lord John Russell proposes a Bill containing several remedial Provisions—He states the leading Features of his Scheme on the* 26*th of April—Proposition for limiting the Maximum of Rates leviable on the Land to Five Shillings in the Pound—Various Comments on the Measure from English and Irish Members—Explanation of Sir Robert Peel—Debate on the Second Reading of the Government Bill—Speeches of Mr. P. Scrope, Mr. H. Herbert, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. B. Osborne, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Napier, Mr. Vernon Smith, Lord John Russell, and other Members—The Bill is read a Second Time in the House of Lords on the* 13*th of July, but is severely criticized by Lord Monteagle—On the* 16*th it is committed, when Lord Stanley states his Objections to it at length—He is answered by the Marquis of Lansdowne—The Clause fixing the Maximum Rate is opposed by the Earl of Wicklow, and, after an animated Debate, is rejected by* 35 *to* 26*—Other Clauses are struck out on the Motion of Lord Monteagle—Debate in the House of Commons on the Amendments of the Lords affecting the Rating Clauses—Question of Privilege—The Amendments are ultimately agreed to, and the Bill is passed.*—Advances for Land Improvements and Drainage

—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on moving the Vote, which is carried—Motion of Mr. Monsell for promoting Emigration in Ireland—His Speech—Mr. J. O'Connell moves an Amendment, which is negatived by a large Majority, and Mr. Monsell's Motion is carried.

DURING the interval between the passing of the Rate-in-Aid Bill in the House of Commons and its appearance in the House of Lords, and while much uncertainty still hung over the fate of that measure, intelligence was received from Ireland which showed the destitution prevailing in some districts of that country to be so extreme as to admit of no delay in the application of pecuniary assistance. The 50,000*l.* granted at the commencement of the session for the relief of distressed Unions being well nigh exhausted, it was found in some localities utterly impossible to raise the sums necessary to afford a bare subsistence to the paupers. Under these circumstances the Government determined on proposing to anticipate the supplies to be derived under the Rate-in-Aid Bill by making an advance from the Consolidated Fund upon the credit of that measure. On the 19th of April, accordingly, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward a resolution by which it was proposed to authorize Her Majesty's Treasury to advance a sum of 100,000*l.* for affording relief to certain distressed Unions in Ireland, the same to be charged on any rate to be levied in each Union under any measure to be passed during the present session. In making this proposition, the right honourable Gentleman confined himself to a very brief statement, showing the urgent necessity which existed for immediate pecuniary aid and the terrible consequences which might result from postponing such succour.

Mr. Hume wished to know whether any portion of the advance, if voted, would be paid until the final passing of the Rate-in-Aid Bill.

Lord John Russell observed that if the vote passed and were reported to the House, it would then be proposed that it should be inserted into the Rate-in-Aid Bill, which it was the intention of the Government to press through Parliament, so that it might receive the Royal Assent. Only 6000*l.* of the 50,000*l.* already advanced remained unexpended, and should that sum be expended before the passing of the Bill, he would not pledge himself to allow any interval to pass without making some payments from the advance, provided the condition of the distressed districts should require such payments to be made. The Rate-in-Aid Bill would be pushed forward with all celerity, and he thought that, at the furthest, the interval elapsing between the expenditure of the remainder of the 50,000*l.* and the passing of the Bill would be so short that only a few thousand pounds would be required to be paid out of the proposed advance in anticipation of the ratification by Parliament of the security on which the advance was to be made. Should Parliament not sanction the Rate-in-Aid Bill, it would then be the duty of the Government to propose that such payments as might be made in anticipation should be converted into a grant. He would further say that, should the Rate-in-Aid Bill

be thrown out, the Government would propose no further grant from the Consolidated Fund, and those parties would be responsible for the consequences who refused the rate in aid.

Mr. H. Herbert moved an Amendment, the effect of which was to substitute for the proposed rate in aid, an Income and Property Tax on incomes and property in Ireland, not liable to Property and Income Tax under the Act 11th and 12th Vic., c. 8. In support of this amendment the honourable Gentleman made a lengthened speech, the main purport of which was to show that the proposal of the Government would create more destitution than it would relieve; that it would press most grievously on those least able to bear the burden; and that it fulfilled none of the conditions of just and equitable taxation. Objection was made to an Income Tax for Ireland, because no machinery existed for its collection. But if they extended the Income Tax to Ireland, instead of this rate in aid, the machinery for its collection could easily be created. The plan proposed by Sir R. Peel for the regeneration of Ireland had excited great hope in that country. But what a bitter commentary was that gigantic proposal, on the part of the right honourable Gentleman, on the miserable and petty policy of Her Majesty's Government. Recent events had placed him in a different position with regard to his motion from that which he formerly occupied. It was still his intention to press it, unless the noble Lord at the head of the Government, treating the House with more confidence than he had treated the Irish Members, should that night make such explanations as would justify him in withdrawing it.

Mr. French regretted that the honourable Gentleman persisted in his amendment against the sense of the majority of the Irish Members. He did not think that in rejecting the rate in aid, it was incumbent on private Members to propose a substitute for it, that being the duty of the Government. As to the plan proposed by Sir R. Peel, he was inclined to believe that some honourable Gentlemen had shown too great haste in committing themselves to it. There was capital enough in Ireland herself to work out her redemption if she were only properly managed.

Speeches were made by Mr. J. O'Connell, in opposition to the amendment, during which he expressed his determination to vote for the rate in aid, although he would do so with a sad foreboding; by Captain Jones in favour of the amendment; by Mr. R. Fox, who preferred the Income Tax to the rate in aid, because, were the latter adopted, the former would also be enacted at the end of two years, whereas if Ireland now excepted the Income Tax, she would not be saddled with the rate in aid; and by Colonel Rawdon, who would vote for neither proposition.

Mr. Horsman, objecting to the amendment for reasons which he detailed, took exception to the proposed advance on the ground of the inadequacy of the security. He also opposed the rate in aid, because it was not only bad in itself, but stood in the way of something better. He thought it high time that the Government of makeshifts should be brought to an end, and a permanent policy

established in Ireland. The plan proposed by Sir R. Peel gave omen that such a policy would, ere long, be adopted.

Major Blackall followed with a brief speech in support of the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted, although he wished to cast no reproach upon the Irish Members, that the course pursued by some of them had tended to aggravate the difficulties of the present exigency. He then reviewed the grounds on which the rate in aid had been proposed, citing precedents in its favour, as well as the different propositions against it which had been submitted to the House by several Irish Members; after which he came directly to the consideration of the proposal submitted by Mr. Herbert. To that proposal he was compelled to object; thinking, as he did, that an Income Tax would not yield the sum necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and that if that tax were preferred to the rate in aid, other taxes leviable in England might also have to be extended to Ireland. Besides, an Income Tax could not be collected in that country without the creation of new, complex, and expensive machinery for the purpose. He then vindicated the course now pursued by the Government in reference to the rate in aid, and the advance proposed to be made upon its credit. During his speech, the right honourable Gentleman vindicated the step taken in consulting the Irish Members in reference to the policy to be pursued towards Ireland in the present emergency.

Mr. Disraeli, on rising, recapitulated the grounds on which he and others had opposed, since the commencement of the session, the Irish policy of the Government. The Opposition were not callous to the sufferings of Ireland, nor were they indisposed to make such advances as were absolutely necessary for their alleviation. What they had all along demanded was, that, together with propositions for temporary relief, other propositions, of a comprehensive remedial character, should have been proposed, which would in future obviate the necessity of coming to Parliament for a repetition of advances for relief. After replying to some of the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, particularly such as had reference to precedents which the right honourable Gentleman had raked up for a rate in aid, Mr. Disraeli, intimated his intention of voting for the amendment, being called upon, as he was, to decide between the two propositions before the House. He would support the amendment mainly, if not entirely, because he felt that an Income Tax would not press upon the small farmers, whilst the rate in aid would do so. He would also support it because it would embrace in its operation every species of property, instead of throwing the burden peculiarly upon the land. He was opposed to the advance now proposed, because he had no confidence in the security on which it was based. He had no confidence in the rate in aid, for this reason, above all others, that it was evident that the Government had no confidence in it themselves. The honourable Gentleman then reviewed, step by step, the Irish policy of the Government since February, severely criticizing those features of it which showed that the object

of the Government was to evade its just responsibility. Such were the appointment of the Select Committee, the manner in which a decision in favour of the rate in aid had been extorted from that Committee, the mode in which the Rate-in-Aid Bill had been dealt with, and the assemblage of Irish Members which had recently occurred in Downing Street. That assemblage was, in his opinion, highly unconstitutional. No Minister could constitutionally call together a large section of the House of Commons, not for the purpose of asking their support, but of taking advice from them. Not only was such a course unconstitutional, but it was also inefficient and absurd. The Repealers wanted an Irish Parliament, but at all events it appeared that they had an Irish Cabinet. The whole matter was in character with the Irish policy of the Government since the commencement of the session. "Infirm of purpose" was stamped upon their every act. Their policy had been a series of bits—a policy of inuendoes, and had ended in an invitation for suggestions from their opponents.

Lord John Russell commenced by defending the precedents relied upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He then criticized the review of the Irish policy of the Government with which Mr. Disraeli had favoured the House. It was quite competent to the honourable Gentleman to give, in works of fiction, such an account of political occurrences as he might think would be most amusing to his readers, but it was hardly becoming in a Member of the House of Commons to depart from the strict line of fact, when he favoured the House with any such account. The noble Lord then proceeded to show the different instances in which the honourable Gentleman had drawn largely upon his imagination in his brief historic review of the events of the session, so far as they related to the Irish policy of the Government. Many of his statements would have been far more in place in a chapter of a novel than in a speech delivered in the House of Commons. He (Lord J. Russell) had summoned the Irish Members to meet him in order to consult them. His sole object was to ascertain whether or not it was their intention to support Mr. Herbert's proposition in preference to the rate in aid. The Government were willing to consult the opinion of Irish Members in reference to that proposition, and the result showed that they were not wrong in their original supposition, that, even in the judgment of the Irish Members themselves, the rate in aid was preferable, in the present exigency, to an Income Tax. The noble Lord concluded by imploring the Committee not to decide hastily in this matter, but, by adopting the proposition submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to enable the Government to relieve the distress which now weighed upon Ireland.

Colonel Dunne then moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after a good deal of discussion, was acceded to. On the succeeding day it was resumed, but the speeches delivered were marked by no features of novelty. Among those who supported the amendment were Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Clements, and Mr. Stafford; while Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. M'Cullagh, Mr. S. Martin, Mr. Sadleir, and Mr. Rice, supported the proposition

of Government. On a division upon the amendment of Mr H. Herbert it was rejected by 194 to 146, and the original motion was subsequently carried; the Ayes being 201, and the Noes 106.

Another measure of the highest importance as regards the internal condition of Ireland was the Bill for facilitating the transfer of Encumbered Estates which was this session passed into a law. A measure designed for the same object had indeed been enacted in a former session, but the machinery provided for the purpose proved not sufficiently stringent, and the Act consequently became inoperative. The extreme difficulties to which the pressure of the times and the burdens of the Poor Law had reduced the owners of encumbered property was now felt both to require and justify the introduction of measures of a very decisive and even arbitrary character, which might afford a relief more prompt and summary than the ordinary powers of the law were competent to furnish. It was creditable to the legal advisers of the Government that in such an emergency they did not hesitate to discard professional prejudices, and to apply a remedy commensurate with the difficulties of the occasion. The task of bringing in a Bill further to facilitate the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland devolved upon Sir John Romilly, the Solicitor-General. In moving for leave to introduce this measure, on the 26th of April, he recapitulated the provisions of the Act of 1848, and the difficulties which had arisen in carrying it out. That Bill had proposed the sale of estates by two separate plans, both of which he now admitted to have proved themselves ineffectual for the purpose. For this, the present condition of Ireland was as much answerable as were the defects of the Bill itself. Many of the difficulties which had arisen were attributable to the constitution and forms of procedure of the Court of Chancery. To obviate this, the Government, after mature deliberation, had thought it best to create a Commission which would be empowered to perform the functions and duties now performed by the Court of Chancery, but unfettered by the rules of procedure which prevailed in that Court, and also without the expense arising from the heavy fees and the antiquated system which encumbered the existing tribunals, but of which they could not immediately be relieved. He proposed that the Commission should consist of three paid commissioners and a secretary. This proposal was not without a precedent, which was to be found in the West India Commission, the creation and objects of which most honourable Members would recollect. It was his intention that the proposed Commission should follow the course of the West India Commission, viz., that it should proceed and frame a set of rules for its own guidance, which rules should be submitted to the Privy Council in Ireland, and which, on having received such sanction, and having been laid upon the table of the House, should have the same force and effect as if they had been enacted by the House. The Commission would also have power to alter its rules from time to time, as circumstances might require. In framing these rules, he wished, in one particular, to fetter the Commissioners. They would not be empowered by the Bill to frame any rules imposing

fees upon, or levying them from, suitors. He did not now propose that the Commission should be permanent in its duration. It would be as well first to test its usefulness, and then, should it have proved itself equal to its task, to render it permanent, or to prolong its duration as circumstances might dictate. By the Bill, the Commissioners would be required to deal with the matters brought under their consideration, in all cases in which application was made to them within three years. The Commission would, of course, have much to do after that period, which would require its prolongation for some time longer, say for two years. He then proposed to invest the Commission with all the powers now possessed by the Court of Chancery as to the evidence of title, &c. He did not contemplate that the Commission should have any functions or duties to perform, except in cases in which application might be made to them. But when any application was made to them by the owners or encumbrancers of an estate, the Commission would proceed and sell the property respecting which the owners or encumbrancers had made the application. When they thus proceeded to sell the property, they would have the power to sell it in such manner, and in such quantities, as to them might seem best. He then proposed that the conveyance to the purchaser should be according to a form to be specified in the schedule to the Bill—a form which would be both simple and short, and a form which, when executed and delivered to the purchaser, should vest in him an indefeasible title to the property which would be good against all parties, and which he need not go beyond in vindicating his right to the land. It would be further provided that the Commissioners should have the same power of putting the purchaser in possession of the property, as the sheriff had in executing a writ of possession. This would obviate the necessity for actions of ejectment to get possession. The measure which he thus proposed would put the purchaser into possession at the earliest moment, with as simple a title as possible, and make it impossible for any one afterwards to evict him on the ground of any flaw in his title. The money to be received from the purchaser would be paid, in the name of the Commissioners, into the Bank of Ireland, to be then disposed of without delay, by being divided amongst the various persons entitled to it. It would be for the Commission to determine as to the persons to whom the money was thus to be paid. In disputed cases, the Commission would have the power to procure a legal opinion, and to direct an issue to be joined and tried when necessary. It was obvious that there must be, to some extent, a concurrent jurisdiction between the Commission and the Court of Chancery. But to obviate the difficulty to which this might give rise, the paramount jurisdiction would be given to the Commission in all cases in which it was competent for it to act. It had also been thought necessary that an appeal should be given from the decision of the Commission to a judicial committee of the Irish Privy Council, such committee to be selected by the Lord Lieutenant. To prevent appeals in frivolous cases, it would be necessary to arm the Commission with a power to decide

in what cases there should be an appeal. Such being the general scope of the duties and functions of the proposed Commission, there were other points which it was necessary to secure in order to render its labours permanently advantageous to the country. It was desirable, for instance, that titles in Ireland should be hereafter prevented from falling into the same complicated state as now. But provisions for this purpose would form no part of the present measure. A Special Bill would be introduced for the purpose—a Bill which, *inter alia*, would reduce judgments to a better system, so that they should no longer be, as now, a permanent charge upon land in the hands of any assignee. In addition to this, the Government had under consideration a measure the object of which was to establish a better system of registration of conveyances in Ireland. The result of the measure, the provisions of which he had just explained, would, he hoped, be to induce capitalists to invest their money in Ireland. It might also, should the Commission succeed, lead to an ultimate reform of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery itself. It would be necessary to vest a large discretion in the Commissioners. It would not, for instance, be compulsory on them to sell in all cases. They would be empowered, when they saw fit, to institute a preliminary inquiry before they determined to sell. He was aware that various objections might be offered to the measure, but he besought the House to remember that it was introduced to meet the unparalleled difficulties of an unparalleled crisis.

The honourable and learned Gentleman, on resuming his seat, was greeted with cheers from all sides.

Mr. John Stuart avowed that he did not exactly understand the measure, but nevertheless severely criticized it.

Mr. Keogh regarded it as a step at least in the right direction, and was certain that it would be acceptable to Ireland.

Mr. P. Wood exposed the groundlessness of Mr. J. Stuart's objections.

Sir R. Peel, reserving to himself the right to judge more fully of the measure when it was printed and distributed, could not then avoid expressing his cordial satisfaction at the course taken by the Government, and at the principle and general purport of the Bill. The ordinary courts of law were well adapted for ordinary circumstances; but when extraordinary emergencies arose, it was necessary to resort to a special tribunal. The great object in this instance to be gained was a clear, simple, parliamentary title. The right honourable Baronet, in concluding, paid a high tribute to the temper and ability with which the honourable and learned Solicitor-General had explained the provisions of his measure.

Mr. Bright readily accepted the measure as an omen of better legislation for Ireland.

After some observations from Sir John Walsh, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Henley, Mr. Monsell, and Mr. Bankes, leave was given to bring in the Bill. On the motion for a second reading no division took place, the measure appearing to be generally acceptable to the House, and no material objection being raised against it. It subsequently passed through the Committee unaltered, except in some very trifling respects. On the third reading some oppo-

nents, though not numerous, appeared, of whom Mr. Napier, Mr. G. Turner, and Mr. Henley were the most prominent. But a motion having been made by Sir Lucius O'Brien, that the Bill be read a third time that day six months, the amendment was negatived by 117 to 12, and the Bill was passed.

In the House of Lords the Encumbered Estates Bill was introduced by Lord Campbell on the 11th of June. The noble and learned Lord entered into an explanation of the principles of the Bill and its intended mode of operation, and at the same time answered some objections which had been made to it. He frankly avowed that the character of the Bill was extremely arbitrary; it was such as could only be justified by the lamentable situation of Ireland. Its principal provision was the appointment of Commissioners, in whom great confidence was to be reposed.

These Commissioners were to be three in number; and it was not proposed to name any qualification, such as that they should be of a certain standing at the bar, but to leave with Government the responsibility of making the best appointments they could. The Commissioners so appointed by the Government were to act in Ireland with all the powers of the Court of Chancery, but without its delays, without its expense, without its formalities, and without appeal, unless with their own consent, which he believed would never be withheld where there was any good ground for it. The Commissioners were to have power to make general rules for the regulation of their proceedings; and those rules must be approved by the Privy Council of Ireland before they could be enrolled. There was to be an appeal to the Privy Council against the orders of the Commissioners; the Lord-Lieutenant appointing a Judicial Committee of the Council to hear and report on the appeal; and the order of the Privy Council on the appeal was to be final.

Among the objections he replied to was one, that the establishing of this Commission would supersede the Court of Chancery. It would do so; but only for particular purposes, and in a particular department, in which the Court of Chancery had been found wholly inefficient. He had authority to say that this measure was highly approved of by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who most earnestly desired that it should become the law of the land. Lord Campbell stated that the Bill gave no *new* power. Every Irish mortgage was at present accompanied with a power of sale; and on application to the Court a sale would be decreed. This Bill only facilitated the exercise of that power in a manner most advantageous to the owner. The Bill would not by itself effect all the reformation that was to be desired; but he hoped before long that a measure would be proposed by the Government to remedy the evils arising from judgment debts in Ireland and from those judgments being assigned, and that a reformation would also be made in the registration law of that country. Without such an amendment in the registry of deeds, the whole operation of the proposed Bill would be neutralized; for, though the purchasers of the present encumbered estates were to start afresh, free and unencumbered, they would soon become, unless precautionary measures were adopted, as deeply involved as the old estates had been.

Lord Brougham observed that

the measures last alluded to, should have preceded the one now under discussion. He thought they were taking the measures in an undue and illogical order.

He criticized the very extraordinary powers given to these Commissioners, who might or might not be lawyers. As to the favourable opinion given concerning the Bill by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, when he considered that it would relieve that officer of the great bulk of his duty, it was easy to imagine that *he* would have no great objection to listen to the proposal of such a measure. But he had been informed, on authority which governed his opinion, that the Lord Chancellor stood very much alone in that opinion. The Master of the Rolls and one of the Masters in Chancery were expected in this country soon, and "he should like to know *their* opinions." The learning and bulk of opinion among the Irish Common Law Judges was against the Bill.

He was not, however, prepared to say that he would offer any very strenuous resistance to the further progress of the measure, if he found that all the Irish proprietors and Irish Judges and lawyers were in favour of it. He had done his duty as an English lawyer, holding a high position among the Judges who had to deal with matters similar to those affected by the Bill, and had expressed to their Lordships his opinion, however imperfectly that opinion might have been formed.

In conclusion, he suggested one or two alterations. Instead of giving an unlimited power to any owner or encumbrancer to sell, on application to the Commissioners, they should confine the power of sale to cases in which one-half or two-thirds of the rental were eaten up by the interest of the mortgages upon the estate: and the power of sale should be limited in another way—no sale, for instance, should be made at less than a certain number of years' purchase.

The Earl of Glengall spoke at considerable length in decided opposition to the Bill. Lord Monteagle opposed its mode of operation though he fully approved of the principle of giving greater facility for the sale of Encumbered Estates. He thought the chief part of the defects now complained of might be remedied without this Bill.

A conversation then arose on a suggestion from Lord Brougham, backed by Lord Stanley, to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, both of these noble Lords being ready to concede that the principle should be considered as affirmed, and that the Committee should deal with it on the assumption that new machinery for the transfer of encumbered estates should be established. Upon these assurances Lord Campbell and the Marquis of Lansdowne assented to the course proposed, and the Bill was referred to a Committee. A considerable number of alterations were there made in its provisions, to which the House of Commons eventually assented, and with these modifications the Bill at a late period of the session became law.

Another measure affecting Ireland, which it will be necessary to notice in the history of the present year, was the Bill introduced by the Government for the Amendment of the Irish Poor Law. The difficulties which had arisen in carrying out this measure under the peculiar and unprecedented embarrassments with which Ireland had been compelled to struggle, had proved almost insuperable. Nothing indeed but the intervention and pecuniary succour of the

Imperial Government could have saved the Poor Law system from utterly breaking down. Property had, in many districts, been almost crushed under the burden of the rates, which yet had proved quite inadequate to sustain the accumulated pauperism thrown on them for support. The landowners were calling on the Legislature to shield them from ruin, while the poor were sinking lower and lower into the abyss of destitution. In this terrible dilemma the Government, though sensible of the inadequacy of any legislative remedies, were at the same time impressed with the necessity of lending the best aid which the wisdom of Parliament could afford to mitigate the evils complained of. Experience had shown that certain provisions in the Poor Law were capable of being modified with advantage, and the Government had further conceived the idea of limiting the liabilities attaching to the land in respect of rates, by imposing a specified maximum on the amount to be levied. With these views Lord John Russell, on the 26th of April, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. The noble Lord said he had already, some time ago, alluded to the amendments which he was desirous to effect in the Irish Poor Law; and the measure which he was now about to propose was introduced to the House on the sole responsibility of the Government. The most important alteration which he meditated was the introduction of a maximum, with regard both to the rates in each separate electoral division, and the rates in all the electoral divisions in the Unions. This was contrary to the general principles of the Poor Law as understood in this country; but, after careful consideration, he was of opinion that this, or some other deviation from those principles, was required in applying the Poor Law at present to Ireland. His precise proposition was this, that when in any case the rates in an electoral division amounted to 5*s.* in the pound, it should be competent for such electoral division to call upon the other electoral divisions of the Union to contribute their share of such further sum as might be required for the relief of destitution in such electoral division, the further sum thus to be levied from the whole Union not to exceed 2*s.* in the pound in each division. The Poor Law Commissioners would have the power to inquire into the past liabilities of electoral divisions, with a view to the re-division of the unions, such a re-division appearing, according to the Boundary Commission Report, to be in some cases desirable. Having considered the question with regard to the workhouses, and the opinion given by various persons with respect thereto, Lord J. Russell said he was disposed to assent to the opinion that it would not be expedient to make a further division of the Unions, unless at the same time further provision were made in the shape of new workhouses. When a division was made, and a new workhouse required, it should be built; and although the Commissioners should have power, by a clause in the Bill, to make such arrangements as might be necessary in such a case, it was a power which should be used gradually, and with great caution. Another provision of the Bill which he sought to introduce was, that the owner, who paid the

rates according to the present law, should have the power to deduct a portion of the amount, on account of the jointures and rent-charges, by way of life annuity, which might be chargeable upon the property, on the principle that the jointure and family settlements had been made in contemplation of a different state of the law. There was another important provision contained in the Bill, with respect to tenants paying the rates. By that provision the tenant would be empowered to deduct from his landlord half the rate to which he was liable, but would have no power to make any further deduction. The rate and deduction hereafter would have reference to the valuation, and not to the rent. The Bill likewise embodied a provision with respect to agricultural improvements, whether by draining or otherwise improving the land, or by an increase in its general value by improvements in the shape of buildings, or otherwise. What he proposed in this respect was, that for a period of seven years there should be no increased valuation on account of such improvements. The effect of this would be, that persons might undertake such improvements without apprehending that they would thereby be subjected to increased rates. Another alteration which he designed was, that a civil bill as to poor rates might be filed, like a judgment in the superior courts, when it would have the force of a judgment debt. There was great difficulty as to the question of the sale of land for arrears of poor rates, owing to the uncertainty which sometimes existed as to who was the person liable to pay the rates, and who was the person having an interest in the land. He had requested the Solicitor-General to insert in the Bill which he was about to introduce the provision which, on this subject, he regarded as most feasible. He (Lord J. Russell) wished, in the measure which he was submitting to the House, to confine himself strictly to the amendment of the existing Poor Law, and he had left his honourable and learned Friend to include the subject of the sale of land, in the case alluded to, amongst the subjects with which he proposed to deal. The last provision to which the noble Lord alluded was one empowering the lessor to proceed by civil bill and decree, and to oust the tenant for non-payment of rates. Such being the alterations which he proposed to effect in the Poor Law, he concluded by moving for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Stafford, in briefly commenting upon the statement made by the noble Lord, observed that he had altogether omitted to state the fund to which he would have recourse when the destitution in any electoral division could not be adequately relieved by the maximum rate of 7*s.* in the pound. He trusted that the noble Lord would supply this omission, and also inform the House whether it was his intention that an electoral division should call upon the Union for a Union rate on merely striking a rate of 5*s.* in the pound. He hoped that the noble Lord contemplated that the rate of 5*s.* should not only be struck, but collected, before the Union was appealed to.

A brief conversation took place, in which Mr. Fagan, Lord Bernard, Mr. P. Scrope, Mr. H. Herbert, and Mr. Grattan took part; after which,

Sir R. Peel rose to correct a misconception into which the last-mentioned honourable Gentleman had fallen. He had not, as the honourable Gentleman had chosen to assert, made his recent pro-

position for the introduction of new capital into Ireland in a sectarian spirit, and he indignantly denied that his suggestions, which were not made with any party object, or to throw any embarrassment in the way of the Government, would tend to drive out the Roman Catholic, so as to introduce the Protestant in his place. His object was to elevate the Roman Catholic, and to improve his position, and not to work any advantage to Protestantism at his expense. He also denied that there was anything in his proposition which would violate the rights of property. He wished that there should be no infringement of those rights; but where there were mere nominal proprietors, who had no real interest in the land, he would afford them that facility for recovering themselves from their entangled position, and for transfering their estates to parties who could hold the land beneficially to themselves and others. Such a measure would benefit instead of injuring the landowners and would confer advantage upon the whole country, by enabling men with fresh capital and new hopes to occupy the land. But, in making this proposition, he had said nothing from which it could be inferred that he would either exclude Roman Catholic capitalists from purchasing, or substitute Protestant for Roman Catholic tenants and labourers. He had every confidence in the progressive capacities of the Celtic race, and he thought that his proposition would improve the relations between the Roman Catholic proprietary and the peasantry of the soil. Sir Robert Peel concluded by again emphatically repudiating the notion that his suggestions had been either conceived or uttered in a sectarian spirit.

Mr. John O'Connell treated Sir R. Peel's scheme as a great and comprehensive one, as compared with the miserable and petty schemes hitherto propounded by the Government.

Mr. O'Flaherty assured the right honourable Baronet that his plan had been received with the greatest favour by all classes in Ireland.

After some further discussion leave was given to bring in Lord John Russell's Bill. Upon the second reading being moved on the 17th May, Mr. Grogan objected to parts of the measure, in respect to matters of detail rather than of principle, and suggested various suppletory provisions.

Mr. P. Scrope, approving of the principle of the Bill, remarked that it omitted to secure its great object—to provide an effectual relief for the destitute poor. Relief was to be confined to workhouses, but in order to reconcile this limitation of succour with the principles of humanity, and not to make the test too severe, the workhouses should be well regulated; whereas in many parts of Ireland, no one would say that they came within this description, and some were of such a character as to deter the people from entering them until dying of starvation. He then reiterated his suggestions for the employment of the able-bodied paupers upon productive works—applying the idle labour to the idle land—at once improving the country and reducing the rates.

Mr. Osborne inquired why, when a Committee was sitting upon the Poor Law, the Government should have brought in a Bill to amend that law before the Committee had made a report. He should not

oppose the second reading of the Bill, but he believed it to be utterly impossible to struggle with the vast amount of destitution under such a Poor Law, or by any peddling legislation upon the subject. Without a national rate and paid boards of guardians, the land of Ireland would be unable, in his opinion, to afford relief commensurate with the existing destitution.

Lord C. Hamilton feared that the absence in the Bill of any reference to the question of settlement would nullify its operation.

After a few words from Mr. Callaghan,

Colonel Dunne approved some of the provisions of the Bill, but others he should oppose in the Committee. The measure, however, would prove perfectly futile under the present Poor Law.

Mr. H. Herbert, though he considered the Bill, with its principle of Union rating, a pernicious one, yet, believing the Poor Law to be breaking down, should not oppose its second reading, the state of Ireland being at its worst. He enlarged upon the calamitous effects produced, as he contended, by the Poor Law, which had changed the language of honest self-independence into that of despair.

Sir W. Somerville showed the inconsistency of Mr. Osborne's charge against the Government. When he (Sir William) had proposed the appointment of a Committee, he had been told that it was the duty of the Ministers to bring forward a measure on their own responsibility and not to wait for a report of a Committee. He then replied shortly to Mr. Scrope, who, he observed, had mixed up with this measure matters entirely distinct from it, and in a more specific and detailed manner to the objections urged by Mr. Herbert, especially with reference to the reduction of the areas of taxation.

Mr. Napier exposed at some length the mismanagement of Unions under the care of vice-guardians. After entering into considerable detail on this subject, he asked whether it was just that the inhabitants of Unions, who had to support their own poor, should, in addition to these charges, be compelled to pay for the support of such Unions as those he had referred to.

Mr. Horsman, in a forcible speech on the deficiencies of the Bill, contended that they would only arrive at improvement in Ireland by reducing the areas of taxation, making them manageable in point of size, and applying the workhouse test; and, above all, by exhausting all the resources of the district before giving a claim for extraneous aid. They were now passing a measure for the sale of Encumbered Estates, in which was contained that excellent provision for the appointment of a Commission; but, to enable that Commission to work advantageously, they must begin by disencumbering those Unions of every embarrassment. He thought they should do so in every case by compelling the sale; and with a smaller area, and the workhouse test, they would give the advance of money a new character, and crown all with this important result, that by selling the land in small portions it would be bid for by small proprietors; and, by assisting them with loans of money, judiciously advanced, they would establish a most useful, industrious, enterprising, and orderly class of agriculturists.

Mr. Vernon Smith particularly fixed Lord John Russell's attention upon the question, from what source the money would be drawn if the destitution of Ireland should require larger assistance than the maximum rate now to be determined by this Bill. Would it be by a national rate?

In reply, Lord John Russell entered into a variety of figures to show that, in the most destitute Unions, the amount of rates collected, even when collected with severity, had not equalled that in comparatively prosperous Unions. On the other hand, the alarm at the increase of rates in the poorest districts had occasioned occupants to withhold what they should have paid for labour, and had thus checked the employment of labour and the cultivation of the land. The general effect of Lord John Russell's explanations was that by fixing a maximum, the alarm would be removed; that by a better administration, and a strict revision of the relief-lists, the really destitute would have a better chance of relief; and that by the rate in aid the deficient collection of the poorest district would be redressed. But he could not adopt the rate in aid as a permanent system in Ireland; nor could he throw the additional relief on the Consolidated Fund. If more were wanted, it would be better that relief should be given from those resources from which relief had been given before the introduction of the Poor Law in 1837.

Ultimately, the Bill was read a second time. In Committee it underwent a great deal of discussion, involving, as is usual in the case of Irish questions, very multifarious topics. Numerous amendments were proposed upon several clauses, the most important being one moved by Mr. Stafford on the clause limiting the maximum of rating. This was rejected by 178 to 51. Another alteration was proposed by Sir George Grey, the effect of which was to separate rates in payment of former advances and loans from the maximum fixed by the Rate-in-Aid Bill. The latter proposal was loudly resisted by some of the Irish Members; who complained that it virtually set aside the maximum limit which Ministers had fixed by the previous Bill this very session.

Sir James Graham produced an account of thirty-two distressed Unions in Ireland, showing that to the 25th of March 1849, they owed 231,000*l.*, and by next September they would owe 271,000*l.* more—in all 502,000*l.*: if that were added to the rate, it would raise it from 5*s.* to 25*s.* in the pound. On the other hand, if no provision were made for liquidating the old debts, no contractor would advance meal or other provisions on the security of the rate in aid. He had opposed the maximum limitation, and now he had no objection to Sir George Grey's amendment.

Mr. F. B. Roche observed that no capitalist would have much inducement to buy land on which the rates due would exceed two years' rental. Sir George Grey's amendment was ultimately adopted.

The Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on the 13th of July, undergoing, however, at the same time, a very severe criticism at the hands of Lord Monteagle, who described it "as a trap to catch English capital," and "a miserable attempt at legislation." The more full discussion of the measure, however, was re-

served for the committal of the Bill, which took place on the 16th. On that day, Lord Stanley begged to trouble their Lordships, before going into Committee, with a few objections to the measure which could not so properly be stated after it had been committed. He recapitulated the circumstances under which the Bill had been brought forward.

The Government, contrary to the wish of their Lordships, had determined to appoint a Committee to consider the existing state of the Irish Poor Law and the amendments in it which might be desirable. The Committee had taken evidence from Christmas to Easter, and had come to a decision adverse to the proposition of the rate in aid, as impracticable, injudicious, oppressive, and ineffectual. The condemnation of the rate in aid was unanimous on the part of every member of the Committee except those who were themselves members of the Government—even members of their own choice voting against the Government. Yet the Government decided on pressing the rate in aid upon the House. Indeed, not more than two or three out of the whole number of important recommendations suggested by the Committee had been adopted. The subject of appeals was omitted altogether; the quarter-acre question had been left untouched; the very large powers now vested, sometimes perhaps of necessity, but most unconstitutionally, in the vice-guardians, had been left unguarded; and those officers were still left to distribute, without any responsibility to the ratepayers, the whole amount of the yearly expenditure under the law, 335,000*l.* of which was for salaries alone. He thought, as the Committee recommended, that the local managers should be controlled in their extravagant outlay by a paid Assistant Guardian; but the advantage should be retained of the local knowledge of the Guardians as a means of distinguishing between true and fraudulent applications for relief, and checking enormous abuses. But to make anything like a real and substantial amendment, they must go deeper into the question. If they intended to make the Poor Law beneficial, they must return to the principle of the original Bill, namely, that, with few and rare exceptions, in-door relief should be the only mode of relief in Ireland. It was of the highest importance to arrange the electoral divisions. The Boundary Commissioners presented the reports on two Unions, and, unless he was mistaken, were now ready to lay their whole propositions before the House. As the law now stood, Parliament had no veto; but the Government had a veto. The decision of the Boundary Commissioners was not final, but that of the Poor Law Commissioners was final: if when Parliament should be up it should have received the report of the Boundary Commissioners, but not the decision of the Poor Law Commissioners, they would next session be told that it was too late to interfere. He admitted to the full the principle that property has its duties as well as its rights; but this Bill would impose the duties which appertain to some property upon the possessors of other property, at the same time that it would prevent the latter persons from performing the duties which attach to their own property. Upon that principle he objected to the two-

shilling Union rate after the five-shilling electoral rate had been "collected so far as was thought practicable;" for although not half of the latter were collected, the adjoining Union was to be called on, after having paid the whole of its own rate. That was a premium on non-payment of rates, and a discouragement to all exertion. Lord Stanley himself had this year sent out between three and four hundred persons as emigrants, at a cost of between 1400*l.* and 1500*l.*; but he had a list of 375 persons turned out of an electoral division in the same Union without relief; and, under the existing law, after enabling three or four hundred persons to emigrate to America, he was now obliged to support these persons evicted from neighbouring properties. This Bill would pauperize one part after another, till the whole of Ireland was pauperized. The eighth resolution of the Committee stated truly, that where the tenant allowed the arrears of poor rate to run up, the landlord might find after a time that the fee-simple of his property was absorbed by them. It was said that the landlord was liable for only one-half the rate: but the remaining half might still become arrears to the amount of more than twenty shillings in the pound of the full value; and powers were given which would make a decree of an assistant-barrister for these arrears to have the effect of a judgment upon the lands of the landlord wheresoever situate, in England as well as in Ireland. Another objection was that the Bill made no provision for a more regular and perfect audit of the Poor Law accounts. Lastly, as to emigration: power ought to be given to a certain extent for emigration; but that power given to the irresponsible vice-guardians would be liable to abuse. He found in this Bill some little alterations of the present law here, some trifling modifications there; but, passed in whatever shape and however amended, he had no hope that by it would be cured that canker of the Poor Law which was now eating into the vitals of the country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the appointment of the Committee. If the Government had refused that step, they would have been reproached with shutting out the evidence of persons actually acquainted with the working of the Poor Law in Ireland; but, at the same time, Government had not shrunk from the responsibility of proposing a measure they deemed indispensable for preventing the people from dying by starvation—the Rate in aid.

He entirely concurred with Lord Stanley in regard to what had fallen from him relative to the system of out-door relief: the adoption of that system originally could be justified only as an act of necessity; he himself had viewed it with alarm; it was the imperative duty of Government and the Legislature to recur as soon as possible to the sounder and safer principle of in-door relief. There was every disposition on the part of Government to hasten the period for the resumption of the workhouse test, and he hoped that period would prove not very distant. As to Lord Stanley's complaint that landlords would be liable for the rates, the Bill afforded special protection, by making it

imperative on tenants to produce to their landlords receipts for rates paid.

Lord Stanley—"That is only when they pay rent, which they never do."

Lord Lansdowne hoped there would be a change for the better in that respect. Then the abuse of paupers rushing in to fill up the places of those who may have emigrated from an estate was expressly provided against by the clause which fixed the chargeability of relief upon the electoral division in which the pauper had been resident for three years before his application. The question of the rearrangement of electoral divisions was under the consideration of the Boundary Commissioners, and their detailed report might be expected soon.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill. Clause 1 (the maximum clause) was opposed by the Earl of Wicklow. He said it would be absurd to approve a maximum rate unless there were a guarantee that the deficiency should be supplied. The House of Commons, however, virtually admitted that they would supply the deficiency when it occurred. He should vote against the maximum on principle; but if it were affirmed he should not consent to abandon the Rate in aid, because they could not hold the House of Commons to their implied engagement without first meeting the difficulty so far as it could be met by the Rate in aid. The clause was also opposed by Lord Stradbrooke, as calculated to remove the inducement in poor electoral districts to avoid deficiencies; and by Lord Wharncliffe, as a member of the Committee quite unconnected with Irish affairs, but most anxious to arrive at a just conclusion. He thought that while the Bill professed to maintain the value of land, this clause would really lower those divisions which were better off than their neighbours. Lord Redesdale thought the Bill impracticable and unjust; it actually gave power to collect a five-shilling rate in the half year.

The clause was supported by the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of St. Germans, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, mainly on the ground that a large proportion of the gentlemen best able to judge from experience, and most intimately connected with the disturbed districts, gave it as their opinion that a maximum rate was more likely than anything else to encourage purchasers and restore confidence. The proportion of Unions in which the Rate in aid would be demanded was very small; out of 1923 electoral divisions there were only 328 in which the maximum had ever been reached. The total number of Unions was 131; in 61 of these there was a balance in hand, and where the debts were highest they amounted to no more than 6*s.* 2*d.* in the pound on the entire valuations. After that, would any one allege that the contingent liability to a Rate beyond the fixed maximum would weigh a feather in the minds of capitalists?

On a division the clause was negatived by 35 to 26; majority against Ministers 9: Clauses 1 and 2 were accordingly erased from the Bill.

Clauses 16, 17, and 18, were objected to by Lord Monteagle. Under the original Poor Law, it

was an inadvertent result that the decree of an assistant-barrister for the tenant's arrears of rate gave a "lien" over the landlord's whole real estate. The present Bill went further, and gave such decrees the force of a "judgment." Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of St. Germans dissented from this view, and supported the clauses. Lord Stanley and the Earl of Lucan sided with Lord Monteagle.

On a division, Clause 16 was negatived, and removed from the Bill. The other clauses were then agreed to.

The measure having thus been shorn of one of its most essential provisions, by the rejection of the maximum rate clause, came down in due course to the House of Commons for reconsideration, when an important question of privilege arose, viz., whether the House should waive its exclusive jurisdiction over matters affecting public money by assenting to the amendments of the Lords in the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, although those amendments touched upon rates. The Speaker stated that the House had waived its privileges in regard to the Irish Municipal Bill of 1834, and the Irish Poor Laws of 1838 and 1847. Lord J. Russell observed that, in the case of a Poor Law Bill, Peers could scarcely handle it without infringing the privileges of the Commons. He moved that the Lords' amendments should be considered. Sir James Graham objected to strengthening such doubtful precedents by continuing a string of them; and he proposed a different course, which had been taken in the case of a local Bill, namely, that the Lords' amendments should be taken into consideration that day six months and that a fresh Bill should be introduced, embodying the amendments, to be passed through all its stages at once. After a long debate, in which the majority of speakers were against the Government mode, Sir James Graham's amendment was negatived; the House proceeded to consider the amendments, and they were for the most part adopted.

Our summary of the Government measures for Ireland in this session will be completed by a short account of the proposition submitted to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an advance of money by way of loan to landowners in that country for the purposes of improvement and drainage. In moving this vote on the 5th of May, the right honourable Gentleman observed that the object of his present motion was, like that of the Encumbered Estates Bill and of other measures which would speedily be submitted, permanently to improve the condition of the country, by laying a foundation for the constant employment of the people. The great desideratum in Ireland was employment. For the purpose of furnishing them with this requisite he first proposed that further advances should be made under the Land Improvement Act, these advances being such as admitted of the smallest Government interference, and least impaired the relations subsisting between landlord and tenant. The amount applied for under the Act was 3,074,000*l.* The amount authorized to be advanced by Parliament was 1,500,000*l.* The application had, therefore, been for double the amount sanctioned by Parliament. The amount authorized by the Government under the appli-

cations was about 1,540,000*l.* Of this sum a portion had been returned, leaving the sum authorized by the Government, and borrowed under the Act, at 1,491,000*l.* About 9000*l.* were thus left of the sum sanctioned by Parliament. Of the amount sanctioned, the sum already *issued* was 548,000*l.* This left yet to be issued, as a fund for the employment of labour for the next four years, the sum of 952,000*l.* To this latter sum he now proposed to add a further advance of 300,000*l.*, making the whole sum to be available for the future employment of labour under the Land Improvement Act, 1,252,000*l.* He also proposed to make some further advances for the purpose of arterial drainage. The sum which he thought could be advantageously expended in this way during the present year was about 270,000*l.* It would be recollected that, by virtue of an Act passed last year, he was empowered to reissue 100,000*l.* of the 300,000*l.* repaid of advances already made. With this sum in hand, reissuable under the Act alluded to, he would only now ask the Committee to advance 200,000*l.* of the 270,000*l.* which might be advantageously expended in this way. To sum up, therefore, his proposal was to make a further advance of 300,000*l.* under the Land Improvement Act, and of 200,000*l.* for the further prosecution of the system of arterial drainage. During the course of his speech the right honourable Gentleman, in order to impress the Committee with the desirableness of what he now proposed, read copious extracts from communications transmitted from Ireland to the Government, in proof of the advantages which had been conferred upon proprietors, tenants, and labourers by the money already expended on arterial drainage, and under the Land Improvement Act. The right honourable Gentleman concluded by proposing resolutions in conformity with the proposition submitted by him.

After a desultory discussion, in which several Irish Members took part, and some unfavourable reflections were made upon the inefficient policy of the Government towards Ireland, the vote was agreed to.

A rather important motion on the subject of emigration, as a means of relief for the destitution of Ireland, was made by Mr. Monsell, one of the Members for the county of Limerick, on the 15th of May. After citing a great many statistical facts in proof of the superabundant population relatively to the soil even before the recent famine, Mr. Monsell pointed out the advantages that would result to some of our settlements abroad, especially those of Canada and South Africa, if the stream of Irish emigration could be directed to those quarters. As to the means, he would suggest, first, that greater facilities should be given to the Boards of Guardians for borrowing money for the purposes of emigration, by allowing them to raise loans upon the security of the rates, to be repaid by instalments in the course of five or seven years. The landed proprietors should also be allowed to borrow money for the same purpose on their settled property for a similar period of five or seven years. He believed if these two powers for raising money were given, they would be extensively acted upon, and that the measure would work exceedingly well. He admitted that the million or million

and a half of money which it was desirable to raise should come entirely from Irish resources.

He moved an humble address to the Queen for any despatches relative to North American and Australian emigration, in continuation of despatches presented to the House in August, 1848, and February, 1849.

Mr. John O'Connell opposed Mr. Monsell's motion, and moved an amendment upon it to the effect that emigration is at the best a partial, tardy, and most expensive remedy; and that urgent necessity exists for additional state contributions to preserve whole counties from depopulation.

Sir G. Grey admitted that Mr. Monsell's suggestions were entitled to the greatest respect. He had, however, underrated the importance and the value of the natural emigration now proceeding from the districts of Ireland which suffered from congestion of the labouring population. If any means could be found to promote his views without interfering with that spontaneous flow, the Government had every disposition to assist. The principle of giving the Board of Guardians power to raise money on the security of the rates was not new: it had not been practically used, however; and if in the progress of the amended Poor Law any such plan could be embodied in a clause, the Government would give him every facility. The proposal to give to landed proprietors, who were already enabled to borrow money for the improvement of their estates, powers also to assist in emigration was liable to objection. The same permanent security offered by works could not be given for the loan, while the effect would be to divert money now employed in drainage and reclamation, to the present benefit of upwards of 20,000 people. As Mr. Monsell had not submitted any formal motion, it would be time enough to express an opinion on his distinct propositions when embodied in a Bill or a clause of some Bill.

The House divided on Mr. J. O'Connell's amendment, which was negatived by 45 to 10, and Mr. Monsell's motion was carried.

CHAPTER V.

Affairs of the Colonies—Increased attention paid by the British Public to Colonial Interests—Causes of this Change—Mr. Baillie moves on the 20th of February for a Select Committee to investigate certain Transactions in British Guiana and Ceylon—Speeches of Mr. Baillie, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Adderley, Sir W. Molesworth, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members—The House determines in favour of the Motion without a Division, and a Committee is appointed—A protracted inquiry takes place, and the Committee is unable to report before the end of the Session—Mr. Hume, at a late period of the Session, moves a Resolution founded on the Evidence taken respecting the Administration of British Guiana—Mr. H. Baillie seconds the Motion, which is opposed by Mr. Hawes, and negatived on a Division by 94 to 17—Affairs of Canada—Alarming Intelligence from Montreal—Insurrection and Destruction of the Parliament House by the Populace—Occasion of this Outbreak—Lord Stanley questions Lord Grey on the subject in the House of Lords—On the same Day a brief Discussion takes place in the House of Commons, on which Mr. Herries, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and Mr. Hawes, take part—The Transactions in Canada afterwards become the occasion of formal Debates in both Houses—Mr. Gladstone enters at large into the subject on going into Committee of Supply on the 14th of June—He is answered by Lord John Russell—Mr. Herries moves an Address praying the Crown to withhold its Assent to the Indemnity Bill—Speeches of Mr. Roebuck, Mr. C. Bruce, Dr. Nicholl, the Attorney-General, Mr. Hume, Sir W. Molesworth, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Lord John Russell—Mr. Herries' Amendment is negatived by 291 to 150—Lord Brougham brings forward the subject in the House of Lords by moving Resolutions on the 19th—His Speech on that Occasion—Earl Grey, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord St. Germans oppose the Resolutions, which are supported by Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Stanley—They are negatived on a Division by a Majority of 3—General Discussions on Colonial Policy—Mr. Roebuck moves for a Select Committee, and enters into a comprehensive Review of the British Colonial System, propounding his own Views as to the Changes required—He is answered by Mr. Hawes, who objects to the proposed Committee—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and other Members—Mr. Roebuck's Motion is rejected by 116 to 73—Another important Debate takes place on the 26th of June, upon Sir W. Molesworth's Motion in

favour of a Royal Commission with reference to Colonial Policy—Able and lucid Statement of the honourable Baronet—He enters into a detailed account of the Abuses, Discontent, and extravagant Expenditure engendered by our Colonial Policy—Mr. Hume seconds the Motion, which is opposed by Mr. Hawes, and after some Discussion is negatived by a Majority of 74—Vancouver's Island—The Earl of Lincoln moves an Address to the Crown expressing disapproval of the Grant of this Territory to the Hudson's Bay Company—The Motion is seconded by Mr. Hume, but falls to the ground, the House being counted out—The Question is discussed in the House of Lords on a subsequent Day—Earl Grey explains the reasons of the Grant—Observations of Lord Monteagle, the Earls of Selkirk and Aberdeen, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Brougham.

AN increased interest in the government and prosperity of the British Colonies may be noticed as one of the most healthful symptoms in the progress of public opinion during the last two or three years. The state of ignorance and indifference in which Englishmen have been too long contented to remain, with respect to the numerous and valuable dependencies of the empire, has produced that mismanagement which is the natural consequence of neglect, and has in many ways retarded the development and prosperity of these settlements. But a new impulse has recently been given to the public mind, and the curiosity which had been too long dormant has now been actively awakened in this direction. Concurrently with the desire to investigate the resources and capabilities of our transmarine possessions, there has arisen also a keen interest in their political administration, and a jealous regard to the abuses and defects which have too long been overlooked in the constitution of societies so far removed from the centre of government.

Various causes may be assigned for this decided change in public opinion. Perhaps those which have had the most prominent operation are the demand for retrenchment in the public finances and the extraordinary stimulus given to emigration. The costliness of our colonial system as hitherto carried on could hardly fail to strike the minds of those who were seeking for means of reducing the expenditure of the State, and the movement which within the last few years has drafted so large a portion of our population to the colonies naturally directed attention to the system of government, the laws, and institutions, under which the expatriated settlers were to live. Information and discussion were thus attracted to colonial subjects; and the Legislature, as in other cases, was not slow to reflect the prevailing tendency of the public mind. Thus it happened that in the session with which we are now concerned several important debates on questions connected with our various colonies brought their affairs almost for the first time within the range of popular observation. The first of these occasions which we shall have to notice was an investigation originated by Mr. H. J. Baillie, the Member for Invernessshire, into some transactions affecting the governments of Guiana and Ceylon

which had afforded matter of bitter complaint and dissatisfaction in those communities. On the 20th of February, Mr. Baillie brought the case of these two colonies before the House of Commons. The circumstances out of which the alleged grievances arose will be found clearly summed up in his speech.

The honourable Member began his speech by appealing to the general feeling which pervaded the public mind that the Colonial Office was incapable of discharging its functions with advantage, and he observed that there had been a succession of Colonial Ministers, not deficient in talents, who had failed in inspiring the colonies with confidence, or in giving satisfaction at home; and the experience of last session had shown that the present Colonial Secretary had not been more fortunate than his predecessors. He (Mr. Baillie) charged the Colonial Office with tyranny and oppression, and with a wasteful expenditure of the colonial resources; and he insisted that the time had arrived when the colonies were competent to control their own expenditure, and to manage their own affairs. He then entered into an exposition of the systems of local government prevailing in the Crown colonies, and of the specific grievances of which they complained. He detailed the fiscal eccentricities of Lord Torrington in Ceylon, to which he attributed the late rebellion in that island; and after condemning in strong terms the severities, some of which were illegal, exercised towards the rebels, he produced a marked sensation in the House by the statement, that a Bill of indemnity was passed in his own Council only by the casting vote of Lord Torrington himself. In British Guiana the withering influence of the Colonial Office had produced fruits of misgovernment not less deplorable; its mission was here, indeed, accomplished; the ruin of the planters was complete. The honourable Member showed how unjust was the resistance offered by the Colonial Office to the financial reforms proposed by the Combined Court of Guiana; and concluded by asking the House how the colonies could place confidence in a Minister who stood convicted of a deliberate attempt to deceive the House of Lords, and who perverted truth for party purposes.

Mr. Hume, who seconded the motion, wished the House to understand that it was the system under which our colonies were placed, and therefore it was the fault of Parliament itself, which had produced the disastrous results so well described by Mr. Baillie. He dilated upon the harsh treatment which Ceylon had experienced, upon the insult which Demerara had received at the hands of the Colonial Secretary in the matter of the civil list, and he claimed for the colonies that self-government which was denied only on account of the patronage which such a change would wrest from the Colonial Office.

Mr. J. L. Ricardo moved an amendment, the object of which was to extend the inquiry of the Committee to the means of enabling these colonies to meet the difficulties of the transition from a system of protection to that of competition with the produce of foreign states. The honourable Member thought it would have

been fairer on the part of Mr. Baillie and Mr. Hume to have proposed a direct vote of censure upon the Ministers, whom this motion was designed to embarrass, in order to get up a reactionary movement in favour of protection. This had been the covert object of the party which refused supplies in the Court of Demerara, which might have reduced salaries, but had preferred to attack the civil list. It was to the honour of Lord Grey that he had dared to encounter odium rather than shrink from carrying out, when in office, principles which he had maintained in opposition.

Mr. Hawes said Mr. Baillie had made grave charges against Lord Grey and the Colonial Office, but he had supported them by statements singularly disingenuous and unfair. His charges were general, tinctured with bitterness and personality, without stating what was in reality the colonial policy of this country. He had enlarged upon the supposed errors of Lord Torrington; but he had carefully abstained from noticing the many beneficial reforms that noble Lord had introduced in Ceylon, some of which Mr. Hawes explained, and then justified the taxes to which Mr. Baillie had incorrectly ascribed the rebellion. The measures taken to suppress the rebellion, and to punish the guilty agents, Mr. Hawes contended were justifiable or unavoidable; and he cited the testimony of Sir Herbert Maddock to the judicious manner in which the rebellion had been dealt with by the authorities of Ceylon; at the same time vindicating the conduct of the soldiery. With regard to British Guiana, Mr. Baillie's statement appeared a burlesque of the facts, which Mr. Hawes minutely developed; and deduced from them evidence that the Combined Court, in refusing supplies, was actuated by a desire, not to make salutary reductions, but to embarrass the Government, and force upon it the principle of protection; and it was Lord Grey's resistance to this attempt that had brought upon him so much bitterness and obloquy. Mr. Hawes took a review of the results of the policy pursued by Earl Grey, and the appointments made by him in our various colonies; and said that, although an inquiry, conducted in the spirit which had manifested itself in this discussion, was not likely to be beneficial to the colonies, yet, on the part of Lord Grey, who courted inquiry, he assented to the motion for a Committee, with the amendment of Mr. Ricardo.

Sir W. Molesworth entered into a long examination of the financial state of Ceylon, to show the extravagant scale of its establishments; and complained of the improper appointments made in that colony, which he charged to the abuse of patronage by the Colonial Office. Financial embarrassment had led to the enacting of bad laws. Lord Torrington had been placed in a dilemma; but the blame of the obnoxious and injudicious tax-ordinances rested mainly with his Council. These taxes, however, naturally engendered discontent amongst the Cingalese; and, though not the sole cause of insurrection, no agitation could have excited insurrection but for such discontent. Like Mr. Baillie, the honourable Baronet censured the military executions after the rebellion, and expressed his surprise that Mr. Hawes should have attempted to excuse the shooting of a priest in his pontifical robes.

As Lord Grey had pronounced his unqualified approbation of these proceedings, some change was called for in the government of Ceylon; and he recommended that it should be re-transferred to the East India Company, a change which would be beneficial to the colony and economical to this country.

Mr. Adderley was surprised that a great national question like this should have been so miserably met, first, by an amendment which would convey a stronger censure upon the Government, and next, by a simple personal defence from the Under Secretary for the Colonies. As far as regarded Lord Grey, he would vote that noble Lord thanks instead of censure, for he seemed to have been raised up by Providence to damn the system pursued towards the colonies. The honourable Member then criticized Lord Torrington's administration of Ceylon, and combated the attempt of Mr. Hawes to separate the causes of rebellion from the taxes imposed by that noble Lord.

Mr. Scott, in supporting the motion, complained of the denial to the colonies of self-government, and of the mismanagement of their affairs by the Colonial Department.

Sir R. Peel said, as the House seemed to be agreed upon the main point, that there should be some inquiry into the conduct of the government of the colonies, he wished it were possible that by common consent they might so modify the terms of reference to the Committee—for he neither liked the original motion nor the amendment—as to effect an inquiry, not into the conduct of any Colonial Secretary, but calmly and dispassionately into the system of colonial government, with a view of ascertaining whether some change might not be made in that system that would give general satisfaction. To any modification of our system of commercial policy he should be decidedly opposed. The right honourable Baronet then entered at some length into the history of the rebellion in Ceylon, the general tone of his observations upon the conduct of the local authorities being one of censure, especially with reference to their treatment of the Buddhist priests. The execution of a priest in his sacerdotal dress, thereby stigmatizing and insulting the whole class, and the flogging of the pseudo-King of Candy before he was transported, he observed, converted regret into indignation. Giving Lord Torrington credit for vigour and resolution in putting down the rebellion, he thought that nobleman might have abstained from acts calculated not to deter from crime but to alienate the minds of the native population.

Lord John Russell, prefacing his observations by a remark upon the personal bitterness betrayed by Mr. Baillie, censured the injustice and partiality of his attack upon Lord Torrington, and complained that, having suppressed the truth in his own speech, he had closed it with a most unusual charge against Lord Grey, founded merely upon the report of a speech in the House of Lords. With regard to the insurrection in Ceylon, he believed that the account given by Lord Torrington, confirmed by the authorities, was the true account of its origin, and, looking at former rebellions long protracted in that island, he thought the country was indebted to his Lordship for its speedy and com-

plete suppression. The noble Lord avowed that he was not a competent judge of the punishments afterwards inflicted, but he presumed they were deemed necessary; and as to the two instances referred to by Sir R. Peel, he declared (amidst considerable cheering) that he declined to give any opinion at all. The line, however, between tolerating and encouraging superstition was not always very distinct to the local governments in the East. The noble Lord dismissed, in a few words, the charges preferred against the Government in respect to Guiana; he vindicated the care and impartiality evinced by Lord Grey in his selection of colonial governors, without reference to party, and complained that Mr. Baillie had nevertheless chosen to make this motion the occasion of hardly anything else than a bitter personal attack upon the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Disraeli called the attention of the House to the terms of Mr. Baillie's motion, which pointed to measures "for the better administration and government" of the two colonies. Nothing was further from his thoughts than that the inquiry should touch upon any commercial relations, or any fiscal questions connected with commerce. The amendment of Mr. Ricardo, therefore, was a piece of strategy, which had afforded Mr. Hawes an opportunity to tack to the motion a condition which he knew would not be accepted, and which it would not be creditable to the House to accept. After some playful remarks upon the qualifications of Lord Torrington, as whimsically described by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Disraeli concluded by vindicating the motives of Mr. Baillie in bringing forward this subject.

Mr. Labouchere thought it would not be difficult to frame a motion for a Committee that should not, on the one hand, send out an impression to the colonies that there was an intention to make the Committee a vehicle of free-trade discussions, nor on the other deprive the colonies of the benefit of inquiry; he therefore proposed to omit the words, "to inquire into the grievances complained of," so that the Committee would have to inquire and report as to measures for the better administration and government of the two Crown colonies.

Mr. Osborne protested against the subject of free trade being employed to hoodwink the House. The object of the inquiry ought to be to examine into a colonial system which sat like an incubus upon the energies of the colonies.

A discussion of some length and perplexity then took place, several Members proposing changes in the phraseology of the motion; at length, Mr. Ricardo having withdrawn his amendment, the motion for a Committee was agreed to in terms not differing substantially from those of the original motion.

The Committee appointed in pursuance of this determination of the House was actively engaged for the principal part of the session in the inquiries thus delegated to them. It was not, however, found practicable to bring their labours to a close before the prorogation of Parliament, but a great deal of evidence having been taken, and the inquiry, so far as related to Guiana, pretty well completed, Mr. Hume, just before the close of the session, gave notice of a motion intended to elicit from the House an expression of its opinion touching the case of that colony. On

the 24th of July the honourable Member proposed a resolution in the following terms:—

"That it appears by the evidence taken before the Select Committee on British Guiana, that that Government has been carried on for the last ten years in opposition to the expressed views and opinions of the elective members of the Colonial Legislature; and that the supplies are now stopped in the colony by continued opposition, to the great injury of the colony. That this House is of opinion that the time has arrived when the public expenditure of the colony should be reduced, as desired by the colonists; and also for the establishment of a responsible local government, which should have full power to decide on the extent and nature of their establishments, and to provide the means for paying the same."

In support of his motion, Mr. Hume recapitulated the main features of the controversy between the Colonial Office and the colony of British Guiana: the consent of the latter to a civil list in 1841, upon condition of obtaining an immigrant ordinance and a vagrant law—neither of which were passed till 1844; the re-grant of the civil list in 1844, upon the understanding which was violated in 1846 by the passing of the Sugar Act; the attempts at economy made by the impoverished colony, and unfeelingly resisted by Lord Grey on the ground of a compact which the Colonial Office itself had never adhered to; and the subsequent arbitrary and illegal proceedings of Governor Light, acting under the directions of the Colonial Office; in consequence of which the supplies had been stopped for a year, and the colony had been brought, in the language of Governor Light himself, to a state of utter ruin. Mr. Hume asked why British Guiana should not be possessed, as Canada was, of officers who had the means of ascertaining on the spot what were the capabilities and wants of the colony, and who were enabled to minister to those wants as occasion might render necessary.

Mr. Henry Baillie seconded and supported the motion. He observed that Sir Henry Light, who was described by the functionaries of the Colonial Office as a governor of extraordinary abilities, and who had had the Order of the Bath conferred on him in the most flattering terms, himself informed the Committee, that for the ten years during which he administered the affairs of British Guiana, he governed them contrary to the views of all the elected members of the Legislature, and he observed that such had been the practice for the last twenty years. By the constitution of the colony, the Combined Court had the power to regulate the official affairs of the colony; but that power had been set aside by the Governor. It was against the powers exercised by the present and former Governors that the inhabitants had been contending; and unless they were disposed to submit to the tender mercies of the Colonial Office, there was every reason to apprehend that they would be handed over to the black population, among whom crimes of all descriptions had been greatly upon the increase.

Mr. Hawes vindicated the conduct of the Colonial Office. In 1844 the civil list was bargained and fixed till 1854, and could not be reduced without breach of faith

to old public servants: the revision of new appointments had been conceded. The civil list was only 27,000*l.* a year; while the general revenue was 227,000*l.* a year; over which the Combined Court had never attempted to exercise their unquestioned control for any purpose of retrenchment: and the revenue had increased, instead of diminishing, as was anticipated when the retrenchment was proposed. Governor Barkly had introduced a measure to modify the constitution of the Court of Policy; a mere oligarchical body, having very little influence in the colony. The constituency at present did not amount to more than 700 or 800. Under the new measure, it would be increased to 3000 or 4000. It was not to be supposed that in extending the franchise so greatly, the object of the Governor was to obtain representatives who would agree to his civil list. On the contrary, it was evident from the conduct of the Governor, that, in his judgment, the opinions of the colony at large were not in accordance with those of the Court of Policy.

Mr. Stuart moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by 94 to 17; and the original motion was negatived without a division.

Early in the month of May the public were startled by the arrival of intelligence from Canada of a very serious character. It appeared that riots, attended with considerable loss of property and menacing demonstrations towards Her Majesty's representative, had broken out at Montreal. The immediate occasion of the ebullition was the assent given by the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill, a measure intended to provide compensation to parties whose property had been destroyed during the rebellion in 1837–8. The Tory party in Canada, perceiving or apprehending that the effect of this Bill would be to afford compensation at the cost of the community to some persons whom they regarded as the guilty authors or abettors of the insurrection, opposed the enactment of it with all their power. The Bill, however, notwithstanding all their efforts, having received the concurrence of the majority of the Assembly, their hopes were then directed to the Governor-General, who, as they thought, might not improbably withhold his sanction, and prevent the obnoxious measure from becoming law. In this anticipation, however, they were disappointed. Lord Elgin, having determined to give his assent to the Bill, proceeded for that purpose to the Parliament House, where his arrival at the time was somewhat unexpected. On his return he was pelted by the populace; the streets were filled by a riotous mob; the Parliament House was attacked and burnt down; the Ministers were hustled, and the houses of some of them were sacked. Throughout the whole province, the greatest excitement was reported to prevail, and a sentiment of alienation from the Imperial Government to be gaining ground, not only in the minds of the populace, but even among the educated and more influential classes. This alarming demonstration produced a strong sensation in England when the news arrived.

The subject was immediately mooted in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Lords, Lord Stanley called the attention

of Earl Grey to the alarming accounts which had arrived from Canada. After reminding the Government of the heavy responsibility which would rest upon them in this matter, the noble Lord said that he should for the present content himself with putting two questions—first, whether the Governor-General of Canada had acted without advice or instruction from Her Majesty's Government at home, and had been allowed so to act; and secondly, whether Her Majesty's Government had any explanation to offer as to the present condition in which Canada appeared to be.

Earl Grey replied that he had just received a despatch from Lord Elgin, which would be laid before the House when it next met. It would appear from that communication, that Lord Elgin had acted throughout with his accustomed judgment and good sense; and, that, although a riot of a very aggravated nature had certainly taken place at Montreal, there was no reason to apprehend a war of races in Canada. As for the question of responsibility, in his opinion it rested quite as much with the noble Lord and the Opposition as with the Government.

Lord Stanley remarked that no Government had been fonder of throwing responsibility on their opponents than the present Administration. So long, however, as he retained his seat in that House, so long should he continue to exercise the right of expressing his opinion.

After some further discussion, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose to order, and recommended that the discussion should be postponed till the despatch was laid on the table.

In the House of Commons also, on the same evening, attention was drawn to the subject. Mr. Herries called for official papers, and Mr. Roebuck inquired whether the assent of the Crown to the Indemnity Bill had been previously signified by the Imperial Government to Lord Elgin. Lord John Russell promised to communicate Lord Elgin's despatch to the House, and also the votes and proceedings of the Assembly; meanwhile he declined to answer Mr. Roebuck's questions until the Governor-General's statement of the facts was before Parliament. He stated that on the 30th of April Montreal was in a state of tranquillity, and the provinces were then free from disturbance.

The next evening Mr. Roebuck recurred to the subject, reading extracts from a private letter which he had received from Montreal—which showed that the Indemnity Bill had been supported by a majority of *British* members in the Assembly, and stated that two-thirds of the Montreal people, "including all the wealth and respectability of the city," supported the Government. Mr. Roebuck added to this information a warning of his own.

No doubt, he said, at the present moment, alarm was created in Canada and England by a notion that "annexation" was connected with these riots. At the present moment that was not the case; but he warned the House of Commons, lest, by an injudicious interference with the conduct of the Government of Canada, and the opinions of the majority as expressed through their own representatives, they should make the question of annexation one which *should* occupy the minds of the

Canadian people. The money which the Canadian Legislature was about to appropriate by the Indemnity Bill was the money of Canada, and not the money of England. It was about to appropriate it at the suggestion of an Administration supported by the majority of that Legislature; and it had the sanction of the Crown. In that Parliament, no Bill for the appropriation of money could be discussed without there being a Committee, exactly as in the British House of Commons; and the Minister must have come down and, when he proposed the Committee, must have stated that he had the sanction of Her Majesty in making that proposal for 100,000*l.*, for purposes of which Her Majesty was cognizant. He would entreat the House to beware how they interfered with the natural and proper constitutional expression of the opinion of the Canadians themselves.

Mr. Hawes deprecated discussion until Members should have had an opportunity of reading the papers on the subject, just issued.

Mr. Gladstone agreed that the subject was not as yet ripe for judgment, and if Mr. Roebuck had rested his warning on the ground of imperfect information, it would have had his hearty concurrence. But when he heard the honourable and learned Gentleman lay down as the ground of his warning a principle which would stand on just the same footing when the House should be fully informed—when he heard him say, "The people of Canada have been voting the money of Canada, and therefore I warn you not to interfere,"—he must protest against a doctrine which interfered with the supremacy of Parliament over all Imperial concerns. Why, it might be that England might be at war with some foreign power, and that some Colonial Legislature might be found voting a subsidy to that power; and because it was the money of the colony and not of this country, would that be a reason against the interference of the Imperial Parliament? The House of Commons had a perfect right to interfere in all Imperial concerns. It was a question of policy, and of wisdom, and of prudence, whether the House should interfere or not; but the fact that this money was the money of Canada would not of itself be a conclusive reason against their interference, if it should seem upon other grounds to be called for. The contest had not been described as a question of races *within* the Assembly: but that was not the point—was it so *without?* That would be for consideration when they should have full information. Mr. Roebuck said truly, that as the matter was one involving money, it would have been absolutely impossible, according to constitutional forms, to proceed without the sanction of the Crown; which meant, of course, the sanction of the responsible Ministers of the Crown. But the very fact that the sanction of the Crown was required and given must bring the matter within the cognizance and jurisdiction of that House.

The conversation here dropped, but the transactions in Canada and the merits of the Indemnity Bill soon become the subject of a more formal and regular discussion in both Houses. Lord Brougham introduced the question in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. The latter Gentleman was the first to take up

the subject, which he did upon a motion for going into Committee of Supply on the 14th of June, calling the attention of the House in the first instance to certain parts of the recent Act to provide compensation for losses incurred in the Canadian rebellion. The question, he observed, was of vast importance; it involved the first principles and duties of Government, and touched the very foundation of all social order. He abstained from giving judgment upon the conduct of Lord Elgin, for whose talents and character he entertained the highest respect and regard, and upon whom had been laid an undue and excessive share of responsibility, which placed him in an impracticable position, disabling him from adequately discharging his duty to the colony on the one hand, and to the Crown on the other. He should pass by the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, which had devolved so much discretion on the Governor-General of Canada, as well as the conduct of the Canadian Government in regard to local questions, and to the unhappy riots at Montreal; he should confine himself strictly to imperial considerations. He admitted that the onus was with him to show a case for the interference of Parliament; and he adopted the doctrine laid down by Lord J. Russell, in 1839, that there were cases of internal policy in a colony, wherein the honour of the Crown and the safety of the supreme Government were so seriously involved that it would be improper to delegate authority with respect to them to the Colonial Government. The question arose upon the Act of the Canadian Parliament purporting to provide for the indemnifying of persons in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. The first question was, whether this Act was passed for the purpose of indemnifying, or was intended to embrace the indemnification of, persons who had borne arms against the State? If it were, secondly, could it be said that such an act of legislation involved imperial considerations; thirdly, if so, was it consistent or at variance with the honour and dignity of the Crown? With regard to the last two questions, no serious doubt could be felt as to this being an imperial consideration, and that such a measure would be inconsistent with the honour of the Crown. Mr. Gladstone then entered upon an examination of the enactments contained in the Act, pointing out the ambiguities it contained, and the expositions of it which had been given, which would let in claims for indemnity of persons who had been guilty of high treason. Moreover, Lord Elgin had acknowledged that the Government of 1845 intended to extend the indemnity beyond the limits of "loyal subjects," and if so, it was difficult to understand how persons who had taken part in the rebellion could be excluded. Reasoning from this evidence and from the result of the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson in the Canadian Legislature, he was brought to the conclusion that although the construction of the Act might be, to a certain extent, ambiguous, the evident intention of its framers was not to treat participation in the rebellion as a disqualification. If it should be said that the sense of the people of Canada had been pronounced in favour of the Act, and therefore it did not belong to this House to meddle with the subject, he denied that

the sense of the Canadian people had been unequivocally expressed; but if otherwise, he did not admit that this should be an ultimate criterion, and be conclusive on a question involving the highest imperial considerations, which appertained to the Imperial Parliament alone. Mr. Gladstone discussed and disposed of other objections, namely, that it was difficult to distinguish between the loyal and disloyal, and that there had been anterior proceedings in Upper and Lower Canada, which fettered discretion and justified the large interpretation of the Act. He did not ask the Government to disallow the Act, but to give an assurance that, under the Act, rebels should not be compensated, and that reasonable *primâ facie* evidence should be given, before parties received any public money, that they had not taken part in the rebellion. If this assurance could not be given, the mildest course would be to suspend the final ratification of the Act, that the Colonial Legislature might have an opportunity to amend it.

Lord John Russell complained of the tendency of Mr. Gladstone's speech to aggravate the dissensions in Canada, and to embitter the feelings of hostile parties, and that he had stated the case of one party —that in opposition—supplying them with arguments and mending their case. He concurred with him that there were cases which could not be left to local legislation, and those were cases which required the utmost temper and firmness to prevent differences between the colonies and the mother country. Lord John denied that Lord Elgin had received instructions which debarred him from asking the advice of the Crown on questions affecting imperial policy and the national honour. If Lord Elgin's conduct had been guided by a knowledge of the feelings of the people of Canada, and by a loyal and patriotic attachment to his country and his Sovereign, Her Majesty's Ministers would be the basest of men if they gave him up, and did not assume any fair responsibility which this House thought fit to cast upon them. Lord Elgin had not, however, been put into a position unfit for him as Governor, but he had acted in his ordinary discretion, and would not have introduced this Bill but for the exigency of the circumstances. Lord John then traced the history of the Indemnity Acts of Upper Canada, which, he contended, governed this whole case, and he showed, as he proceeded, the unfairness of Mr. Gladstone's conclusions from these previous proceedings, by which fewer restrictions had been imposed with respect to claims for rebellion losses in Upper Canada than were prescribed by the Act in question. Whether its preamble and clauses should have gone further in imposing restrictions might be a question for the Canadian Assembly; but all that that House had to consider was, whether the Act infringed the honour of the Crown, and was unjust to the empire and to the loyal in the province. Any more stringent tests than those in the Act, namely, conviction or submission and transportation, would rip up transactions twelve years old; and it would be better to reject an Indemnity Bill altogether than to impose tests which would establish in Canada a Star Chamber, dividing classes and families, branding one set of men as rebels, and recognising another as the sole loyalists. Paying a warm tribute to

the talents of Lord Elgin and the spirit of his general administration, he avowed that it would be the duty of the Government to leave this Act in operation, trusting that its opponents, whom he believed to be loyal men, would, when the present excitement was over, endeavour to avert its evil consequences. Believing that a direct course would be most likely to satisfy Canada, he had declared at once the policy which Her Majesty's Government meant to pursue, which was better than tampering with difficulties.

Mr. Herries feared that Lord John Russell was not prepared to declare that the Act would not be carried into effect so as to indemnify parties concerned in rebellion, and the Act was so worded that no other power but the Government of this country could prevent that result, for the instructions of Lord Elgin could not do so. Whilst Lord John Russell disdained the intention of indemnifying rebels, his argument as to the impossibility of defining the term implied that rebels would be indemnified. The blame of all that had happened in Canada, he contended, was imputable not to Lord Elgin, but to the home Government, whose proceedings with reference to the colony he severely arraigned. He concluded by moving an address to Her Majesty to withhold the Royal assent to the Act, until Her Majesty had received satisfactory assurances that no persons who had been engaged in, or had aided or abetted, the rebellion should be admitted to participate in the indemnity.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cochrane, who made a smart attack upon Mr. Roebuck, accusing him of having been the advocate of rebels.

Mr. Roebuck returned a spirited but somewhat bitter reply; and, addressing himself to the question before the House, maintained that the line drawn in the Act was the only one that could practically be adopted, suggesting cases in which men characterized as rebels would be equitably entitled to compensation for the destruction of their property. The motion would be dangerous to English supremacy, not by rousing the anger of the majority in Canada, but by stimulating that terrible spirit in which the minority in other countries were now inciting resistance to the determination of the majority. The guarantee required by the motion was impossible: either there must be no compensation, or the line drawn in the Act must be adopted; even if it were possible to give the guarantee, it would be impolitic and dangerous, for it would run counter to the wishes of the people of Canada, as expressed by their constituted authorities.

Mr. C. Bruce opposed the motion and defended the Act, the disallowance of which would be attended with fatal results, and he was glad the Government was not disposed to concede to the opponents of the Act.

The debate, having been adjourned, was resumed by Dr. Nicholl, who contended that the exceptions in the Act must be rigidly confined to persons convicted of high treason by due course of law, or who had submitted and been transported to Bermuda; and that it was utterly incompetent to Lord Elgin to authorize any extension of the exception to treasonable practices, or any other offence, short of treason ascertained by legal proceedings in a court of common law. If the Attorney-General could declare that Lord Elgin had such

authority, then, coupling that declaration with the assurance given by Lord J. Russell, he would not support the motion of Mr. Herries;—if not, the Royal sanction should not be given to such a Bill, which would be dishonourable to the country.

The Attorney-General, declining to enter into the general merits of the question, stated his construction of the Act. The question of Dr. Nicholl, he observed, was two-fold—first, could the Crown qualify the Act? He answered, unquestionably the Crown could not; it could only consent to or negative the Act. Secondly, had Lord Elgin power to give instructions varying from the spirit of the Act? He replied, that as Lord Elgin derived his authority from the Act, his instructions must follow his power; he could not delegate more authority than he possessed, and could not, therefore, by instructions to the Commissioners, vary the Act. Then what was the true intent and meaning of the Act? It would have been impracticable to frame a statute that should restrict compensation to persons who were not rebels. Was a man to prove himself not to be a rebel? The Act, therefore, excluded persons convicted of high treason, whose blood was corrupted, and that conviction was not limited, as supposed, to cases tried in courts of common law, for when martial law was proclaimed, convictions by courts-martial fell within the Act. If it were said that a rebel might get compensation under this Act, it might be answered, so he might even if the rebels had been expressly excluded, since it would be a question of sufficiency of proof. Under the words "unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of property," Lord Elgin had a right to instruct the Commissioners to make inquiry into the circumstances of all claims, and those words gave a much greater latitude in dealing with them.

Mr. Hume said it was not often he approved the acts of the Colonial Office; but in this case he thought the course had been taken which ought to be adopted towards all our colonies. There was only one point in which he differed from the Government; he considered that this House had nothing to do with the details of the Bill; it was against the principle of responsible government, which meant that a colony should regulate all its internal affairs, and Lord Elgin should therefore be allowed to carry out this Act, which affected local, not imperial, interests.

Sir W. Molesworth should vote with Lord J. Russell, whose speech, sound in principle and liberal in sentiment, was that of one well versed in the true principles of colonial policy. That policy had been erroneous in the tendency of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in colonial affairs on the plea of protecting imperial interests; the consequence had been discontent in the colonies, which would not be allayed until the old policy was changed, and such interference should take place only in cases of real and urgent necessity, to prevent immediate injury to great imperial interests. In showing that such a necessity had not been made out in this case, Sir William entered very fully into the history of the Canadian Indemnity Acts, whence he inferred that the Act in question had really been introduced at the instance of the Colonial Office, and had, therefore, been virtually sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

The Marquis of Granby said the question had become narrowed to this, whether by adopting the motion of Mr. Herries the House would act contrary to the principle of responsible government. Lord J. Russell had acknowledged that there were cases in which it would be the duty of the Government to interfere with the acts of a colonial legislature, and he and the Attorney-General had admitted that under this Act rebels must be compensated; if so, was not this an imperial question, and one in which the Government were bound to interfere? He drew a contrast, very unfavourable to Mr. Gladstone, between the course which that gentleman had taken, and the direct and explicit motion of Mr. Herries, in which he (Lord Granby) concurred, believing the Act to be derogatory to this country, inconsistent with the principles of justice, and calculated to tarnish the honour of the Crown.

Mr. Labouchere agreed that, under a system of responsible government, cases might arise in which it would be the duty of the Imperial Government to interfere; and if he believed that this Act was intentionally framed to insult the British Crown, and affront that part of the population of Canada who had distinguished themselves in suppressing rebellion, or repelling an invasion, he should advise its rejection at all hazards. But he did not believe that an Act like this, agreed to in the House of Assembly by 48 to 18, was designed as a studied insult to the Crown. All admitted that an Indemnity Bill was a just measure, and the only question was whether this was so improper an Act as would warrant its rejection. He denied that it was so, and deprecated the adoption of a resolution which would be regarded in Canada as a deliberate affront to their representatives, and an undeserved imputation upon their loyalty and good faith.

Mr. Bankes did not object to amnesty, but he did object to compensation for treason, and he thought a case had been made out for interposing some delay in giving the Royal assent to this Act.

Sir R. Peel felt that the argument was exhausted, yet he could not give his vote without a brief explanation. He did not put the construction upon the amendment which had been assumed by Mr. Bankes. He considered it to be substantially this, to pray the Crown not to assent to the Act until certain amendments should be made in it, which, whether designed or fortuitous, were identical with the amendments proposed by the minority in the House of Assembly, and rejected. Parliament, therefore, was asked to engage in a conflict in which it ought to engage if the honour of the Crown imperatively required it; but they should previously consider its nature and circumstances. The claim of Upper Canada to be compensated from the imperial treasury had been rejected; this Act appropriated a colonial fund for colonial purposes; it was passed by a large majority, and the analysis of the votes showed that the elements of that majority were worthy of consideration. Paying a high compliment to Lord Elgin, who, considering the difficulty of his position, had acted with great firmness and impartiality, Sir Robert examined the scope and language of the early Indemnity Acts, and observed that after the claims of Upper Canada had been pro-

vided for, the rejection of this Act for Lower Canada would be peculiarly invidious, unless its provisions were materially at variance with the other. Did the honour of the Crown require this extraordinary interposition? Should that House control the discretion of the Crown? He was of opinion it would be a much wiser course to leave the discretion and responsibility to the Crown, and not commit that House to a contest with the majority of the Canadian Assembly. The declaration of Lord Elgin, the assurance of Lord J. Russell, and the legal opinion of the Attorney-General, proved that the same test would be applied in Lower Canada as in Upper Canada; and he therefore deprecated a course on the part of that House which, whilst it would be destructive of the principle of responsible government, would cloud the prospect of a permanent and cordial connection between the mother country and a colony in the welfare and prosperity of which all felt a deep interest.

Mr. Disraeli said the real question was whether Her Majesty should exercise her constitutional veto. If the opinion of a majority was conclusive, what was the use of a veto? The case was a simple one—was there or was there not a scheme, under this Act, which affected the honour and grossly tarnished the credit of the Crown? Was there or was there not, in the conduct of the Ministers of Canada, an animus hostile to interests which ought to be protected? Detailing the case of Colonel Chisholm, Mr. Disraeli thence inferred that the policy of the Canadian Government was not to reward loyal men. With reference to the precedent of Upper Canada, Sir R. Peel had told them that the word "loyal" was not inserted in the law of that province, and other Members had asserted that that law was less restrictive than this; but the simple reason was that there were no indigenous rebels in Upper Canada. After exposing the proceedings of the Canadian authorities, and the "petitioning conspiracy," Mr. Disraeli vindicated the motion of Mr. Herries, which he contrasted with the "do-nothing" speech of Mr. Gladstone, and appealed to the House not, by their vote, to sacrifice the national honour or the Royal word.

Mr. S. Herbert said if the assurances given, that the Act was not intended to compensate rebels, were conclusive, this was no imperial question, but a local one; but the letter of the Act, to ordinary minds, appeared so much at variance with the construction put upon it that the House should have the assurance of the Government that no precipitate assent would be given to the Act. He did not quite approve of the motion of Mr. Herries, but he had made up his mind, though with difficulty, to support it.

Lord John Russell, after making some explanations respecting Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine, observed that an Act having been passed for indemnity for rebellion losses in Upper Canada, this Act was for the same object in Lower Canada, and the question was whether, the former Act not having been disallowed, there was such a difference between the two Acts as to make it right on the part of the advisers of the Crown, and of the House, to stamp this Act with disallowance. Sir Robert Peel had proved that there was no difference, except that this Act was more re-

strictive than the former, and to this essential argument Mr. Disraeli had given no answer. The House, therefore, by affirming the amendment, would declare that, an indemnity having been given to Upper Canada, none should be given to Lower Canada, which would be interpreted as a distinction between the races, and would, moreover, imply a disbelief in the declaration of Lord Elgin that the Act was not intended to compensate rebels.

The House having divided, the amendment moved by Mr. Herries was negatived by 291 to 150.

On the 19th of June Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice, delivered an able speech in the House of Lords upon the predicament of Canadian affairs. The noble Lord, after giving an elaborate historical sketch of the British connection with that colony from the peace of Paris in 1762 down to the present time, proceeded to expose what he termed the folly of the doctrine of responsible government in Canada, the inevitable result of which would be—as, indeed, Lord John Russell had predicted in 1839—the confiscation of British property, the insulting of British subjects, and the punishment of British soldiers for discharging their duty. But there was one consequence of this "responsible government," when carried on under the dictation of M. Papineau and his associates, which had not been foreseen by Lord John Russell, and that was that the day would come when British loyalists were to be taxed to pay French rebels for the losses the latter had sustained in having their rebellion crushed; and yet this very case had occurred, and to it was owing the excitement which had lately arisen in Canada, where Lord Elgin, acting up to this doctrine of responsible government, had been obliged to sanction the introduction of a Bill to give compensation to the rebels for their losses in 1837 and 1838. The noble Lord next entered into the details of the Bill for the purpose of proving that in its original form it had been distinctly intended to give compensation to the rebellious party, and proceeded to advise the Government to throw away this fatal theory of colonial government, exposed, as it was, to ridicule and reprobation. In fact, though this theory might be well adapted for a parent state, it was especially ill fitted for a colony like Canada, where there was no House of Lords, and where the Colonial Assembly was so narrow in numbers that it might be packed. The noble Lord concluded his speech with an eloquent peroration on the evils to be expected in any future struggle with the United States if we persisted in disgusting the Canadian loyalists by suffering the Rebel Compensation Bill to pass. The noble Lord also moved two resolutions condemnatory of the principle of the measure.

Earl Grey had listened most attentively to the very elaborate speech of the noble and learned Lord, and confessed that he felt himself at the close of it as little able to comprehend as he was at the beginning what great public object or interest would be answered by the proposed resolutions. All the party arguments which they had so often heard had been repeated by Lord Brougham, but he had not given any solution of a most difficult problem, namely, how the practical management of her own affairs might be enjoyed by Canada on the one hand, and

the superiority of the mother country be maintained on the other. If they were to adopt the views of the noble and learned Lord, and look upon the French Canadians as disguised enemies—as rebels whose guilt was only partially forgotten—as a party who were, as the noble Lord described them, "not loyal, yet not disloyal"—if they were to make distinctions of that kind, they would be using language and following a course calculated to shake the very foundations of the colony. Such a course was the opposite of that followed by all the greatest sovereigns and statesmen. He might remind the House of the course pursued on a similar occasion by the great Lord Chatham, who, twelve years after the suppression of the rebellion in 1745, was able to conquer this very colony of Canada by the aid of those Highlanders who had fought for the Stuarts against the Crown. The noble Lord then defended the doctrine of "responsible government," held up to ridicule by Lord Brougham, and proceeded to show that it was the only principle upon which the internal affairs of Canada could be properly administered under her existing constitution. Of one fact, to judge from letters which he had received, there could be no doubt, and that was that Lord Elgin would have acted unconstitutionally had he refused to sanction the Compensation Bill after it had been carried by a large majority in both houses of the legislature. The noble Lord then sat down after calling upon the House to refuse its assent to Lord Brougham's resolutions.

Lord Lyndhurst said that, though he had not addressed the House for some years, he felt it his duty to express his entire disapprobation of the Compensation Bill. He would not enter into the disputed topic of "responsible government," for the real question at issue was the Act of Parliament which rewarded rebels at the cost of those loyal colonists who had shed their blood in defence of the Crown. Earl Grey had advised the House to bury rebellion in oblivion, but this was the first time that he had ever heard of rebels being not only amnestied and pardoned, but also rewarded for the losses which their treason had brought upon them. The noble Lord proceeded at some length to declare his indignation at the measure, and concluded by expressing his determination to vote for Lord Brougham's resolutions.

Lord Campbell heard with extreme pain the speech of Lord Lyndhurst, which he feared had been induced by a persuasion that the French Canadians were aliens in race, in language, and in religion. This Act was founded on the precedent followed in the case of the upper province, and it would be most invidious to introduce into a measure which was to operate in Lower Canada restrictions which were not applied to Upper Canada. The object was to give compensation for rebellion losses, without at all meaning that rebels should be compensated. Parties must establish a just and equitable claim; but it would be hard indeed to impose upon claimants the necessity of proving that they were loyal subjects. It was enough to provide that those who had been convicted, or who had surrendered, and were transported to Bermuda, should be excluded. If this Act were disallowed, it would lead to a war of classes in Canada.

Lord Stanley concurred with

Earl Grey in the policy of obliterating the memory of past offences; but the question was whether this Bill, as framed, did not give encouragement to rebellion. It was because, in his opinion, it went to compensate unconvicted rebels, at the expense of those who had suffered in their persons and property to suppress rebellion, that he considered this a case in which the Crown should interfere. The Upper Canada Acts were not intended to compensate rebels; nor did he believe that rebels had been compensated. The whole course of proceedings in the Canadian Legislature, in direct contradiction to the avowals of Earl Grey, intimated that it was the intention, not of Lord Elgin, but of his advisers, at least, to compensate rebels. This, therefore, was no matter of mere local concern; the Act deeply affected the honour and dignity of the Crown, and their Lordships ought to treat it as an insult to every loyal subject of Her Majesty.

The Earl of St. Germans was surprised that Lord Stanley should support the present motion, having, when Colonial Secretary, frankly and fairly adopted the principle of responsible government, and sanctioned the appointment of Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin as law officers of the Crown in Canada. No case had been made out to induce their Lordships to interpose their vote against an Act of mere local concern, which had received the support of a large majority of the united legislature of the colony, and also of the British House of Commons.

The Marquis of Lansdowne felt that the decision of this matter would determine whether the constitutional government which had been accorded to Canada was a reality or a delusion, a substance or a shadow. This was no question of principle, but of detail; and it was not competent for their Lordships to go into Committee and pronounce, clause by clause, whether the Canadian Legislature had decided right or wrong. He denied that this was an act to reward rebels. No man was a rebel who could not by law be proved to be so; and no man was rewarded in the eye of the law who did not take an advantage refused to others. To keep hanging over the French population the imputation of habitual disloyalty was the very way to produce it, and to foment that jealousy of the interference and control of this country which it should be our first object to put an end to. It was not for those who set the precedent in Upper Canada to take exception to this Act, which might, no doubt, have been more judiciously worded, but afforded no ground whatever for their Lordships withdrawing from the Canadians the security which had been deliberately given them for the freedom of their constitution.

Lord Brougham having briefly replied, their Lordships divided:—

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The general cause of Colonial Reform found in this Session an energetic advocate in the person of Mr. Roebuck, who, on the 24th of May, moved for leave to bring

in a Bill "for the better Government of our Colonial Possessions." In a speech of much length and ability, Mr. Roebuck developed his scheme for remodelling the administration of our settlements abroad.

He very rapidly traced the history of English colonies, to illustrate the hap-hazard manner in which our colonial empire has grown up. He desired the empire to be, not the possession of barren wastes "on which the sun never sets," but a series of happy communities, willing and loving subjects of this realm. He criticized the conduct of those who, on every occurrence of misery in Ireland, or elsewhere, cried out "Let us colonize—let us have emigration," and think it enough to ship off hundreds of their countrymen into distant wilds, reckless of their ultimate fate. Emigration by itself is misery. It is no business of a government to transport men from their own country: but it is the business of a government to make a State peaceful and secure; and if they could by wise regulations lay the foundation for any system under which people should voluntarily emigrate, they would act wisely, honestly, and humanely. He wanted a system which would provide for the extension of new settlements, with proper law and protection. The circumstances of the colonies differed so much that no rule could be applied to all of them: the West India colonies, with a slave population converted into free Blacks, could not be lumped with Canada under a uniform rule. His Bill would have reference to the North American colonies, South Africa, Australia, and he would also include New Zealand. There should be one system of law for settling colonies, another system for them when they were settled, and lastly a third system for colonies in confederation or union. It was not tribute but trade that we might now expect from our colonies; therefore all our legislation and laws ought to be framed so as to facilitate, encourage, aid, and direct their settlement. He contrasted the rapid formation of territorial States under the law of the American Union, and the continuance of desert wilds in the British territory—the rise of the magnificent State of Ohio with its 1,500,000 of people, and the slow increase of the British population, which scarcely exceeded the natural increase of mankind. The wretched system under which our colonies had hitherto been managed must be put an end to. He proposed to give the colonies self-government, combined with metropolitan union, by means of governors appointed by the Crown. Need he point out to the House how different was the manner in which a colony was formed at present from that which he now proposed? See how New Zealand had been dealt with by the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Office. The noble Lord had proposed a Bill for the government of New Zealand, which was passed by Parliament, although probably not twenty Members of that House ever read it. The Bill was sent out to the colony; the Governor sent it back, saying that he did not like it; and then this very Colonial Secretary, who would not permit the least intervention in his mode of governing the colonies, all of a sudden found out that he had been in the wrong, and brought in another Bill to cancel the constitution which he had cooked for the colony! This was a specimen of what was com-

monly called statesmanship. Commenting further on the New Zealand case, Mr. Roebuck observed, that all these untoward circumstances were the result of our being without any settled rule for the government of our colonies. He recollected that when he and the noble Secretary for the Colonies sat on the Opposition benches, no one approved more loudly than the noble Lord the attacks which he was accustomed to direct against the system of colonial misgovernment; but no sooner was the noble Lord installed in the Colonial Office than his zeal for the reformation of colonial abuses evaporated.

Mr. Roebuck cited the case of Canada. Many years ago, sitting in the place which he now occupied, he told the House what would be the result of doing away with the constitution of Lower Canada. There was a desire to swamp the Lower Canadians. It was thought by that means that they would have an obedient Parliament; but he told them that the vast majority of the French Canadians would be united with the Democratic party in Upper Canada, and that in place of an obedient Parliament they would find themselves overwhelmed with a power they could not control. The result had been just as he had predicted. And why? Because they always legislated for existing times. They were always driven to legislation by immediate and pressing difficulties; they never laid down a rule by which all those difficulties might be got rid of. What did the Americans say? "The moment they are annexed the two colonies will be separated into different states. The French will be under their own Legislature, the Upper Canadians will be under their own Legislature, and the Lower Canadians must go on in the same way they did before." He felt confident that Parliament would go on from day to day putting off the mischief, until at length the crisis would occur that the Canadians would demand to be an independent people, and they would throw themselves on the United States for support. That support would be given. If we resisted it, it must be by war, war in which victory would be impossible. Canada must be, if she once rebelled, independent; and when she did rebel, she must become one of the United States. He was anxious to prevent that result. He wished, if it were possible, to come to the consideration of the question, calmly and gravely, to look the danger in the face. He fancied he saw the way to escape it—the only hope was by that remedial system of which he had spoken, by making Canada, as she ought to be, a band of federal states, so as to create a feeling in the colonies that they were the seeds of a great and independent people, giving to England honour and safety from the alliance, and not burdened with a mischievous Colonial Office. They had to deal with a difficulty not of to-day, but of all coming time; and, if they did not now interfere, America would possess that great highway, the St. Lawrence, and would extend her dominions to the Pole. They could not prevent that calamity by any half measures—by any petty Colonial Office red-tape proceeding; it must be done by a far-sighted policy, courage, and ability. He might be told he was preparing the way for the independence of Canada. He was. The time must come; but he was preparing the

way for her becoming independent amicably. At present no man could tell the north and west boundaries of either Upper or Lower Canada. He would have those boundaries accurately defined, and a Governor-General of the Federal Union appointed; he would have each province sending members to the Legislative Assembly; he would have then the people of the several provinces represented as they were in the House of Representatives of the United States. That should be considered the United Legislature of the several provinces. He would also propose by his Bill to provide for settlements becoming provinces whenever there was a sufficient amount of population, and that those provinces should afterwards form a Federal Union. He believed that by that system we should have great colonies springing up, proud of the people whence they sprung, and being, as they ought to be, our glory and stay, instead of being, as they had hitherto been, our humiliation, shame, and difficulty.

Mr. Hawes complimented Mr. Roebuck on the ability and clearness with which he had explained his views of colonial policy; but he controverted almost all the positions assumed by him. Mr. Hawes denied that the state of our colonial possessions was one of inferiority and degradation; on the contrary, he insisted that the extent and prosperity of our dependencies in Africa, America, and Australia, disproved the truth of such statements. Much of what Mr. Roebuck now proposed was in harmony with our existing system. His scheme with reference to the formation of new colonies was beset by many practical difficulties. In North America the obstacles to it would be insuperable. In New Zealand faith must be kept with the Aborigines, whose consent was necessary to the appropriation of land. In Natal the colonists would be brought into collision with fierce Aboriginal races. It would take some years to form a settlement under the proposed plan in Australia; whereas, under the present system, the settlement of Otago had been formed at once, and it promised to be a successful colony. Wherever the representative principle had been introduced, self-government, so far as consisted with imperial supremacy, existed. In the case of New Zealand, Government intended to carry into effect a system of local self-government. For South Australia also a Bill was being prepared. The intention was to unite all the Australian settlements by means of a General Assembly or Federal Legislation, leaving their local administrations distinct. In his (Mr. Hawes') opinion there was no need to increase the number of new settlements; it would be wiser to people, improve, and concentrate capital in those we already had than to multiply them. The necessity for drawing upon the imperial resources in founding new settlements was another objection to Mr. Roebuck's plan.

The motion was supported by Mr. Anstey, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Wyld; and opposed by Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Vernon Smith. Lord John Russell also spoke against it, objecting that it would interfere with rights already possessed by forty existing colonies, under various statutes and charters, and that it would substitute a fixed parliamentary rule for the discretion of a responsible Minister.

The scheme would create dissatisfaction in Canada, where it would interfere with rights ceded to the local Legislature. The union of our North American provinces was opposed by physical impediments. The subject was not one to be rashly tampered with. If they distrusted Lord Grey and the present Cabinet let them place the Colonial Government in other hands, or vest the administration in a majority of that House—a matter of considerable difficulty in his opinion. But if they were not prepared to go to that extent, he would recommend the House to resist the introduction of this Bill.

Mr. Gladstone supported the introduction of the measure. Mr. Roebuck had applied his mind with great energy and ability to a subject which was attracting an increasing amount of public attention—the improvement of our colonial policy. He (Mr. Gladstone) was not inclined to throw blame upon the present Colonial Minister. He believed the evil lay much deeper. He felt gratitude to Mr. Roebuck for having given his thoughts upon this subject to the world in a recent publication, and he felt inclined to enlarge the debt by encouraging him to put his ideas into a detailed and developed shape by means of a Bill. If he had thought the notions expressed in this debate chimerical or unsound he would have opposed them in their first stage; but so far as he understood Mr. Roebuck's views, they appeared to him sound and correct, and such as would conduce in practice both to the glory of England and the well-being of her colonies. Of course no measure would pass this Session; but it would be important that the plan should go out in a tangible shape to the different colonies, in order to enable them to offer such suggestions as would be of practical use towards maturing the scheme in a future Session.

In his reply, Mr. Roebuck disclaimed all intention of disturbing existing rights. He must solemnly protest against one assertion made by Mr. Hawes—that England had enough, and more than enough, of colonies. In his opinion this country could not extend her connections, if wisely and happily formed, too far over the globe; and if from her bosom there should come many thousands where there were hundreds before, he who caused it, and who was instrumental in the extension of our institutions, our language, our literature, and our laws, would have done well, not only for his country, but for his kind.

On a division, the motion of Mr. Roebuck was negatived by 116 to 73.

On the 26th of June an important debate on the colonial policy of the country took place upon a motion made by Sir W. Molesworth. The honourable Baronet moved an address to the Queen, praying "that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue a Commission to inquire into the administration of Her Majesty's colonial possessions, with a view of removing the causes of colonial complaint, diminishing the cost of colonial government, and giving free scope to individual enterprise in the business of colonizing." Sir W. Molesworth prefaced this motion with a very able and comprehensive speech. He began with a brief sketch of the origin and progress of the British colonial system, showing how the Colonial

Office had laid claim to omnipotence and infallibility in all matters concerning the colonies. That claim had been for some time acquiesced in, but recently a strong feeling against it had arisen in this country, while almost every colony had energetically protested against it. He then traced the causes of this awakened and altered opinion, ascribing it partly to the vast extension of emigration by this country within late years, partly to the writings of eminent men on this class of subjects (among whom he instanced particularly Mr. E. G. Wakefield), partly to the impulse given to public opinion by the discussion of free trade and the Navigation Laws, and partly to the heavy expenditure recently imposed upon this country by a series of remarkable events in the colonies. The cost thus occasioned to the mother country within the last fifteen years Sir W. Molesworth estimated at eighty millions sterling. These eighty millions would have sufficed to carry out four millions of British subjects to Australia, whereas all our colonies together did not now contain more than one million persons of British or Irish descent, while there were as many British subjects at present in the United States. The export trade to all our colonies did not now exceed 9,500,000*l.* a year. Several of the most disastrous events that had occurred in our colonies had taken place during the government of the existing Secretary of State. Sir W. Molesworth briefly referred to the transactions in Canada, British Guiana, Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and Vancouver's Island. The result was that public opinion condemned the colonial policy of Great Britain and put no faith in its official organs in either House of Parliament—a state of things dangerous and unsatisfactory in the extreme. The inquiry which he proposed, with a view to an alteration of the system, would arrange itself under three heads: 1, Colonial Government; 2, Colonial Expenditure; 3, Colonization or Emigration.

In the first place inquiry should be made into our system of colonial government, with a view to remove the main causes of complaint. Sir William quoted Mr. Charles Buller's remarks on the faults of the system—its arbitrary character; its government from a distance, on second-hand and one-sided information; its secrecy and irresponsibility; its subordination to parties and cliques; its constant procrastination and vacillation; its heart-breaking injustice and continual disorder. Although after Lord Grey's attacks on the colonial system much was expected from his coming into office, Mr. Buller's description applied now as closely as ever it did. Under the existing system, even in those colonies which enjoyed representative institutions—with the exception of Canada, those institutions were shams rather than realities, the Colonial Office generally attempting to carry on the government by means of a minority in the Assembly co-operating with a majority in the Council nominated by the Colonial Office.

Ignorance, negligence, and vacillation were the inseparable accidents of our system of colonial government. Ignorance was the necessary consequence of the distance which intervened between the rulers and the ruled; negligence was the invariable result of the

want of efficient responsibility; and the responsibility of the Colonial Office to Parliament was merely nominal, in consequence of the ignorance of Parliament with regard to colonial affairs; and whenever there was either ignorance or negligence, there vacillation must also exist. This censure, however, applied not to individuals, but to the system. The Colonial Office governed forty-three communities, including various races, tongues, religions, laws, and customs. The office comprised the Secretary of State, two Under, and one Assistant Under Secretary, a chief clerk, and twenty-three inferior clerks—in all twenty-eight persons. The two first were removable; the three next in order were the real governors of the colonies, though screened from responsibility by the political functionaries; the division of labour was impracticable. Sir William described with much force and humour the infinite diversity of questions and interests arising in the forty-three settlements scattered from one end of the earth to the other, among which the Secretary of State was compelled to divide his attention and his time—"traversing and re-traversing in imagination the terraqueous globe, like nothing in earth or in romance save the Wandering Jew."

This system ought to be revised. A broad distinction should be drawn between those colonies which had or ought to have representative institutions, and those of the Crown colonies which were unfit for free institutions. It would be necessary also to consider what would be the best form of local government for those Crown colonies which were unfit for free institutions.

Turning next to colonial expenditure, Sir. W. Molesworth went through an array of figures to show how much money had been devoted to public works, and how much more must be spent to complete those works in which capital was at present locked up. If the Commission which he proposed should be appointed, it should inquire to what extent it was necessary for us to keep troops or build fortifications in our colonies; whether we ought to do so in any colonies except strictly military stations; what colonies should be considered to be military stations; and what would be the best mode of checking the present excessive and uncontrolled Ordnance expenditure. He then contrasted the salaries paid to British Colonial Governors with the salaries paid to State Governors in the United States, which the former exceeded by nearly nine times. The proposed Commission would deal with the questions both of the salaries and appointments of governors, would determine in what cases the payment should be made from colonial or from imperial funds, and would devise checks, where required, against lavish expenditure. Thirdly, the Commission should inquire into colonization and emigration. It should determine whether or not convict emigration was to continue? Whether upon the whole the empire was a gainer therefrom. It should also investigate the obstacles which impeded emigration to our own colonies. Why was it that emigrants from this country generally preferred the United States? He asked this question in no spirit of jealousy towards that great Republic, for which he entertained the most cordial sentiments of good-will. But in the same manner in which he might ask why emigrants preferred

one British colony to another, he asked why they preferred the United States to our own dependencies? It was Colonial Office misgovernment, convict emigration, and other causes, which a Commission would be able to probe and investigate, that now turned away the tide of colonization from our own settlements. The Commission would likewise assist in determining what powers ought to be reserved to the Imperial Government, and what intrusted to the local legislatures. His reason for proposing a Commission was the fear that the subject would be found too large for a Parliamentary Committee. He suggested that the Commission might consist of four persons: one representing each of the four sections of the House of Commons, and to these he would add one distinguished political economist, as for instance Mr. John Stuart Mill.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion, and inveighed against the general system and spirit of the colonial administration, which was managed too much with a view to patronage, without regard to the capacity of governors or to the interests of the country.

Mr. Hawes opposed the scheme as an impracticable one, and protested against delegating the inquiry into great imperial questions, which ought to be discussed in that House, to five gentlemen who, though of discordant political sentiments, were expected, when brought together, like a "happy family," to forego all their antipathies. He maintained that Lord Grey had laid down larger principles of commercial policy than any other Colonial Secretary had done, and that Sir W. Molesworth, whose speech was full of exaggerations, had laid no ground for his motion. He then proceeded to justify those parts of Lord Grey's policy which had been assailed by Sir W. Molesworth, and with respect even to the West Indies, said to be ruined by the policy of the Colonial Office, Mr. Hawes argued that the success of the free-trade policy was already manifesting itself. There were, no doubt, subjects of great importance affecting the interests of the colonies, which deserved consideration; but were all these ingredients—the effects of the abolition of slavery, the forms and the cost of colonial government, waste lands, and other questions—to be thrown into one common cauldron? Such a comprehensive inquiry, which must involve the consideration whether or not our Colonial Empire was worth retaining, would excite hopes and expectations which could not be realized, and would paralyze a great executive department of the State.

Mr. Gladstone thought that some exception might be taken to the terms of the motion, which seemed to contemplate a minute inquiry into the governments of the different colonies, and all complaints and grievances against the Colonial Department. But Sir W. Molesworth did not propose to inquire into abuses of detail, or the conduct of individuals. Great, as Mr. Gladstone admitted, were the merits of Lord Grey, he had been led into serious errors, which called for measures of prevention; and, looking to the general scope and object of the motion, he thought the time had arrived when an attempt should be made to improve our colonial system, founding his opinion, not upon one single consideration,

but upon the joint result of many considerations. He confuted some of the objections offered by Mr. Hawes to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into these subjects, which a Colonial Secretary, overburdened and distracted by so many duties, had not sufficient time to consider as he ought; and he believed that a Commission appointed by the Executive Government, and acting in harmony with that Government, would afford useful extraneous aid; and, so far from this being an extraordinary, it was a useful course, and one followed in other cases by the present Government. Mr. Gladstone adverted to various questions connected with important branches of our colonial policy which called for inquiry, and might be fitly investigated by a well-chosen Commission, and he, therefore, supported the motion.

Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion, which was grounded upon a sweeping, indiscriminate censure of the whole colonial policy of the empire, alike impolitic and unjust. The three classes of subjects to which the inquiry of the Commission was to be directed, comprised almost the whole circle of duties belonging to the Government and legislature with reference to the colonies. However convenient it might be to get rid of responsibility by shifting it upon a Commission, he objected, on constitutional grounds, to delegate to a body of this description functions which should be exercised, on their own responsibility, by Ministers of the Crown. He showed the distinction between a standing Commission, contemplated by Sir W. Molesworth, and Commissions appointed for special and defined purposes, whose inquires were of practical utility, whereas nothing could result from the former but disappointment.

The motion was supported by Mr. Scott and Mr. Adderley.

Lord John Russell was at a loss to know what were the definite objects of the proposed Commission, whose inquiries, in the terms of the motion, were so vast as to be beyond the power of any Commission. It was an objection fatal to the whole scheme that, having such a multiplicity of subjects to inquire into, the Commissioners could not possibly arrive at any rational conclusion as to any, and if they attempted to carry on the ordinary business of administration for the colonies, they would interfere with the functions of the Executive Government, and might open fresh sources of complaint in the colonies. He showed that an attempt to define the limits of imperial and local questions might lead to serious disputes, and that the adjustment of the forms of colonial government by abstract rules might cause dissatisfaction. All questions of administration were to be decided by certain fixed principles, but in applying them the circumstances of the country must be considered. In such a Commission all the responsibility of the Government would be merged; instead of this it would be better to leave these, like other questions, to be dealt with in the first instance by the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and afterwards by the control and supervision of Parliament, which was in accordance with the constitution of this country.

After a short reply from Sir W. Molesworth, the House divided,

when the motion was negatived by 163 against 89.

The only remaining colonial topic that it appears necessary here to advert to is the cession of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, which gave occasion to a very able speech, though an abortive motion, of the Earl of Lincoln, on the 19th of June. The proposition of the noble Lord was for an address to the Crown, expressing an opinion that the Hudson's Bay Company, to which the island in question had been granted by Royal charter, was ill adapted for superintending the establishment of any colony founded upon principles of political or commercial freedom; that the means adopted to ascertain that the Company's acceptance of the grant would be consistent with their charter of incorporation were insufficient; and praying Her Majesty to direct that measures might be adopted for ascertaining whether a valid grant had been made of the powers purported to be conveyed. The noble Lord commenced by demonstrating the impolicy of establishing a colony through the medium of an absentee proprietary, from the examples of the American colonies, which had flourished or languished according as they were founded by resident or absent proprietors; and he argued that, upon general principles, a company must, from its very constitution, pursue its own individual interests; of all companies, for the purposes of colonization, the Hudson's Bay Company being, he contended, the worst, as it was a strict monopoly governed by despotic maxims. After slightly glancing at the defects in some parts of the original title of the Company, Lord Lincoln proceeded to consider their conduct with relation to the natives and the colonists in that portion of their territory where their rights admitted of no question, namely, the extensive districts west of the Rocky Mountains, in order to prove the impropriety of confiding them to the colonization of Vancouver's Island. The charges against the Company comprised the neglect of religious instruction, and the encouragement of the sale of spirits amongst the aborigines; the abuse of their rigid monopoly, not only by charging arbitrary prices for their commodities, but by giving most inadequate rewards to the Indians; and the graver charge that murders had been frequently perpetrated by the Company's servants, and capital punishments in some instances illegally inflicted by them; and he adduced evidence in support of these several charges. He adverted to the complaints alleged against the Company by the Red River settlers since the transfer of the settlement by Lord Selkirk; he examined the results of the inquiries into the charges against the Company, none of which, he maintained, had been satisfactorily refuted, whilst many had been substantiated; and he contended that it was an abandonment of their duty on the part of the Government to hand over Vancouver's Island to such a body, which was actuated by an anti-colonizing spirit and a horror of publicity. In considering the objections against interposing this Company in the scheme for colonizing the island, he contended that no part of their capital could be diverted from a lucrative investment to the purposes of colonization, for which the island was well adapted, and looking at the mighty objects to which the western coast

of America was destined, it was highly important that a free and independent British colony should be established in Vancouver's Island. Lord Lincoln then exposed the improvident terms of the charter, and argued that the advantage taken of them by the Company would tend to deter settlers. Finally, he contended that the conditions, of forfeiture at the end of five years if no colony be founded, and that in 1859 the Crown would be at liberty to buy up the Company's rights, afforded no real security, but that the last offered a premium upon bad government.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion, although he considered its terms not sufficiently strong; the acts of the Colonial Office in this matter calling, in his opinion, for direct condemnation. Every one of the conditions in the present case was at variance with the policy which a wise Government would pursue in establishing a colony; and the sacrifice of public interests in this case showed that no Minister should be allowed to make a grant of this kind without the previous sanction of the House. Mr. Hume had proceeded thus far, when it was observed that there were only thirty-seven members present; consequently the House stood adjourned, and Lord Lincoln's motion fell to the ground.

In the House of Lords, however, the subject attracted notice, and on the motion being made on the 29th of June that the Administration of Justice in Vancouver's Island Bill be read a second time, questions were addressed to the Government respecting the policy and effects of the grant of that island to the Hudson's Bay Company. Earl Grey explained that, under the existing law, all serious offences committed on the north-western coast of America must be tried in the courts in Canada; the present Bill proposed to repeal that law so far as it regarded Vancouver's Island, and to establish local courts for the administration of justice. Lord Grey took the opportunity of defending the arrangements by which the island had been ceded. No political power was given up to the Company. The Company was chargeable with the expenses of government, settlement, and ordinary defence of the island; was bound to sell lands on reasonable terms, and to devote the proceeds, except a small percentage, to colonization. If the island were not speedily settled it would soon be overrun by irregular squatters; its settlement would occasion expense, so that if it were accomplished at all, it must be accomplished by some public company or private individuals; private individuals did not possess sufficient funds, but the Hudson's Bay Company did so.

Lord Monteagle insisted that the cession would ultimately be regretted as much as that of Prince Edward Island; that the Company's charter had been pronounced by Sir A. Pigot, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Spankie, to be invalid, and would now receive its first legislative sanction in the present Bill; that a trading company was not qualified to be a colonizing company; and that, nominally complying with the conditions, it would exclude settlers by the trading monopoly which it might enforce. On the other side, the Earl of Selkirk argued for the validity of the charter, and contended that the Hudson's Bay Company had not colonized only because its earlier settlements were founded

in inhospitable regions. Lord Brougham maintained the legal opinion against the validity of the charter. The Earl of Aberdeen applauded the arrangement with the Company, the settlement of Vancouver's Island having been the only subject that occasioned him, when in office, any anxiety for the preservation of peace. The Duke of Buccleuch expressed similar sentiments. Lord Wharncliffe supported Lord Monteagle's view of the arrangement. The Bill was then read a second time.

CHAPTER VI.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:—*Discussions in Parliament—Affairs of Sicily—Question addressed by Lord Stanley to the Government respecting the rumoured supply of Arms from this country to the Insurgent party—Answer of the Marquis of Lansdowne—Remarks of Lord Brougham—Mr. Bankes makes a formal Motion on the same subject in the House of Commons—Explanation of Lord Palmerston, who moves an Amendment—After a discussion the Motion, as modified by Lord Palmerston, is carried by* 124 *to* 39. AFFAIRS OF NORTHERN ITALY:—*Lord Aberdeen moves for the production of Diplomatic Correspondence on the* 22*nd of March, and enters at length into the questions affecting Austria and Sardinia—Answer of the Marquis of Lansdowne—Speech of Lord Brougham—The Italian policy of the Government is again brought under the notice of the House of Lords, by Lord Brougham, on the* 20*th of July—His Speech and the Resolutions proposed—The Earl of Carlisle defends the conduct of the Government—Speeches of Lord Heytesbury, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Stanley—On a Division, Lord Brougham's Resolutions are negatived by a majority of* 12. FRENCH INTERVENTION IN THE AFFAIRS OF ROME:—*The subject is mooted by Lord Beaumont—Debate thereupon—Remarks of the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Minto, Lord Brougham, and the Marquis of Lansdowne—Further allusions to the French Expedition, in both Houses.* THE WAR IN HUNGARY:—*In Committee of Supply, on the* 21*st of July, Mr. Bernal Osborne calls the attention of the House of Commons to the existing posture of Hungarian Affairs—His Speech—He is supported by Mr. Milnes, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Roebuck, who express strong sympathy with the cause of Hungary—Lord Palmerston enters at length into the merits of the question, and explains the Principles on which the English Government has been actuated in its Foreign Policy—Favourable reception of his Speech.* VICTORIES IN BRITISH INDIA:—*Thanks to the Officers and Men of the British Army engaged in the late Campaign proposed by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords—Remarks of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, Viscount Hardinge, and other Peers—A similar Motion is made by Sir John Hobhouse in the House of Commons, seconded by the Marquis of Granby—Observations of Sir Robert Peel—The Vote is unanimously agreed to.*

IN this chapter we shall present a summary of the more important Parliamentary discussions on Foreign Affairs which took place in the course of the session of 1849. The disturbed state of

many countries on the Continent, and the warlike operations to which the late revolutionary movements had given rise, afforded matter of lively and constant interest at this time to persons habituated to the study of foreign politics. The north of Italy, the Roman States, Sicily, Austria, and Hungary, were the chief points on which the attention of the public was centred. All of them furnished from time to time matter for Parliamentary discussions, the more prominent of which it will be our duty to notice. The first question which arose in connection with our foreign relations had reference to the insurrection in Sicily, and the conduct of the British Government towards the parties concerned therein. It had been reported that our authorities had concurred in or connived at the transmission of arms from this country for the use of the insurgent party. With a view of ascertaining the truth of this statement Lord Stanley, on the 6th March, addressed a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne in the following terms:—

"Whether a contractor, who was in the habit of supplying arms to the British Government, had been allowed to withdraw such arms from the Government stores for the purpose of supplying them to the insurgents in Sicily."

The Marquis of Lansdowne was glad of an opportunity of explaining the real state of the case. A gentleman who had been habitually a contractor for arms to the British Government did, in the course of last autumn, before the armistice in Sicily was concluded, or at any rate before it was known to be concluded in this country, make an application to the Board of Ordnance for permission to take back from the stores some guns which he had manufactured for Her Majesty's service, and that, too, for the avowed purpose of fulfilling another contract, made with the Sicilian Government at that time, for whose use those guns were wanted. The Board of Ordnance refused their assent to that request until an application was made in another quarter, namely, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. That application was made, and then the Board of Ordnance received permission to give the contractor the facilities which he desired, and they consequently allowed him to take the arms out of store. This permission was afterwards regretted, and our Minister was fully authorized, if called upon, to explain the matter, and to state that it had occurred through inadvertence, and that measures would be taken to prevent its recurrence in future.

Lord Brougham objected to the use of the term "Sicilian Government." He should no more consider the government of the Sicilian insurgents to be the Sicilian Government than he should consider Mr. Smith O'Brien's Committee to be the Irish Government.

Lord Lansdowne explained that the term was not meant as an acknowledgment of the authority of the insurgents, but as an expression of the notorious fact that the insurgent power was *de facto* the provisional government of Sicily.

The same transaction was made a topic of debate in the House of Commons, on a formal motion by Mr. Bankes, "That there be laid before this House an account of all Ordnance stores returned from

that department to any contractor in the year 1848, for the purpose of being sent to the Sicilian insurgents in arms against Her Majesty's ally, the King of the Two Sicilies, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Bankes availed himself of this motion to review the policy pursued by the British Government towards the King of the Two Sicilies, which he thought compromised our character with foreign nations. He referred to the mission of Lord Minto, and expressed the surprise he had experienced at hearing that Lord Palmerston had authorized the supply of arms from the Ordnance stores to a contractor, to be sent to the insurgents in Sicily, and the pain he had felt at finding statements made in that House contradicted in another assembly.

Lord Palmerston had no objection to the motion, if Mr. Bankes would retrench certain expressions implying an opinion as to the merits of a question respecting which the House had not yet information. There was a fundamental difference of opinion, he observed, between them as to the principles of this question. Mr. Bankes considered all subjects who took up arms in vindication of their rights as insurgents; he was of that school which maintained "the right divine of kings to govern wrong;" and he, therefore, stigmatized the Sicilians as rebels. But the Sicilians had had a constitution for centuries, and their ancient and indisputable rights were confirmed in 1812. Lord Palmerston defended Lord Minto from the charge of fomenting political dissensions, declaring that his progress was one of peace and conciliation, and that his interference in the Sicilian disturbance was at the instance of the King himself. The treaty of Vienna recognised the title of the King, as King of the Two Sicilies; but the recognition of a title was one thing, the overturning of a constitution another. The wish of Her Majesty's Government, however, had been to continue the union of the two crowns on the same head. Lord Palmerston, then, with reference to the subject of the motion, explained the circumstances under which he had given his sanction to the delivery of some iron guns to the contractor, and stated that the English minister at Naples had been authorized to explain to that Court, if necessary, that it had occurred through inadvertence.

Sir John Walsh condemned the conduct of Lord Palmerston in this matter, which, it appeared, had not been approved by the majority of his colleagues. Such underhand proceedings were calculated to undermine the influence of England.

Mr. M'Gregor vindicated the policy of Lord Palmerston, and Mr. J. O'Connell made an adroit use of his Lordship's qualified admission of the Sicilians' right of resistance.

Mr. Henley noticed that Lord Palmerston, although he had evinced so much sensitiveness about pledging the House to opinions, had used the term "Sicilian Government."

Mr. Hume was gratified to hear that this country stood in so high a position, as it would afford an argument for reducing the army and navy estimates. The honourable Member having noticed what had been said in the House of Lords, implying that the proceedings of Lord Palmerston, with reference to the guns, had not been sanctioned by the Cabinet,

Lord J. Russell observed that there had been a misunderstanding upon that point. What occurred was this: Lord Palmerston had himself mentioned what he had done to his colleagues, expressing a doubt whether it could be strictly justified, and his colleagues agreed, at his Lordship's suggestion, that it would be proper to authorize our ambassador at Naples to offer an explanation. With regard to the other matters, they were of too much importance to be discussed without full information. Lord J. Russell justified the proceedings of Lord Minto, expressing his belief that if that nobleman's advice had been given and acted upon in Austria, Prussia, and Italy, twenty years ago, a better state of things would have been established in Europe, instead of a transition from absolute despotism to the most wild and rabid democracy.

After a severe censure upon Lord Palmerston from Mr. Urquhart, the House divided upon the question, whether the motion of Mr. Bankes should be agreed to entire or curtailed, when the amendment of Lord Palmerston was carried by 124 to 39.

The transactions in the north of Italy engaged the attention of the House of Lords on the 22nd of March, on the motion of the noble ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (the Earl of Aberdeen).

In moving for the production of diplomatic correspondence concerning the affairs of Northern Italy, Lord Aberdeen spoke at considerable length on the actual state of those affairs, and the progress of past negotiations. So long as the conferences at Brussels seemed to have the slightest chance of attaining to any practical result, he had postponed his inquiry; but now, a year since, Charles Albert, by an act of perfidy almost unexampled, had invaded the territory of his ally, his friend, his kinsman and benefactor. Sardinia had broken the armistice with Austria, and troops on both sides were moving to the conflict. Last session the Marquis of Lansdowne had spontaneously laid on the table of the House, for an object which did not then appear, a series of despatches. Two from Prince Metternich described the state of Northern Italy, and declared that the Emperor of Austria had no other object than to defend his territory from attack, and rest on the guarantees for European peace. One from Lord Palmerston averred, that the British Government had received no information of any aggressive scheme, and declared the right of every sovereign power to make reforms in its own territory. A month later, on the 11th of September, Lord Palmerston sent another despatch expressing his conviction (by way of warning) that Austria did not intend any aggression on the dominions or rights of the King of Sardinia or the Pope; and hinting that Great Britain could never forget or repudiate claims founded on the ancient alliance with Sardinia, or the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Roman States. Six months afterwards, Lord Brougham moved for further correspondence; and then it appeared, that immediately after the receipt of Lord Palmerston's last despatch, on the 27th of the same month of September, Prince Metternich replied that Austria intended no aggression on Sardinia, her ally, but that she was ready to defend that ally against aggression. Why had that despatch been kept back?

It was impossible to deny that the voluntary production of papers for the purpose of creating the impression that we had been the instruments by which the aggression of Austria was stopped, at a time when we had in our possession, but kept back, an Austrian despatch containing a most decisive answer to that imputation, was a measure which it was impossible for any man—and he appealed to them as peers and gentlemen—to declare either just or even warrantable. What must be the effect of the suppression of that despatch upon Austria? The Austrian Government had received the accusation and the threat; it had promptly made an answer to both; and yet that answer had been studiously concealed by the Government to which it was addressed. The noble Marquis opposite had produced to their Lordships a paper calculated to convey an erroneous impression of the truth, and had made himself a party to the suppression of the truth, which, in point of fact, amounted to a falsehood. He was quite sure that the noble Marquis opposite was ignorant of the contents of the despatch just read, when he presented the other despatches to the House. He was quite sure that every one of their Lordships, from their knowledge of the conduct of the noble Marquis both in that House and out of it, must be fully convinced that he would never have condescended to be knowingly a party to the creation of so false an impression.

Lord Aberdeen contrasted Lord Palmerston's conduct towards Austria with his demeanour towards Sardinia. In a despatch dated the 27th of March, 1848, when the war was in actual progress, Mr. Abercrombie wrote, that the Marquis of Pareto had said that the declaration of war against Austria "had a twofold object: first, to drive the Austrians for ever out of Italy; secondly, to assist the Provisional Government formed at Milan." On this Lord Palmerston wrote to Mr. Abercrombie:—"I have to instruct you to say to the Sardinian Minister, that the conflict into which Sardinia has entered must be admitted to be one of doubtful result, and that the principle on which it has been commenced is one full of danger." The least that this Government ought to have done was to protest against the proceedings of the King of Sardinia, as it had protested against the proceedings in Cracow, which were a violation of treaty, no doubt, but trifling compared to that which had been perpetrated in Upper Italy. Relying on the traditionary friendship with this country, Austria had invoked the mediation of our Government—had even offered to give up Lombardy. He had heard of the manner in which the mission had been received in this country. Fortunately for Austria, her conditions were rejected; the fight was renewed; and after a series of brilliant victories, Field-Marshal Radetzky, with a rare exertion of generosity, abstained from following the beaten enemy into his own territory. He granted an armistice, with a view to the settlement of peace; which might have been effected, but France and Great Britain now offered their mediation. It had proved ineffectual; the war was to be renewed, and the question arose, what did Her Majesty's Ministers propose to do? It would be impossible for any one to believe in their sincerity in ob-

jecting to the war undertaken by Charles Albert, seeing the contempt with which he treated their mediation, unless they were to recall their ambassador from Turin.

After an eulogium on the excellent administration of the Austrian dominions in Italy, its police and prosperity, and on the boldness and ability of the constitution which had now crowned Austrian statesmanship, Lord Aberdeen intimated that he should not press his motion if it would be inconvenient to produce the papers.

The Marquis of Lansdowne stated, that the production of the papers would be attended with the greatest inconvenience, until the negotiations had actually ceased. In his commentary, Lord Aberdeen seemed to have forgotten the time which had elapsed since the production of the first papers. Respecting those papers Lord Lansdowne was in some uncertainty; not quite understanding what despatch it was that had been kept back.

Lord Aberdeen and Lord Brougham repeated the explanation.

Lord Lansdowne proceeded to say, that no principle had been laid down in the despatches which he was not now ready to maintain; but since the revolution in France, the character of the danger to be apprehended was completely changed; instead of any fear of danger from despotism against freedom, it now seemed that the great danger to be apprehended was the march of democracy over the thrones of Europe. He justified the mediation in Italy, on the ground that it might have enabled both parties in the contest to recede with honour. The best understanding continued to prevail between France and England; warnings and admonitions had been addressed to Sardinia by both Governments; and from neither would she receive any support, countenance, or assistance, in the course which she had pursued with reference to Lombardy. That course, however, did not merit the strong language which had been applied to it. All the Governments of Europe had felt the earth tremble under their feet, and seen the sky lowering over their heads, and their conduct must not be too severely criticised. Austria herself had not been quite consistent, and her refusal to nominate a minister for the conference, after having agreed to the mediation, might palliate the conduct of Sardinia. Lord Lansdowne concluded by expressing his confidence that France and England would concur in maintaining the peace of Europe, and by assuring Lord Aberdeen that the papers in question should be produced at no distant date.

Lord Brougham made the strong points of Lord Aberdeen's statement still stronger, by emphatic reiteration.

He begged the House only to compare the language of the two despatches of September, 1847. The language to Austria was, in effect, "At your peril attempt to interfere in the affairs of Italy." It just meant this, "If England sees Austria presume to act in Italy in such a way as to offend the popular party—if we see them interfere between the Governments of Italy and the peoples of Italy, so as to prevent the establishment of liberal institutions—we give you notice that England shall not view it with indifference, but shall interfere by force to prevent it."

But what did they say to Sardinia? Did they say, as one would naturally suppose they would, "If you choose to break the peace which you have sworn to preserve—if you commit an infraction of the treaty of Vienna, to which you owe inestimable advantages—to which, indeed, you owe your Continental existence in Europe—England will threaten, warn, and menace you?" Nothing of the kind: Sardinia was merely told that if she did what she threatened to do she would do a dangerous act.

Lord Brougham commented severely on Charles Albert's recent proclamation and past conduct, but regarded him now as an object of pity.

His troubles had only now begun, for he was in the hands of a set of the most reckless and implacable tyrants—the rebellious parties in his states, headed, as had been the case everywhere of late years, by exiled Poles. Wheresoever agitation had been going on, rebellion had been at work, conspiracies had been made, or revolts against established governments had broken out, Polish agitators were found either the leaders of or at least concerned in those movements.

The discussion here terminated, Lord Aberdeen not pressing his motion.

The same transactions, at a later period of the session, afforded occasion for an important debate. On the 20th of July Lord Brougham brought the Italian policy of the Government under the notice of the House of Lords, by moving the following resolutions:

"1. That it is the right and was the duty of the Government to require, and to obtain, from foreign powers, satisfactory explanations of those recent movements in the Italian States which tend to unsettle the existing distribution of territory, and to endanger the general peace.

"2. That it is inconsistent with the general interests and duty of this country to interfere in the concerns of foreign nations, as between their Governments and their subjects.

"3. That this House regrets to observe in the conduct of the Government, particularly as shown by the papers laid before Parliament, a want of friendly feeling towards allies to whom we are bound by treaty and by mutual acts of good will."

After deprecating the admixture of anything like personal feelings in so important a subject, the noble Lord proceeded to pass in review the events which had recently occurred in the Italian peninsula. He wished he could at once begin with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; but the perfidious conduct of Sardinia, though it had been signally punished by the valiant Austrian army under Marshal Radetzky, and the still pending negociations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Turin, rendered it necessary that he should first turn his eyes to the north of Italy. To hear some people talk, one would fancy that the policy pursued by Austria was one of aggrandizement at the expense of Sardinia, when the real state of the case was that she had evinced the utmost desire to abide by the faith of treaties, while her opponent broke the most solemn stipulations at her pleasure. But the whole policy of Great Britain towards the two contending parties had been, to threaten Austria, and to speak smoothly to Sardinia, though the one had been most

moderate, and the other most faithless. Leaving Sardinia, he found Ancona and Bologna occupied by the Austrian garrisons, and Rome herself, the heart and capital of Italy, besieged and taken by an invading French army. The presence of these forces was demanded by the Pope to restore his authority, and to free the Roman people from the terrible tyranny established by those firebrands of revolution, Mazzini and Garibaldi. The policy which had sent a French army into Italy might be a mistaken one, and he believed they would find their difficulties only just beginning; but it was certain that an eternal debt of gratitude was due to General Oudinot for conducting the siege in such a manner as to avoid any waste of blood, and at the same time to preserve the treasures of art of which that city was the repository. With regard to the Pope himself, Lord Brougham did not think it possible that he could exercise extensive spiritual authority without some share of temporal power, and he believed that this was a question which might safely be left to be decided by a general Congress. The noble Lord then turned to the state of Southern Italy, and protested against the conduct, not only of our regular diplomatic body, but of "that mongrel sort of monster—half nautical, half political—diplomatic vice-admirals, speculative ship captains, observers of rebellions and sympathisers therewith;" and he condemned alike the interference of Lord Napier, Sir William Parker, and Captain Codrington, in Neapolitan affairs. Pretending to hold the balance even, their every expression, statement, proposal, and exception had been in favour of the Sicilians. They were repealers, and desired to establish a free constitution in Sicily, such as we had the privilege to enjoy. With every feeling of admiration, reverence, and affection for the British Constitution, uniting as it did the freedom of democracy, the stability of monarchy, and the peacefulness of aristocracy, he would say that, not being the product of a day, but the slow growth of many centuries, it could not be transplanted to a country like Sicily, totally unprepared for its reception, any more than a dead stick planted in a fertile soil could be expected to bear fruit. The revival, therefore, of Lord William Bentinck's scheme of 1812 was altogether misplaced. The King of the Two Sicilies had offered such terms as our negotiators thought should have been accepted. They were refused; war broke out, and Messina was bombarded. Lord Brougham denied the cruelties imputed to the King of Naples on that occasion. He gravely censured the whole of our conduct to that sovereign throughout these transactions, and concluded by observing that there was but one course for this country to take in its foreign relations, viz. to abstain from all intermeddling with the internal concerns of other nations, to cherish our own institutions without attempting to inflict them on foreigners, still less to seduce other countries to rebel against their lawful government, with the childish and vain hope that we could better their condition by such unwarrantable intervention.

The Earl of Carlisle gave credit to Lord Brougham for the sober tone of his speech, but could not extend his compliment to the resolutions he had moved, which could only be regarded as an attempt to collect and sum up all

the desultory taunts and insinuations, all the grudges and grumblings, directed against the Government during the present session from the most diverging quarters. At one time they were told they had been too meddling, at another too passive — here too ready to show sympathy with revolutionary opinions and parties, there not sufficiently anxious to respect the independence of even the most democratic institutions — now they were too French, and then too Italian. He cordially subscribed to the general spirit of the maxims laid down by the noble Lord; but it was most imprudent, and might be most mischievous, to lay down in an abstract resolution that this country ought on no occasion to interfere in the internal concerns of other States. There were emergencies in which such mediation was counselled and commanded, not only by motives of national policy, but by the most urgent dictates of humanity. With reference to Rome, having been invited by the Pope, through his representative in Paris, to take part with the other powers in endeavouring to compose the differences which had taken place between him and his subjects, and to re-establish his dominion over them, we, as a Protestant Government, not having established diplomatic relations with Rome, not being on the same level with the organs of the Catholic States of Europe, declined to take part in the conferences that were carried on at Gaeta. But watching with increasing interest every turn of events, ready at all times to give our best advice, we did not, having stated what we thought the best course to pursue, obstruct the path of those who took upon themselves to adjust this matter. There were many things which had occurred during the siege of Rome which he (Lord Carlisle) could not view without pain and regret; nor could he withhold the expression of his sympathy with the heroism which seemed once again to have become an attribute of the Roman name. But it was due to the French nation, and the able men who had directed her counsels, that he should state they had given the most ample assurances to our Government as to their future dispositions and intentions. They unequivocally disclaimed all idea of conquest or extension of territory, were willing to retire at the earliest moment compatible with their own honour and the interests of tranquillity, and disposed to co-operate with the other parties to the conferences in reconciling existing differences and re-establishing the authority of the Pope on such a basis as would be most likely to promote the contentment of the rational and enlightened portion of his subjects. The noble Lord defended the conduct of our diplomatists throughout the Sicilian contest, and maintained that they were in no way open to the sarcasms thrown out against them. He pronounced a warm panegyric on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, which had been most successful, and called on their Lordships to reject the illogical and unmeaning resolutions of Lord Brougham.

Lord Heytesbury entered into a history of the Constitution of 1812, and subsequent transactions, to show that the guarantee of the British Government was inoperative, and that our interference in the late insurrection was irregular and uncalled for.

The Earl of Minto, in a long speech, justified the course which had been pursued by the Govern-

ment, and particularly the part he himself had been pressed to take in the negotiations for the restoration of the Sicilian Constitution.

The Earl of Aberdeen had no intention to discuss the merits or demerits of the Sicilian Constitution; the question now was, whether we had any obligation to set it up, which released us from the duties of good faith, friendliness, and justice towards our allies. The House was now called upon to discuss recent events in the Italian peninsula; but there was scarcely a country in Europe with which our relations did not give cause for some expressions of regret or of censure. In the convulsions which had shaken various countries of Europe, we might, by exercising a moderating and regulating influence, have materially supported the cause of peace, order, and real freedom; we might thus have deserved and received the blessings of mankind; but we had extended the calamities of war, we had failed in all our interferences in the disputes of other countries, and, under the guise of reform, by encouraging revolutionary movements in various parts of Europe, we had become the objects of aversion to governments and of suspicion to the people. This had been called a vulgar imputation, but it was true. Not only so; we had abandoned those whom we had encouraged to revolt. Our policy might in former times have been regarded as selfish, arrogant, and unjust, but never before had it been liable to the charge of duplicity. He proceeded to show that the whole of these transactions were characterized by a spirit of hostility and insult to the King of Naples; and that the conduct of Lord Minto, marked by great partiality, deserved censure. The printed papers abounded with the most odious insinuations against Austria, which he (Lord Aberdeen) deeply regretted. Austria had given every explanation, France had given none, with reference to her interference in Italy. The forbearance of General Oudinot, the able Commander-in-chief, deserved commendation; but he wanted to know what specific object the French Government had in sending so large a force to occupy Rome.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was willing to rest the defence of the Government on the able speech of his noble Friend the Earl of Carlisle. While it had been our duty to watch the movement which had taken place in Italy, it was impossible not to feel that by exacting too rigorous an explanation of its nature and causes, and of the views of France, and by causing that explanation to be published, we should have weakened that Government which it was our policy not to weaken. The Government of France was placed in a situation of great difficulty in reference to its own subjects, and to Europe generally; and believing in its earnest desire to maintain relations of peace with all other states of the world, it was our duty to minister to that object by every means consistent with the safety and honour of this country. The general explanations which had been received from France were satisfactory—as satisfactory as those of Austria—the object being the restoration of authority and order through the means of the re-establishment of the Pope in his own dominions. The noble Marquis then adverted to the different points in which the policy of the Government had been impugned, and, in reply to the accusations of the Earl of Aberdeen, cited the fact that the preliminary articles of

peace, duly ratified, had that day been received, putting an end to a war in the north of Europe which might have raged indefinitely but for the mediation of this country.

Lord Stanley spoke at considerable length in support of the resolutions.

Their Lordships then divided.

For the Motion—		
Present	51	96
Proxies	45	
Against—		
Present	45	108
Proxies	63	
Majority against the Motion .		12

On the 14th of May Lord Beaumont again called attention to the subject of the French Intervention in Rome, by addressing some questions respecting those transactions to the Government. The noble Lord prefaced his questions by a review of the circumstances which had preceded and induced that intervention.

It has been known to students of recent Italian history that the misgovernment of the Roman territory, under the pontificate of successive Popes, had brought about such a condition of the country that nothing but the strong hand of a stronger power could prevent the people rising in insurrection. On the succession of Pius the Ninth the question arose, whether the policy of his predecessors should be continued or modified. To prevent outbreak the latter course was resolved on; but the difficulty of carrying out this course was, that any concession once made must lead to the final abolition of the Pope's temporal authority. An attempt was made to separate the temporal and spiritual powers by a mode of all others the most impracticable—the appointment of lay councillors with a sacerdotal Government. The Pope adhered to his original resolution—not to concede the slightest abridgment of his secular jurisdiction. Laymen were allowed to assemble and debate, but not to initiate. On the granting of this phantom of a constitution, a general revolution broke out in Italy. The Roman people demanded the same liberty which had been granted to the Neapolitans. The Cardinals opposed the demand; but ultimately concessions were made, with the determination that, whenever a fitting opportunity came, every step taken in advance should be retraced, the supremacy of the clergy restored in all its vigour, and the laity deprived of the privileges conceded to them. On the advice of foreign courts, Pope Pius then called to his councils a man not deserving his confidence [Count Rossi]—a man who had been exiled from Rome, who had been branded as a rebel, who had been excommunicated as a churchman, who had abandoned the Catholic religion and professed another, who had forsaken his own country and had become the inhabitant and citizen of another country [France], and who had been employed as the ambassador of that country to that which it considered a foreign state. The advice of this man turned out as unwelcome to the Pope as it was adverse to the views of the Cardinals. To relieve the finances of his country he saw no means but a mortgage of Church property; and with that view he was entering the Capitol, when he fell by the hands of an assassin, and thus brought unmerited disgrace on those who opposed him solely as a Minister. This

was an event completely isolated —a monstrous crime—an event deplored by those who afterwards succeeded him in power, both for the sake of M. Rossi himself, with whom they were on habits of intimacy, and as an obstacle to the success of the cause in which they were embarked. Indeed, the first step taken by Mamiani, when he gained power, was to arrest the assassin, the Pope's Government having never taken any step in that direction. The moment M. Rossi fell, the Cardinals endeavoured to retrace the steps taken. Their plans were discovered in time; the people went in indignation to the Vatican, and implored the Pope to renew the oath to stand by the constitutional form of government then existing, but to disband his Swiss troops—pledging their lives that not a hair of his head should be injured. He declined to do this, and accepted the advice to quit Rome. His retreat would have been opposed only by prayers; but he fled in disguise, and so betrayed a strange want of confidence in his subjects.

Attempts were made to reconcile the Pontiff with his people—attempts rejected by the Pope in the harshest manner imaginable. A scheme was devised by Austria for the intervention of Spain and Naples only, Austria and France looking on. Whilst each power was looking to its own interest, the Roman Republic was proclaimed by the universal suffrage of the people. Though the real Republicans at Rome might not be very numerous, there was no doubt that the number was very great of those who wished the secular power to be taken from the clergy. The country was profoundly tranquil—peace and reform anxiously expected by the Roman provinces—when the French suddenly sent an expedition from Toulon to Civita Vecchia, where they published a proclamation that deceived the Roman people and procured for themselves a friendly reception; but as soon as it became known in Rome itself that they came to restore the Pope in full ecclesiastical ascendancy, all Rome was against them; and it was impossible for them now to attain that end without destroying liberty and establishing a pure despotism in its stead. In making this statement, Lord Beaumont said he was speaking the sentiment of millions of Roman Catholics.

Being quite unable for his own part to discover the objects and intentions of the French Government, Lord Beaumont concluded by asking the President of the Council whether any communication had been made to our Government by that of France of its objects and intentions in occupying the Roman States—whether Austria had yet violated the Roman territory—whether any notification had been received by our Government from the King of Naples as to his object in joining in this expedition—whether our Government had taken any measure in concert with foreign Governments on this subject, or whether it remained ignorant, or approved of what had taken place?

The Marquis of Lansdowne shortly replied to the first question of Lord Beaumont by stating that a communication had been received from the French Government, intimating that the object of the expedition to Civita Vecchia was to promote the peace of Italy and to re-establish a constitutional and regular government at Rome. With respect to the questions re-

ferring to the assumed invasion of the Roman territory by Austria and Naples, he had to state that no communication whatever had been made on the subject to Her Majesty's Government by the Governments of Austria and Naples. Of course their Lordships might anticipate, after what he had already stated, what answer he had to give to the last question, as to whether Her Majesty's Government had taken any part in promoting this tripartite invasion; and he had distinctly to answer that it had taken no part at all in promoting or sanctioning that expedition.

The Earl of Aberdeen thought the House had a right to expect a more distinct explanation than that which they had just heard, nor could he conceive that the noble Marquis would have allowed the entry of 20,000 French troops into central Italy except on some definite understanding.

Notwithstanding the declarations of the French Ministry, he assumed that the expedition was undertaken with a view more or less friendly to the Papal Government; and, supposing Austria also to respond to the desire of the Pope, then they would see the Austrians marching to Rome at the time when the French were advancing to that city from Civita Vecchia, and declaring that their object was to prevent foreign troops from going to Rome. Such an occurrence would put one in mind of the declaration of the bastard Falconbridge in *King John*, when Austria and France advanced to the siege of Angers—

> "O, prudent discipline! from north to south
> Austria and France shoot in each other's mouth."

It was really most extraordinary that the result of that mischievous interference in the affairs of Italy, which began with the mission of Lord Minto, should have been to expose that country to French intervention; and he could not help thinking that the journey of that noble Lord had been practically more fatal than anything else could have been to the real freedom of Italy.

The Earl of Minto said that he had omitted no opportunity during his journey of declaring that, however desirous Her Majesty's Government might be of seeing wholesome reforms introduced into Italy, yet that they would not hear of nor tolerate any change in regard to the territorial arrangements of the treaty of Vienna.

Lord Brougham said, that if the object of the noble Lord's mission was to keep Italy free from French intervention, he certainly could not congratulate the Government on the ultimate result. He remembered when he was in office, some years ago, how he was rated by politicians of the old school for the occupation of Ancona by the French; but he must say he thought the occupation of Rome by the French a much more important matter. He did not believe from what he had seen at Paris that the French Government knew very distinctly what they meant in sending an expedition to Italy, except, perhaps, it were to satisfy the craving of the mob for military glory.

After some sarcastic observations by the Marquis of Londonderry at the expense of the last speaker, to which Lord Brougham rejoined, the discussion terminated.

At a more advanced period of the session, the 15th of June, the Earl of Aberdeen again referred to the subject of the French expedition

to Rome, endeavouring to extract some more distinct explanation as to the position assumed in regard to it by the English Government. In the course of this conversation, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated the purport of the French communication to our Government when the expedition was sent out: it was that the measure was adopted with the view of insuring the equilibrium of nations, the independence of the Italian States, and the security of the population of Rome from the evils of anarchy or the dangers of sudden reaction. The noble Marquis produced the correspondence in confirmation of this statement.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that these papers related only to the expedition of 6000 men. Was there any new statement as to the sending of the 30,000?

Lord Aberdeen reiterated questions to elicit what amount of assent or approval or negative sufferance the English Government had manifested.

Lord Lansdowne answered, that Her Majesty's Ministers had expressed neither assent nor approval; they had not disapproved, and had raised no obstacle. With the alteration in the amount of the force and the subsequent measures, they had nothing whatever to do.

Mr. Roebuck a few days afterwards, in the House of Commons, brought the same subject under notice, stigmatizing in severe terms the conduct of France in relation to Rome, and calling upon Lord Palmerston to express his marked, unequivocal, and strong disapprobation of the interference of that nation in the civil affairs of other people. He wished to inquire, whether the noble Lord had expressed distinctly to the French Government, that the transactions passing before the walls of Rome had not only found no favour with the people of England, but were worthy of severe reprobation.

Lord Palmerston replied, that a Minister of the Crown was placed in a delicate position when called upon to pronounce a judgment upon the conduct of a Foreign Power, in respect to matters in which the British Government had declined to be a party; but Her Majesty's Ministers had witnessed the circumstances to which Mr. Roebuck had alluded with deep regret, and more, in the present state of things, he could not be expected to say. They had, from the outset, deprecated the intervention of any Foreign Power in the affairs of Rome, and they thought the course pursued by France an unfortunate one.

The order of the day for a Committee of Ways and Means having been read on the 21st of July, Mr. Bernal Osborne took the opportunity of raising a discussion upon the affairs of Hungary, which at that moment were creating a lively interest in the English public. He moved for "copies or extracts of any information connected with the advance of Russian troops into the kingdom of Hungary which might have been received by Her Majesty's Government, and of any communications which might have passed, involving naval or military aid or interference on the part of this country."

Mr. Osborne commenced by asserting and maintaining the historical independence of the kingdom of Hungary, as a free State, ever since the year 1000. Within five years after England obtained her Parliament, Hungary established her own Diet and her own muni-

cipal institutions; she then became, and she had remained, an oasis of liberty amidst a desert of despotism. In 1790, Leopold took the oaths as King of Hungary, declaring her to be free and independent; and in 1848, Ferdinand guaranteed her a separate existence, a free press, and a free legislature; but, in the most perfidious manner, Ferdinand broke this oath in 1849. He explained that the movement in Hungary was no republican movement: the reforming aristocracy headed it. He regretted to hear Lord John Russell lately use the term "insurrection" with reference to this rising of a nation in defence of its rights.

Lord John Russell—"I used the word 'insurrection,' but I did not mean to predicate anything as to its being a just or an unjust insurrection."

Mr. Osborne—The noble Lord was quite correct; he used the term without reflection, which, although signifying illegality in this country, in Hungary signified what was legal and right; for when they made a levy *en masse* in defence of their liberties, the Hungarian term used was "insurrectio," and when the Hungarian Diet in 1741 said "vitam et sanguinem pro nostro rege," that was "insurrectio" in the Hungarian sense of the word: that was, indeed, an insurrection, in a good sense. It was the legal term of Hungary.

Mr. M. Milnes seconded the motion.

Mr. Roebuck and Colonel Thompson supported the same view. The former observed that, unfortunately, the despot of Russia was not the only guilty infringer of the great principles of international morality and policy: while they directed their shaft at the great despot of the north, let them not forget the many-headed despot of France, and its attack on the unfortunate people of Rome. But, however strong their indignation, it would go for nothing unless it were aided by some practical proceeding on the part of the Government. He did not concur with those who thought the Minister was necessarily unpopular under whom England went to war; for the people of England liked the Minister, and held him dear in their hearts, who maintained the honour and dignity of this country. All their interests and feelings were not bound up in the mere interchange of commodities for profit.

Lord Claud Hamilton protested against the assumption that in this cause the Hungarian people were fighting for their privileges. Never had people been more ground to the earth by a privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate Hungarian peasants. Changes had been made in the old constitution; but it was astonishing that any reference to those changes could be made without an allusion to a venerated Hungarian nobleman, whose efforts to improve the condition of the people had been opposed by the party of magnates, of which Kossuth was now the head, and whose disappointment and despair, and the shock his mind received from the infamous conduct of Kossuth, had deprived him of reason. They should look for some better indication of the popular feeling than the statements of agents sent here to support a particular cause. Let the House, before it gave any decision upon this subject, ascertain whether it might not be trying to fix on the Hungarians the remains of a feudal

constitution which was the greatest curse of that country.

Lord Palmerston delivered a long and elaborate speech, in which he entered at length into the merits of the question. He said that, in the observations he would make, he wished to guard himself against the possible imputation of unfriendly feelings towards Austria. "I know well, that imputations have been cast upon Her Majesty's Government, and upon myself as the organ of that Government, in regard to our foreign relations—imputations of being guided and impelled, in our intercourse with the powers of Europe, by personal feelings of hatred to this power and to that. Such imputations, let them come from what quarter they may, and whether they be written or spoken, if they be sincere, are the result of ignorance and folly—if they are insincere, I leave others to qualify them as they may.

"It is true, that for a long time Austria has not been a favourite with the liberal party in Europe. Austria, by the course of policy which she has pursued, has, in the opinion of a great part of the Continent, been identified with obstruction to progress. That circumstance, unfortunately, has made her proportionately a favourite in the eyes of some; and when we hear such declamations in favour of Austria, I would warn the Austrian Government not to trust too much to those protestations. It is not as the ancient ally of England during war—it is not as the medium of resistance in the centre of Europe to any general disturbance of the balance of power—it is as the former (though I trust it is no longer so)—the former symbol of resistance to improvement, political and social—it is in that capacity that Austria has won the affections of some men in the conduct of public affairs. There are persons who see in the relations of countries nothing but the intercourse of Cabinets, who value a country not for its political weight, but for its political opinions, and consider that the relations between countries are sufficiently intimate when the personal intercourse of their Governments is placed on a complimentary footing. Sir, there are men, who, having passed their whole lives in adoring the Government of Austria, because they deemed it the great symbol of the opinions which they entertained, at last became fickle in their attachment, and transferred their allegiance to the Government of France, because they thought that in that Government they saw an almost equal degree of leaning to the arbitrary principle, and because they, forsooth, suspected that Government of designs hostile to the interests of freedom. We have heard of persons of that sort making use of the expression 'old women.' Public men ought not to deal in egotism, and I will not apply to them the expression that has fallen from their own mouths; I will only say, that the conduct of such men is an example of antiquated imbecility."

The House would not expect him to pass judgment between the Austrian Government and the Hungarian nation. "I say the Hungarian nation, because, in spite of what has fallen from the noble Lord opposite (Lord C. Hamilton), I do believe, from the information I have received—though I do not pretend I may not be mistaken—but I firmly believe, that in this war between Austria and Hungary there are enlisted on the

side of Hungary the hearts and souls of the whole people of that country. (*Cheers.*) I believe that the other races, distinct from the Magyars, have forgotten the former feuds that existed between them and the Magyar population, and that the greater portion of the people have engaged in what they consider a great national contest. It is true, as an honourable and gallant Member has said, that Hungary has for centuries been a State which, though united with Austria by the link of the crown, has nevertheless been separate and distinct from Austria by its own complete constitution. That constitution had many defects; but some of those defects were, I believe, remedied not long ago; and it is not the only ancient constitution on the Continent that was susceptible of great improvement. . . . . I take the question that is now to be fought for on the plains of Hungary to be this—whether Hungary shall continue to maintain its separate nationality as a distinct kingdom, and with a constitution of its own, or whether it is to be incorporated more or less in the aggregate constitution that is to be given to the Austrain empire? Such a contest is most painful to behold; as, whatever may be the result, Austria cannot but be weakened. If the Hungarians should be successful, and their success should end in the entire separation of Hungary from Austria, it is impossible not to see that this will be such a dismemberment of the Austrian empire as will prevent Austria from continuing to occupy the great position she has hitherto held among European powers. If, on the other hand, the war being fought out to the uttermost, Hungary should, by superior forces, be entirely crushed, Austria in that battle will have crushed her own right arm. Every field that is laid waste is an Austrian resource destroyed; every man that perishes upon the field among the Hungarian ranks is an Austrian soldier deducted from the defensive forces of the empire. There are two objects which England ought peculiarly to aim at; one is to maintain peace, the other is to count for something in the transactions of the world. It is not fitting that a country occupying such a proud position as England—that a country having such various and extensive interests—should lock herself up in a simple regard to her own internal affairs, and should be a passive and mute spectator of everything that is going on around. It it quite true that it may be said, 'Your opinions are but opinions; and you express them against our opinions, who have at our command large armies to back them—what are opinions against armies?' Sir, my answer is, opinions are stronger than armies. (*Cheers.*) I say, then, that it is our duty not to remain passive spectators of events that in their immediate consequences affect other countries, but which in their remote and certain consequences are sure to come back with disastrous effect upon ourselves; that, so far as the courtesies of international intercourse may permit us to do so, it is our duty, especially when our opinion is asked—as it has been on many occasions on which we have been blamed for giving it—to state our opinions, founded on the experience of this country—an experience that might be, and ought to have been, an example to less fortunate countries. We are not entitled to interpose in any

manner that will commit this country to embark in those hostilities. All we can justly do, is to take advantage of any opportunities that may present themselves, in which the counsels of friendship and peace may be offered to the contending parties. Her Majesty's Government have not, in the present state of the matter, thought that any opportunity has as yet presented itself that could enable them with any prospect of advantage to make an official communication of those opinions which they entertain on this subject—I say official, as contradistinguished from opinions expressed in a more private and confidential manner: but undoubtedly, if any occasion were to occur that should lead them to think the expression of such opinions would tend to a favourable result, it would be the duty of the Government not to let such an opportunity pass by." "Sir," said the noble Lord, in conclusion, "to suppose that any Government of England can wish to excite revolutionary movements in any part of the world—to suppose that any Government of England can have any other wish or desire than to confirm and maintain peace between nations, and tranquillity and harmony between governments and subjects—shows really a degree of ignorance and folly which I never supposed any public man could have been guilty of—which may do very well for a newspaper article, but which it astonishes me to find is made the subject of a speech in Parliament." The noble Lord sat down amidst much cheering.

Lord Dudley Stuart said he looked upon the speech which had been delivered by Mr. Osborne, followed up as it had been by Mr. Roebuck and Lord Palmerston, as one of the most important events of the Session.

After a few remarks from Mr. Wyld, who commented on the almost unanimous feeling which had been elicited, Mr. Osborne, finding that there had been in fact no official communications upon the subject, withdrew his motion.

The last occurrence which it appears necessary to include in this brief summary of the debates on foreign transactions is, the acknowledgment rendered by Parliament to the British officers and troops, for their brilliant and successful exploits in the recent campaign in the Punjaub. In the House of Lords, on the 24th of April, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose to move that the thanks of the House should be presented to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their services in the late actions. In the course of a very able and eloquent speech, the noble Lord recapitulated the train of events which had rendered a series of military operations inevitable in the Punjaub, and, touching lightly on the earlier parts of the campaign, called the attention of the House to its brilliant termination by the capture of Mooltan and the crowning victory of Goojerat. The noble Lord concluded by moving the vote of thanks in the usual form.

Lord Stanley had the greatest pleasure in seconding the motion, not because he felt that he had any pretension to speak on such a subject in the presence of the highest military authority, but because he wished it to appear that on such an occasion party spirit had no power, and that every one

in that House was anxious to do honour to those gallant soldiers who had contributed so much to sustain the glory of their country abroad.

The Earl of Galloway having recommended the celebration of the victory by a day of general thanksgiving,

The Duke of Wellington addressed the House with great energy and earnestness. It had fallen to his lot to know and to consider the great difficulties under which the war had been conducted, and he could therefore bear testimony to the ability with which the combinations had been carried out which had resulted in the triumphant victory upon which they were now called to pronounce their approbation. The success that had attended the operations of General Whish and Colonel Dundas against Mooltan, was the first point which called for the thanks of the House; and though some untoward accidents, which it was impossible to avoid, had attended the earlier actions of Lord Gough, the result of the whole series of operations had been brilliant in the extreme. The noble Duke also expressed his admiration at the conduct of Major Edwardes and those young officers who, he was happy to say, had immortalized themselves in the late campaign; and having called the attention of the House to the effective service rendered by the Scinde Horse in the battle of Goojerat, sat down reiterating his hearty concurrence in the vote of thanks.

The Duke of Richmond, Lord Hardinge, and the Earl of Ellenborough also spoke in approbation of the vote of thanks, and the resolutions in which it was embodied were unanimously agreed to.

In the House of Commons,

Sir J. Hobhouse, pursuant to notice, moved a similar vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the General and other officers, non-commissioned officers and men, engaged in the recent operations in the Punjaub. He observed that, acquainted as we had become with the Sikh people, it was superfluous to preface his motion by any preliminary remarks upon the character of that nation, with whom it had been long foreseen that the great struggle for dominion in India would take place. It was due to the Sikhs to say, that they had contended against us with an energy, a courage and perseverance, worthy of a better cause. Sir John took a rapid glance at the relations established by Lord Hardinge between the British Indian Government and the State of Lahore; the new arrangements subsequently entered into; the treacherous murder of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson—men of the highest hope and promise—the revolt of the Dewan of Mooltan, and the general insurrection which followed. He then gave a brief narrative of the early exploits of Major Edwardes, and Lieutenant Lake; the expedition against Mooltan under General Whish; the events which delayed its operations; the march of the Bengal and Bombay divisions to reinforce the besieging army; and the promptitude with which General Whish resumed operations against Mooltan, and the storming of that place, whereby, according to the Duke of Wellington, the great object of the war was accomplished. Sir John then took up the proceedings of Lord Gough against the Sikh army under Shere Singh, who had separated from Moolraj,

and collected a formidable force of 35,000 men upon the Chenab, whilst Chuttur Singh had broken into Peshawur, and the Sikh troops in Bunnoo revolted. He then described the march of Lord Gough to the Chenab; the expulsion of Shere Singh from his post upon that river, and his retreat upon the Jhelum; the bloody battle of Chillianwallah and the concentration of the Sikh army at Russool, where it was joined by Chuttur Singh. A new cause of apprehension now arose; the Affghans took the field. Dost Mahomed Khan had unfurled the green banner on the banks of the Indus in co-operation with the Sikh army, then numbering 60,000 men, whilst Shere Singh with his large force was meditating a movement across the Chenab upon Lahore. By a most fortunate circumstance, showing the judgment which had dictated the arrangements and the celerity with which they had been executed, this movement was defeated by the appearance of the advanced force of General Whish's army, which had accomplished a march of twenty-one days in seventeen, arriving on the left bank of the Chenab at the critical moment to prevent the passage of the Sikhs. Sir John Hobhouse then read some highly interesting details of the battle of Goojerat, which the Governor-General had characterized as one of the most memorable ever fought by the British troops in India. After a tribute to the merits of the officers who had distinguished themselves in action, and others employed upon detached services, and to the memory of those who had fallen, the right honourable baronet closed his speech with an animated panegyric upon Lord Gough.

The Marquis of Granby seconded the motion.

Sir R. Peel, in a few words, expressed his cordial concurrence in the vote, and bore testimony to the merits and services of Lord Gough, who had four times received the thanks of that House. He (Sir R. Peel) had never doubted that the campaign would redound to the honour of Lord Gough, and would give new security to the British power; and he rejoiced not only at the glorious termination of the campaign, but that great exploits had been performed, not only by veterans, but by young men, who had nobly discharged the responsibilities cast upon them. While such acts were performed by the aged, and such examples set by the young, he should not despair of the permanence of the British power in India.

Sir J. W. Hogg, observing that a more complete victory than that of Goojerat had never been fought, panegyrized the conduct of Lord Gough, and gave some further details respecting Lahore politics. He distinguished between the Sikh troops under the mutinous Sirdars and the four regiments placed under British officers, not a man of which had joined the insurgents, and he expressed his belief that the Sikhs, so officered and well treated, would make able, zealous, and faithful soldiers.

Sir R. Inglis concurred in the vote, and hoped that some further marks of Royal approbation would be bestowed upon Lord Gough.

After a few remarks from Mr. Mangles, Mr. Grattan, and Colonel Dunne, and a warm eulogium upon the character and conduct of the Earl of Dalhousie from Sir R. Peel, the several resolutions were agreed to *nem. con.*

CHAPTER VII.

FINANCE—*General impression on the public mind as to the necessity of Retrenchment in Expenditure—Formation of Financial Associations—Mr. Cobden's Scheme for reducing the public disbursements by ten millions—He brings forward the Question in the House of Commons on the 26th of February—His Speech—He is answered with great force by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. Herries, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. H. Drummond, and other Members—On a Division the Motion is negatived by* 275 *to* 78. THE BUDGET—*Sir Charles Wood makes his Financial Statement on the 29th of June, in Committee of the whole House—His Estimates show a probable Surplus to a small amount for the year ensuing — He states the various Reductions effected by the Ministers in several departments of Expenditure—Reception of the Budget—Observations of Mr. Hume, who demands further retrenchments, of Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Cobden, and other Members—Motion of Mr. Herries for increasing the Revenue by a fixed duty on Corn—Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to the Motion—Remarks of Mr. Sandars, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Bright—The Motion is withdrawn.* PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—*Mr. Hume moves, on the 4th of June, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the National Representation—He describes the chief features of his Plan—Household Suffrage, Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and more equal proportion of Representatives to Population—Mr. H. Berkeley seconds the Motion, which is also supported by Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. Locke King, Mr. Bright, Mr. B. Osborne, and Mr. W. P. Wood, and opposed by Sir George Grey, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Newdegate, and Lord John Russell—The Motion is negatived on a Division by* 268 *to* 82. MR. COBDEN'S SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION—*He proposes an Address to the Crown in favour of establishing that mode of adjusting National Disputes—Mr. Ewart seconds the Motion—Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Mackinnon, Col. Thompson, Mr. T. Hobhouse, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Hume speak in favour of the Motion—Lord Palmerston moves the previous Question — Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Milnes, Captain Harris, and Lord John Russell, support the Amendment—After a reply from Mr. Cobden the previous Question is carried by* 176 *against* 79.

ABOUT the close of the Session of 1848, the desire for Financial Reform, which had been awakened by several discussions in Parliament on financial subjects, and by the unfortunately depressed condition of the revenue, took a considerable hold upon the public

mind. An opinion gained ground that it would be practicable to effect a large reduction in the national expenditure, without either weakening the military defences of the country or otherwise impairing the efficiency of the public service. This notion was widely diffused, and obtained very general acquiescence. A desire to organize some means for enforcing economy upon the Government soon arose, and in pursuance of this object Associations for promoting the cause of Financial Reform sprung up in London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and other principal towns. Among the various schemes propounded for giving effect to the general desire for retrenchment none attracted so much attention as a plan proposed by Mr. Cobden, the member for the West Riding, in which that Gentleman advocated the remission of the malt tax, and several other public burthens, and undertook to prove that the amount of revenue thus to be remitted might easily be dispensed with by simply returning to the scale of public expenditure that was found sufficient in 1835. By so doing, a sum of no less than ten millions would be saved, according to Mr. Cobden's statement, to the public. This scheme was received in many quarters with great favour, and a large class of persons were sanguine enough to believe that the proposition would be found both feasible and expedient. At all events, its author undertook to bring it formally before the House of Commons, and take the sense of Parliament upon the subject.

At an early period of the Session (the 26th of February) Mr. Cobden redeemed this pledge. On the question that the Speaker leave the chair, to go into a Committee of Supply, the honourable Gentleman moved a resolution to this effect:—That the increase of nearly ten millions between the net expenditure of 1835 and that of 1848 having been caused principally by augmentations of warlike establishments and outlays for defensive armaments, which increase is not warranted by the present circumstances of the country, whilst the taxes required to meet the present expenditure impede agriculture and manufactures, and diminish the funds applicable to productive industry, thereby adding to the burthens of the people, it is expedient to reduce the annual expenditure, with all practicable speed, to the sum which in 1835 was sufficient to maintain the security, honour, and dignity of the nation." Mr. Cobden began by stating, that he did not desire that any Member should infer from his notice that the reduction he proposed could be made instanter; his object was to afford the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion as to the desirableness and necessity of such a reduction. He compared various items in the budgets of England and France, and contended that, notwithstanding the disparity of their populations, the items were larger in the former country than in the latter. He referred to the extravagance of our local taxation, which he attributed to the fault of the Imperial Legislature, and then proceeded to justify his selection of 1835 as a model year, which he had done in order to avoid the charge of taking an arbitrary standard; just as, at the close of the war, 1792 had been taken as the starting point. Mr. Cobden then instituted a comparison between various items of expenditure in the respective years of 1835 and 1848,

and laid great stress upon the enormous item of 18,000,000*l.* for our naval and military establishments, upon which, he said, the great gist of his argument rested, and showed what had been the increase in that great item since 1835, and the causes of that increase. He gave a sketch of the political condition of this country, with reference to its foreign relations, during the last fourteen years, and referred to the apprehensions, some real, some imaginary, which had induced the House to consent to augment the army and navy, insisting that our foreign relations were upon an infinitely safer footing than in 1835, and that if we took advantage of our insular position, and did not run heedlessly into the internal disputes of other countries, there never was a time when this country, as respected its foreign relations, was in stiller water. Mr. Cobden then adverted to the expenditure incurred on account of the Colonies, and put it to the House to say, whether the Colonies ought not to maintain their own establishments, for it was in his opinion a monstrous injustice that, considering the boons given to the Colonies, the people of England should be taxed to support possessions from which they derived no greater benefit than the mass of the people of any other country. With respect to our armaments at home, he maintained that neither in England, where there was a perfect feeling of loyalty, nor even in Ireland, the disturbances in which had been exaggerated, did any cause exist for keeping up such a military establishment as was now proposed. Mr. Cobden expatiated upon the relief which every branch of our industry would enjoy by a remission of taxation; this could only be obtained by a reduction of our naval and military establishments, by which he would undertake to bring back the total expenditure to the amount in 1835, at the same time allowing an addition of 1,500,000*l.* to our civil expenditure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer complimented Mr. Cobden upon the temperate manner in which he had brought forward this subject, and glancing slightly at the subject of local taxation, which had little connection with the question, observed that Mr. Cobden's argument for assuming 1835 as a standard to which we should go back, depended upon two conditions: first, that in that year adequate provision was made for the public service; and secondly, that no subsequent changes had taken place calling for increase. The excess of 9,763,000*l.* of expenditure in 1848 over that of 1835 was not, he remarked, attributable to the augmentation of the naval and military establishments alone; and he undertook to show that it was not consistent with the true interests of the country — the protection of life and property at home, and of trade and commerce abroad — to effect a reduction in those establishments to the extent proposed by Mr. Cobden. He entered into details to establish his first proposition, that the estimates of 1835 were inadequate to the exigencies of the country, in doing which he combated the theory of Mr. Cobden respecting the Colonies, and contended that it was the true policy of the mother-country to extend its protecting arm over its Colonial possessions. He then enumerated various changes which had been

made in the navy since 1835, by the creation of a steam force, and other causes; and passing thence to the army, he demonstrated the positive necessity of the augmentations that had taken place, not merely to meet political exigencies, but for the relief of the soldiers, incidentally noticing and repelling the insinuation made by the Liverpool Finance Reform Association, that the only object of keeping up the army was to maintain the younger brothers of the aristocracy. Our prospects abroad, he agreed with Mr. Cobden, were in a very different condition from those of last year; the chances of peace had materially improved, and he believed that domestic incendiaries, like foreign revolutionists, began to perceive the folly of their projects; and these considerations had permitted the Government to reduce the army from 113,847 men to 103,254. He then stated a variety of reductions effected in the present estimates, and appealed to the aggregate amount—nearly a million and a half—as a proof that the Government were not inattentive to the wishes of the country. Sir Charles gave the House some striking facts in disproof of the alleged pressure of taxation upon this country, which showed that its revenue was more cheaply collected than that of neighbouring countries, and asserted that, comparing the incomes of individuals, no country was so lightly taxed. At the conclusion of his speech, Sir C. Wood read some financial statements, which he had prepared in anticipation of a motion announced by Mr. Hume, showing that, excluding extraordinary items, the total income, up to the 5th of January, 1849, was 52,933,000*l.*, and the total expenditure 52,563,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 370,000*l.*

Mr. J. O'Connell pointed out the bearing which the condition of Ireland had upon this question, declaring that if that country were ruled justly and wisely, with a proper attention to her wants, 800,000*l.* a-year might be saved.

Sir De Lacy Evans vindicated the officers of the army from the imputations thrown upon them by the Financial Reform Association.

Mr. Hume repeated that the fault of these extravagant establishments rested with that House, and that they had been kept up by aristocratical influence. He was sorry to hear from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the greatest efforts of the Government could only bring the expenditure within the revenue. The people of this country would not be satisfied with this—they would require a reduction of their burdens. Mr. Cobden, he contended, had made out a clear case, and had had no answer to his question, why the successive additions made to the different branches of the expenditure should still be maintained.

Mr. Herries said, the question really was, whether the House was prepared now to reduce the expenditure by 10,000,000*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer had commended the temperate speech of Mr. Cobden, who had said the same things there as he had done elsewhere, but not in the same language. He (Mr. Herries) would, however, prefer that the honourable Member should be violent there and decorous elsewhere. After charging the Ministers with having promoted the spirit of financial agitation, Mr. Herries addressed himself to the arguments

of Mr. Cobden. He showed how really advantageous to this country was a comparison fairly made between its expenditure and that of France, and described the effect which agitation in the latter country had exerted upon its finances. He then adverted to an element in the question which had been only superficially noticed, namely, the enormous sum of taxation repealed or reduced, whilst the amount of revenue remained nearly the same as before. He was as earnest an advocate as any for reduction of expenditure where practicable, but he deprecated an attack upon a particular item, and any concession to agitation from without. Foreign affairs required the greatest caution; rebellion was not extinct in Ireland, and the House should hesitate before it recorded a vote that might hamper the defence of the country.

Mr. M. Gibson reminded Mr. Herries and his friends that whatever they proposed in the nature of relief to the landed interest must be founded in reduction of taxation. Mr. Cobden had shown that there had been an enormous increase of our expenditure, and no one had shown that any of his facts were questionable; and all the Chancellor of the Exchequer had done was to allege certain specialities, some of which he had admitted were temporary. Mr. Cobden had precedent and experience in favour of his proposition, and as the Government had conceded a reduction in the whole of 2,500,000*l.*, he had little doubt that 10,000,000*l.* might be saved in our expenditure. The professional evidence as to the amount of naval and military forces requisite for the wants of the country was conflicting; but when public opinion bore upon the question, the Government, whether Whig or Tory, reduced the expenditure, and as soon as that opinion ceased to act, increased it. Our naval armament was kept up in some parts, not for use, but for parade; it was time enough to send out squadrons when we were threatened with an attack. Much was said of foreign establishments, but we did not regulate ours thereby: in the French navy there were 931 officers; in ours, 3931; we had 150 admirals, the United States not one. Mr. Cobden did not ask an immediate reduction, but that the House would declare that the present expenditure was excessive, and should be reduced with all practicable speed.

Mr. Urquhart opposed Mr. Cobden's motion, and Mr. MacGregor supported it, advocating not only retrenchment, but a modification of the system of taxation.

Mr. Anstey concurred with Mr. Herries, that the effect of the resolution was to call upon the House to make an immediate reduction of 10,000,000*l.* in the expenditure, and he charged Mr. Cobden with swelling the majority of Lord Palmerston, whose foreign policy had created much of the increase of expenditure of which he now complained. He denied that the reduction demanded was safe or practicable, and called upon every well-wisher of his country to oppose the resolution.

Colonel Sibthorp felt it to be his duty to oppose the motion of Mr. Cobden, believing it to be a snake in the grass, and being unable to support Her Majesty's Ministers, he should not vote at all; and the gallant Member walked out of the House.

Mr. Bright defended Mr. Cob-

den against the strictures of Mr. Herries, whom he referred to the contrast presented between the financial condition of England and America; the latter, notwithstanding the increase of its population and sea-board, increased neither its army nor its navy. England maintained more troops in Canada than the whole standing army of the United States. This was entirely a question of pressure; the Government had considered how little reduction would suffice to take off the edge of agitation. The honourable Member made a smart attack upon the Protectionists, telling them that the farmers would soon discover the virtue of retrenchment, when they found it was the only source of a remission of taxation, and calling upon them to join the manufacturers in compelling the Government to make reductions.

Mr. H. Drummond argued that it was a delusion practised upon the farmers, if this proposition was brought forward as a means of relief from their burdens, a great part of which consisted of the permanent charge for the national debt.

The House divided, when Mr. Cobden's motion was negatived by 275 to 78, the majority being 197.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was this year deferred to a somewhat late period. Though much inquiry was from time to time made after the Budget, and great desire evinced to learn the financial arrangements of the year, it was not till the 29th of June that Sir Charles Wood found himself able to discharge this part of his ministerial duties. In rising on that day to lay the state of the national finances before the House, the right honourable Gentleman observed that, although it was not so favourable as he wished or could have made at an earlier period of the Session, he believed it would not be altogether unsatisfactory. The severe commercial distress which had existed in this country in 1847, the famine in Ireland, and, above all, the interruption of commercial intercourse caused by the state of Continental Europe, accounted for the diminution of our revenue; and the latter circumstance proved how deep an interest we had in promoting peace and tranquillity amongst our neighbours. Early in the last Session he had been compelled to propose a temporary increase of taxation, to meet an increase and accumulation of past expenditure; and he had anticipated that the amount of the ordinary income of this year would be 51,550,000*l.*, and the extraordinary income 580,000*l.*, making a total income (excluding corn duties) of 52,130,000*l.* The actual income (excluding corn duties) was 52,067,731*l.* The expenditure was 53,287,110*l.*, exceeding his estimate; but this included items which he had not expected—for Irish distress, Canadian emigration, and naval excess of preceding years—making together 713,707*l.*; and if this sum were deducted, the current expenditure of the year would be only 52,573,403*l.* The total receipts were 53,017,732*l.*, showing a deficiency of 269,378*l.*; but, comparing the receipts of the last year with the current expenditure (excluding the items he had mentioned), the actual current expenditure was less than the receipts by 444,329*l.*, so that there was a surplus of income over expenditure to this amount, and, deducting the naval excess, and other items he had mentioned of the preceding

year, there would still remain an actual surplus of receipts over the expenditure of last year of 120,000*l.*; realizing the expectations he had held out, that the receipts of the current year would exceed the expenditure. He then turned to the prospects of the year 1849-50. The receipts of the Customs, he expected, would not be less than last year, and he therefore took it at 20,220,000*l.* and he did not think he should over-estimate the produce of the duty on corn at 230,000*l.*, which would make the aggregate receipts of the Customs 20,450,000*l.* The Excise Duties for the present year he took at less than the amount of the last, namely, at 13,710,000*l.* The Stamp Duties he estimated at 6,750,000*l*; the Taxes at 4,300,000*l.*; the Income Tax at 5,275,000*l.*; the Post Office at 800,000*l.*; the Crown Lands at 180,000*l.*; the Miscellaneous receipts at 222,000*l.*; old stores at 485,000*l.*; and surplus fees at 90,000*l.*; making a total income for the year of 52,252,000*l.* He then turned to the Expenditure side of the account. The charge for the interest and management of the Debt, and the interest of Exchequer Bills, would be 28,243,527*l.*; the Civil List and other charges upon the Consolidated Fund (including the grant of 50,000*l.* for the relief of Irish distress), 2,831,556*l.*, making a total amount of the charge upon the Consolidated Fund, 31,075,083*l.* The Navy Estimates, the Packet Service, and the vote for the Arctic Expedition, amounted to 7,021,724*l.*; the Army, 6,787,083*l.*; the Ordnance, 2,654,270*l.*; Miscellaneous Estimates, 3,924,731*l.*; to replace the property of Mr. Turner, 52,173*l.* These items constituted the current expenditure of the year; but there was an addition of 642,632*l.* to be made for the excess of past years, bringing the total expenditure up to 52,157,696*l.* Deducting the total expenditure from the expected receipts, there would be a surplus of 94,304*l.*; but if from the current expenditure were taken the excess of preceding years, the year's expenditure would be only 51,515,064*l.*, leaving a surplus of anticipated receipts over the expenditure of 736,936*l.* Thus it would be seen that the Government had not only used every exertion to keep the current expenditure within the current income, but that in two out of the three years there would have been, but for past excess, a surplus income of from 1,100,000*l.* to 1,200,000*l.*, and the actual surplus was considerable. Sir C. Wood then reviewed the condition of the revenue in past years, from which he collected a favourable omen of its future prospects, remarking that the motion of which Mr. Disraeli had given notice, respecting the state of the country, would afford a more convenient, as well as a fairer, occasion to discuss that part of the subject. He then took a retrospect of the expenditure of the preceding years, and explained the reductions which had been made, and were making, in the civil as well as military departments; and with respect to the suggestions which had been offered for the reduction of taxation, he thought it would be better, instead of exhausting a moderate surplus in removing insignificant taxes, to keep it as the nucleus of a larger surplus, so as to afford the means of reducing, without risk, an amount of taxation from which the nation might derive a sensible benefit. Sir Charles concluded a speech

which was loudly cheeered, by moving a formal vote of 3,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund, towards making good the supply to Her Majesty.

Mr. Hume allowed that objectionable taxes had been removed, but he reiterated the broad fact that during the last five years the expenditure had been greater than since 1824. From 1844 to 1848, instead of a decrease of taxation, the average income of the five years was 57,000,000*l.*, being 600,000*l.* above the average of 1824 and 1828, and 5,000,000*l.* above the average of the twelve preceding years. The average expenditure for the same period was 56,536,000*l.*; and he might add, that the expense of collection was, in all cases, from four to five millions. He also reminded the House of an important point that seemed to have been forgotten—the steady increase of permanent burdens on the revenue. By the annual paper for 1848 (that for 1849 had not yet been delivered) showing all additions to the Public Debt by interest or loan, he found that in the last ten years there had been added upon account of the Debt an annual charge of 836,000*l.*, exclusive of the enormous amount of taxation paid in that time. He called for further economy, in order that the Excise might be altogether done away with; for instance, they might save 7000*l.* of Governor's salary at Sierra Leone, and then strike off the 7000*l.* tax on books. They might also abolish the Ordnance department by transferring its duties to the War Office, saving 250,000*l.* a year; and follow the example of Sir James Graham, who reduced the expenses of the Admiralty department by 1,200,000*l.*

Mr. Cowan, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Milner Gibson followed up Mr. Hume's attacks on the Excise, Mr. Gibson giving some facts which he thought should have special weight with the Government. The duty on paper interfered with the patterns used in Jacquard looms. He had been informed that the amount of duties paid to the Government on the papers used for two patterns only amounted to 48*l.* There was another view of the tax upon paper which might be most appropriately urged upon the Government of the noble Lord. The Whigs always deserved credit for their repudiation of the taxes on knowledge. The Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh had lately presented a petition, to show that the tax upon paper had caused them to discontinue the publication of a work for the use of the humbler classes, of which there had been a sale of 80,000 copies. This tax, then, was a most serious obstacle to the diffusion of knowledge. The advertisement duty was a part of the same system, and so was the penny stamp on newspapers. Let the Government take off the penny stamp on newspapers, the excise duty on paper, and the duty on advertisements, and a course would have been taken which was quite in accordance with the principles and professions of the Whig party, and would quite establish them in the confidence of the country.

Mr. Milner Gibson assured the House, that in the north of England the labouring classes were never in a better position—commanding more of the necessaries and comforts of life; and Mr. Harris gave a favourable account of the people in the borough of Leicester: trade had not been in a better state since the year 1833.

Mr. Hodges and Mr. Frewen

prayed for a remission of the hop duties, already postponed; asserting that their exaction would ruin half the planters in three or four counties. Mr. Frewen, indeed, feared that if the duty were maintained, there must be an outbreak in the country.

Mr. Drummond thought Sir C. Wood's statement unsatisfactory, as not going to the root of the question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was quite right in not repealing small duties; those which ought first to be repealed were those which pressed exclusively upon the poor. It should be considered that, in this country and in this climate, beer brewed at home was a necessary of life, and the rule suggested would include also the case of bricks and soap. He was very sorry that the Government would not undertake to deal with this great question. He felt the deepest conviction and pain commensurate with that conviction, that unless they did, the time was not far distant when the Ledru Rollins and Proudhons of this country would. The simple point was whether these desperadoes were to be suffered to do that and a great deal more.

Mr. Stafford thought that when the farmers of England were deprived of protection, they would not be so disposed to maintain aristocratic institutions as they used to be; and therein consisted the democratic nature of Mr. Cobden's proposition to repeal the malt tax. He felt it his duty to state, that if the interests of the farmers were neglected by that House, they might not, perhaps, join with the honourable Member for the West Riding, but they might attempt to combine with others who disagreed with their representatives on the great questions of constitutional government, and, by lending themselves to the phantasies and follies of the hour, place the institutions of the country in the greatest jeopardy.

Mr. Cobden had never wasted, and would not waste, the time of the House in reopening the free trade controversy, or defending the settlement of the question: he would leave it to time, and abide the result. At the beginning of the Session he had noticed many things on which reductions should be effected, and he now found different Gentlemen taking them all up—malt tax, tea duties, and timber duties; the man was not a statesman who did not prepare to meet these demands. The Budget could hardly satisfy the nation, the two ends being barely made to meet. It was not right to draw the line so close as to be within 150,000*l.*, for there might turn out to be a deficiency instead of a surplus. They were now expending more money than was expended before the Reform Act was passed. He did not say that reform had not done good, but it had not insured as much economy and retrenchment as might have been expected.

The debate concluded with a somewhat irregular discussion respecting the duty derived from corn, in which Mr. Sandars, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Plumptre, and Mr. Hume took part.

The question of raising some portion of the supplies of the State by means of an import duty on corn, about which so great a controversy had prevailed, was revived by Mr. Herries just before the close of this Session, the honourable Member availing himself of a motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means on the 20th of July, to call attention to the condition of the public revenue, and

to the expediency of devising an addition thereto from a fixed duty on foreign grain. Referring to the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Herries expressed his conviction that it exhibited too favourable a view of the condition of our finances. If, therefore, means were within our reach of adding to our income without imposing any burden upon the tax-payer, they should be taken advantage of. A moderate fixed duty upon foreign corn would bring a large addition to the public income; and he demonstrated, upon theoretical principles, and from the experience of the preceding eighteen months, that a moderate duty, levied for revenue only, would not, under ordinary circumstances, enhance the price of corn. Foreign producers would accommodate their prices to the duty, leaving a margin of profit. It would discourage importation from no country except where the cost of production approached nearly to our own; and when prices here became high, there would be the greater temptation to import corn from all countries. Such a duty would be a tax on food only in name; it would not tax the subject for his bread, nor would it infringe the principles of free trade, nor was it an insidious attempt to introduce protecting duties; it would act as a protecting duty only when prices were extremely low.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after complimenting Mr. Herries upon the moderation of his speech, and defending his own financial statements, which showed that the expenditure was brought within the income, denied the expediency of imposing a duty for the purpose of creating a large surplus. Until the people of this country were convinced that a duty upon corn would not enhance the price, such a duty would not be tolerated; and Sir Charles disputed the deductions drawn by Mr. Herries from the experience of the last year, which was of too limited a character, and from his calculations as to the effect of a duty upon foreign prices; professing his inability to understand how the imposition of a duty upon a commodity could fail to enhance its price to the consumer.

Mr. G. Sandars supported the proposition of Mr. Herries, being convinced from practical experience that a moderate fixed duty upon corn, in average years, would not enhance the price to the consumer in this country, where price was governed by supply and demand.

Mr. Mitchell said the doctrine that a fixed duty on foreign corn would not be paid by the consumer, was a monstrous one. If a foreign country had a surplus of corn, and this country was the only buyer, in such a case, to a certain extent, the duty would fall upon the foreigner; but the effect of a fixed duty would be to put large sums into the pockets of the growers of English corn.

Mr. Newdegate impugned the policy which depressed British agriculture and gave away millions to foreigners.

Mr. Cobden, after accusing the protectionist party of practising a sham and a delusion, if not a fraud, towards the tenant-farmers, who were taught to expect protection, characterized the object of the present proposition as unjust towards the foreigner if it were practicable. But it was impossible to contend that a duty must not raise the price of corn. Unless prices were enhanced, what became of the pro-

fessions made to the farmer that the prices of produce were to be raised? He counselled the party who were seeking to turn out the Ministry not to go to the country upon a bread tax, but to build their hopes upon a reduction of expenditure.

Mr. Disraeli retorted upon Mr. Cobden with much spirit, justifying himself and his party from the charge of holding one language out of doors and another within, observing that, if they had been guilty of this insincerity, they would not be the only culprits; and upbraiding Mr. Cobden and his allies with the inconsistency they had manifested in relation to motions which involved the character and fate of the Government. Addressing himself, then, to the proposition before the House, he insisted upon its fairness, and upon the clear, able, and candid manner in which it had been expounded. Mr. Herries had based the proposition, not upon theory, but upon facts, and no one had grappled with those facts. He (Mr. Disraeli) was ready to go to the people, and ask them whether they were for the system that should make the foreigner or the Englishman pay the taxes of England, and he should not fear the result. This was a purely fiscal question, with this recommendation, that it was connected with national interests of the most important character, assisting an exhausted exchequer whilst reducing the surplus profits of the foreigner.

Mr. Osborne opposed the motion in a brief speech.

Mr. Bright would put the question in a simple but conclusive form. Our supplies of corn were derived from all parts of the world; but if the range were circumscribed, if corn could only be brought at a certain price from China or the Black Sea, and could be brought at a lower from the Baltic ports, a duty, by contracting the circle, would diminish the sources of supply, and necessarily affect prices; so that, in his opinion, the price of corn would be raised in the ratio of the duty.

Mr. Wodehouse avowed that he considered this as an auxiliary measure in favour of protection, an avowal which Mr. Villiers remarked was decisive of the question.

After some observations from Sir W. Jolliffe,

Mr. Roebuck complained of the waste of time, when so much business was before the House, upon a mere abstract proposition, and moved that the House do adjourn, which he was, however, prevailed upon to withdraw; and the subject then dropped.

A motion, brought forward by Mr. Hume on the 4th of June, in favour of Parliamentary Reform, which attracted some interest, may conveniently be noticed in this chapter. The proposition of the honourable Member was for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise to all householders, and by enacting that votes should be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments should not exceed three years, and that the proportion of representatives to population should be rendered more equal. In introducing this motion to the House, Mr. Hume premised that the Reform Act, although it had produced great benefit, had fallen far short of what he had expected from the measure, and it was because of its short-coming

that he proposed to carry it further, by enactments which, so far from being fraught with danger, as alleged, would tend to realize an object of the utmost moment, in which all classes, from the Crown to the peasant, were interested, namely, good government, by improving its main instrument, the representation of the people in Parliament. He appealed to recent examples in other countries as evidence that those countries were in advance of us, and that a liberal system of representation strengthened the bonds of Government, whereas in this country coercion and resistance to constitutional rights were the expedients to which the Ministers of the Crown resorted, instead of reposing upon the love and affection of the people. Mr. Hume expatiated upon the expenditure of the country, and upon the extravagance of the Court establishments, and contended that unless the nature of the House of Commons was essentially changed, the Ministers would not adopt a real financial reform. He then laid down the propositions he was prepared to maintain, namely, that that House did not fairly represent the community, and that it could not do so unless the suffrage were extended, the franchise exercised under the protection of the ballot, and the duration of Parliament limited to what he considered a proper period, that of three years. He showed the disproportion between the adult males and the registered electors, the former being 8,000,000, and the latter 820,000, which disproportion was daily increasing. He adduced glaring instances of the unequal distribution of the franchise, and declared that he saw the working of this system in the fact that the majority of that House represented only one-eighth of the people. After examining the different bases upon which the suffrage might be extended, whence it appeared that the result of population, or of property, would be about the same, Mr. Hume pronounced in favour of the former, as the easier and simpler plan.

Mr. H. Berkeley, in seconding the motion, upbraided some of the occupants of the Treasury Bench for their change of opinion on the subject of secret voting.

Sir G. Grey said, this identical motion had been brought before the House in the last Session by Mr. Hume, and after two nights' discussion had been rejected by a large majority; and, after a year's experience, he (Sir G. Grey) was ready to put the question upon the contrast, which Mr. Hume had invited, between the internal condition of this country and that of the continent of Europe. Mr. Hume had said that universal suffrage and other changes on the continent, had led to happy results; but he (Sir G. Grey) declined to accept those results in conjunction with such an armed force as existed in Paris, and with other incidents found to be the invariable accompaniments of great political changes. He asked Mr. Hume, who professed to go "slowly and surely," whether this change was to be considered as an instalment only, and whether, upon the forthcoming motion of Mr. O'Connor, he meant to concede two more points of the charter. Before we gave up the constitution we now enjoyed, the House, he observed, should know distinctly how far it was proposed to proceed. The propositions of Mr. Hume, and the opinions of those who supported these changes, were vague;

the statistics adduced were not always correct; for instance, the number of adult males was 4,000,000, not 8,000,000. Sir George avowed that he had never held the doctrine of finality; but he hoped that the House would deal with the subject as reasonable men, and not blindly rush upon undefined courses. Mr. Hume had chosen population as the basis of his extension of the suffrage, but he had at the same time repudiated equal electoral districts. Why, then, not prefer property? He had asked whether the House represented the people. The same question might still be asked if he stopped short of Mr. O'Connor's scheme. Sir G. Grey acknowledged that he believed the House, since the Reform Act, fairly and adequately represented, under the constitution of Parliament, the feelings and the wishes of the nation, and he urged those who heard him to shun the great danger that would be incurred by entering upon the course recommended by Mr. Hume.

Mr. O'Connor, in a very declamatory harangue, gave an exposition of his views of what was required to make Parliament an organ of national opinion. He supported the motion as "the beginning of the end;" but at the same time declared that it would not satisfy nor please the whole of the people.

After a few words from Colonel Thompson,

Mr. Campbell showed how many questions of importance, connected with the colonies and with Ireland, as well as with the social condition of England, ought to be adjusted—topics considered, emergencies met, and wants provided for—before it was wise or prudent to enter upon organic changes of the constitution. The principle of the Reform Act, he contended, was distinct in itself, and had no community with that of Mr. Hume's proposition; and the events of the preceding year had proved that the present representative system enjoyed the sympathy of the middle classes, the proper source of power, whereas Mr. Hume proposed to swamp their influence, and to transfer it to a numerical majority, whose condition, social or political, would not be improved by an unlimited democracy.

Mr. Locke King supported the motion, observing that, if England desired to hold her position in the van of free states, it was essential that another measure of parliamentary reform should pass, which in the present state of Europe would be as conservative as the last. The people complained that the Reform Act was not carried out as it ought to be; and the House should beware of delaying too long a correction of patent anomalies repugnant to common sense, whilst the wealth and population of the country continued to increase.

Mr. Newdegate exposed the system pursued by the Association for organizing the purchase and division of freeholds, and for attacking country constituencies, showing its injurious and illegal action; and he warned the House against a measure emanating from a party connected with this Association.

Mr. Bright gave a counter explanation of the system of enfranchisement referred to by Mr. Newdegate, and observed that it was fortunate for the country, after the avowals of Lord John Russell and Sir G. Grey, that there was a mode by which industrious and intelligent members of the working classes could place themselves within the pale of the constitution. In all civilized nations there was

a movement in favour of a government more under the control of the people, and more in accordance with their interests. The measure proposed by Mr. Hume was in accordance with the theory of the constitution; the existing mode of representation was not consistent with that theory nor with the interests of the nation; it excluded masses of the community, qualified by knowledge and moral culture for the franchise, from just privileges and rights. Lord John Russell's argument, that further change was unnecessary, as Parliament had passed good measures since the Reform Act, would prove that that Act itself was unnecessary; but even now Parliament turned a deaf ear to suggestions for the diminution of taxation, and the present system engendered discontent amongst large classes of the country, which it would be better now, before they were exasperated, to remove, by proving that the old system of compelling Parliament to do justice had gone by.

Lord John Russell paid a tribute to the moderation which had marked the speech of Mr. Hume, the obscurity of whose scheme—for he had still not defined the term "householder"—had been cleared up by Mr. Bright, who, whatever might be the intentions and wishes of Mr. Hume, informed the House that the franchise must be extended to every adult male, and that nothing less than the six points of the Charter would content him. In considering the motion, Lord John thought it necessary briefly to explain the intentions of those who framed the Reform Bill, which was to amend the defects in the representation, in the spirit of the ancient constitution. With regard to the franchise, if the electors were not independent and intelligent, the object in view, namely, the good government of the country, would not be secured, and much of the corruption of the unreformed Parliament arose from the want of these qualities in the electors. He was of opinion that the country, as a whole, was far better represented by a mixed and varied representation, than if large counties returned only agricultural Members, and large cities Members who represented manufacturing interests; and that, if the whole country were to be divided into districts, so far from the representation being more complete, it would be less so. Mr. Bright had admitted that the working classes had now the means of buying a franchise; but he (Lord John) repeated that he saw nothing in the Reform Act, or in any opinion he had expressed, that should debar him from adopting any plan by which the basis of the suffrage might be widened in favour of the working classes. The people of this country, he observed, had no animosity against the aristocracy, which, on the contrary, had a strong hold upon their opinions and affections. The aristocracy of to-day was the democracy of fifty years ago; and he lamented that upon such a subject as this Mr. Bright and his party exhibited much narrowness of mind. Lord John then showed that, in addition to measures of great public utility passed by the reformed Parliament, a large amount of taxation had been taken off, which pressed mainly upon the working classes. With regard to the gist of the motion, to admit every male of full age to a vote, he frankly avowed that he objected to the proposition, because, although he gave credit to the great bulk of the work-

ing classes for virtue and integrity, and believed that the suffrage might from time to time be enlarged, he thought at present they would be liable to be misled by artful and designing demagogues, and a House so formed would not conduce to the welfare or good government of the country. Comparing this country with other countries under different forms of government, he observed that a constitutional monarchy was the form best suited to the genius of the people, and one which had produced a great amount of happiness and a great development of talent. His belief was, that if the House adopted the scheme of Mr. Hume, as expounded by Mr. Bright, it would risk all those blessings; he therefore prayed the House, in the name of that Constitution, not to adopt the scheme, but to give it a decided negative, as repugnant to the interests, and, as he believed, to the opinions and wishes, of the people.

Mr. Osborne animadverted with great severity on the speech of Lord John Russell, which he pronounced a melancholy exhibition.

Mr. W. Page Wood, in supporting the motion, complained that no one had grappled with the arguments of Mr. Hume; the artifice of his opponents had been to assume that the motion was identical with Mr. O'Connor's, whereas the very principle upon which he supported the former would induce him to give his decided opposition to the latter. This was a favourable moment for such changes, and, as Lord John Russell had admitted that some extension of the suffrage was necessary, it was wise to make it now, and to admit all who were unjustly excluded from the pale of the Constitution. Mr. Wood defended the scheme of Mr. Hume, which he contended was not liable to the charge of vagueness.

The House having divided, the motion was negatived by 268 against 82.

Another important motion, which came on for discussion a few days subsequent to the foregoing debate, was that of Mr. Cobden, for adjusting the differences arising between Foreign States by a process of International Arbitration. This scheme had found considerable favour among those classes of the community who, entertaining a deep aversion to war, looked upon this expedient as a promising means of averting so great a scourge from mankind. By other persons it was regarded as a fond and chimerical absurdity. Mr. Cobden brought his proposal to the test of a Parliamentary discussion on the 12th June, by moving an Address to Her Majesty, praying that foreign Powers might be invited to concur in treaties binding the parties to refer any matters in dispute between them, which could not be arranged by amicable negotiation, to Arbitration. He began by expressing his regret that there should be so much misapprehension, even in that House, upon the subject of his motion, and he referred to the "sneer" thrown out by Mr. Disraeli upon it, in the matter lately brought before the House relative to the conduct of America and Russia towards our missing navigators, and he accepted their acts as a proof that we lived in altered times. With reference to this motion, he represented two distinct classes—a body of Christians who, upon principle, repudiated the doctrine of war in any case; and a large proportion of the middle and working classes, who entertained

an abhorrence of war, and desired a guarantee against future hostilities. He did not ask the House to pledge itself against war for defensive objects; but he assumed that it would not sanction so great a calamity unless it was imperatively demanded for the vindication of our honour and our just interests. His plan was to adopt for communities the mode of adjustment resorted to by individuals, by employing as arbitrators, not necessarily crowned heads,—who had, however, arbitrated successfully—but Commissioners; and Mr. Cobden adduced instances in which, during the last fifty years, Commissioners had been employed to adjust disputes between nations, and in no instance had such arbitration led to war. There was, therefore, nothing visionary, nothing even novel, in his plan; nor could there be any difficulty in the details of a mode of procedure which was habitual in private life. He then anticipated objections to his plan. If the treaties were not abided by, it would be said, war must follow; but that was an objection to all treaties, and we should in such a case have this advantage—that the recusant party would engage in war with the brand of infamy before the world. Then it might be said the interests of England could not be intrusted to individuals; but this assumed that such disputes involved great imperial interests; whereas wars generally originated in trifles. Then he might be told that this country was now carrying out a peaceable policy, and that the plan was unnecessary; but Mr. Cobden appealed to the increase in our military and naval expenditure, and the accumulation of stores, as incongruous with the notion that a pacific policy was expected to continue. Again, he might be told that his plan would not suit all cases; but in any case arbitration was more rational than a course which, as Bentham said, was "mischief on the largest scale." He admitted that the awards of arbitrators could not be enforced, for he disclaimed all participation in the opinions of those who proposed a great paramount tribunal. The worst that could be said of this plan was, that it would fail in averting war; but in that event our situation would be no worse, and there was a chance of its being amended.

Mr. Ewart, in a few words, seconded the motion.

Mr. B. Cochrane opposed it, taunting Mr. Cobden with the falsification of some of his most confident prognostications; and he insisted upon identifying him with the Peace Society, notwithstanding Mr. Cobden's disclaimer. He considered that this was the most inappropriate moment for such a motion, which was calculated to bring ridicule upon the House.

Lord R. Grosvenor, without adopting all the views of Mr. Cobden, recollecting the success which had attended Lord Hardinge's scheme of arbitration in checking duelling, thought that the motion, if adopted, might, by influencing public opinion, suggest some scheme by which the great evil of war might be avoided. Mr. Cobden had proposed nothing impracticable, and if other nations found us sincere in our abhorrence of war, they might adopt the same views, and this would lead to great retrenchments in expenditure.

Mr. Mackinnon took a similar view of the motion, which he thought would do infinite good, and he gave it his cordial support.

Colonel Thompson was in-

structed to support the motion, and he did so most heartily.

Mr. Urquhart opposed the motion as utterly futile and absurd.

Mr. Hobhouse supported it, considering that wars had occurred through the very want of the arbitration proposed by Mr. Cobden. Nations often needed an honourable and a graceful reason for retreating from a contest. So moderate and practicable a scheme did not deserve to be treated with scorn, ridicule, and contempt: distinguished as this country had been in war, it was the fittest to lead the way in the endeavour to establish a compact amongst nations for a better mode of accommodating differences than that of force.

Lord Palmerston assured Mr. Cobden that in opposing his motion he did not mean to treat him, or those whose organ he was, with anything but the greatest possible respect. He agreed with him in attaching the greatest value to peace, and in entertaining the utmost horror of war; and he was glad that Mr. Cobden had made his proposition, because it would convince the world of our sincere and honest desire to maintain peace. But whilst it was desirable to show that in England there was a fervent love of peace, there should not exist an impression that the manly spirit of Englishmen was dead, and that England was not as ready as ever to repel injury and aggression; for nothing would be more dangerous than that an opinion should go abroad, that so rooted was our aversion to war that we would submit to anything to avoid it. This was an answer to the complaint of Mr. Cobden against the provident precautions made against a possible war. He (Lord Palmerston) opposed the motion because he considered the plan was founded upon an erroneous principle, and that it would be impracticable. It was based upon an analogy between private life and the transactions of nations; but amongst individuals there was some legal tribunal to enforce the award which gave effect to arbitration; and this essential ingredient Mr. Cobden admitted was wanting in his plan; for he had abandoned, or not proposed, what had been believed to be a part of his scheme, namely, a great international tribunal, and he proposed that the arbitrators should consist, not of States or Sovereigns, but Commissioners in private life. But, if governments were asked to bind themselves to refer their disputes to a third party, the party must be named at the time, or when the dispute happened; the former course would not be agreed to, and the latter would be difficult. In the Maine boundary question, it was most difficult to agree in the choice of an arbitrator, and, when chosen, America refused to submit to his award. The plan would not only be impracticable as respected foreign nations, but it would be dangerous for England to submit her rights to the final judgment of a foreign power; and his objection was not removed by the proposal to substitute for a Government, which acted in the face of the world, some irresponsible private person. The principle of the plan was new, for Mr. Cobden had cited no cases of successful arbitration; the cases he had adduced were cases of mediation, and were inapplicable to his argument. It was most desirable that, where two nations differed, they should come to an understanding to allow a friendly

third party to step in and bring them to a compromise; and the present practice opened a door to this kind of mediation, which was becoming frequent. He should be sorry to meet the motion in such a way as to appear to negative the principle upon which it was founded; he would, therefore, meet it by moving "the previous question," which, though not strictly applicable, was the most courteous mode of resisting the proposition.

Mr. M. Gibson undervalued the objections of Lord Palmerston, which afforded no answer to the motion. He had shown the imperfection of a system of arbitration, but would fighting settle disputes better? Vattel had recommended arbitration as consonant to reason and nature, and arbitrators would be able to settle disputes upon the principles of international law and the maxims of universal justice. Mr. Gibson enforced at much length some of the arguments employed by Mr. Cobden; he drew some strong pictures of the horrors of war, and recommended the abolition of privateering and of prize-money.

Mr. Roebuck had listened to no speech with more unmixed pleasure than to that of Lord Palmerston; but its conclusion was not worthy of its noble commencement. He (Mr. Roebuck) had no Utopian idea that the resolution now proposed would immediately extinguish war; but it would have a solemn and beneficial effect upon other nations if this powerful country set them the example which the motion contemplated, and induced them to avoid as much as possible the necessity of an appeal to arms, and to acknowledge that arbitration was a wise mode of settling disputes.

Mr. Milnes adverted to the phenomenon exhibited by a debate upon such a subject in such an assembly; but, with reference to the situation of Europe, he contended that this was not the peculiar moment when the proposition, which in the abstract he approved of, could, as a practical measure, be proposed by the Foreign Secretary to other Governments.

Mr. Hume, after the avowal of Lord Palmerston that he had employed mediation to prevent war, was surprised that he should take the false step of refusing his assent to a motion, the principle of which he had admitted. Mr. Hume showed from example the advantage and facility of arbitration in international disputes, and he depicted in striking colours the results of war, which had added hundreds of millions to our national debt.

Lord John Russell had hoped that the speech of Lord Palmerston had been so clear as to be liable to no misconstruction; but this had not been the case. Some of the arguments urged in support of the motion were wide of the question. No one had maintained the paradox, that war was not an evil; nor was it denied that it was desirable, either by negotiation or abitration, to take means to prevent it. Lord Palmerston had shown that the Government did not require pressing in their efforts to preserve peace; and in most cases peace had been preserved, not by arbitration or mediation, but by the old method of negotiation, so that it was unnecessary now to decide upon a new mode of adjustment; and that was what "the previous question" implied. He (Lord John Russell) did not think that Mr. Cobden's plan would afford a better means of preserving peace than the

present mode, and he pointed out the many difficulties attending the devolution of all political disputes to arbitrators. The advance of civilization had mitigated the horrors of war, and he saw no reason why, in its further progress and development, war might not be stigmatized generally as barbarous; and, so far as related to the maintaining of peace by not pertinaciously insisting upon points in which our national honour was not involved, he agreed with the spirit of the motion.

Captain Harris opposed the motion, and attributed to the mover and his party a design, though it might be sincerely well meant, to denude the country of its defences.

Mr. Cobden having replied, the House divided, when the previous question was carried by 176 against 79.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADMISSIBILITY OF THE JEWS TO PARLIAMENT:—*The subject of Parliamentary Oaths is discussed in a Committee of the whole House—A Resolution moved by Lord John Russell is carried, and a Bill founded thereon is brought in—Debate on the Second Reading—Sir R. Inglis moves that the Bill be read a second time that day six months—Mr. F. Peel makes his maiden Speech in favour of the Bill—After a long debate the Second Reading is carried by* 278 *to* 185*—On the Bill going into Committee, Sir R. Peel declares himself in favour of the Admission of the Jews to all Civil Offices—Remarks of Lord John Russell—Amendments are proposed by Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Bankes, and other Members, but rejected—Debate on the Third Reading, when Mr. Law moves again the rejection of the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Sheil, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Napier, Mr. W. P. Wood, and Lord John Russell—The Third Reading is carried by* 272 *to* 206*, and the Bill passed—In the House of Lords, the Second Reading is moved by the Earl of Carlisle—It is supported by the Duke of Cleveland, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Brougham—Opposed by the Earl of Eglintoun, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Exeter and Oxford, the Earls of Winchelsea, Desart, and Nelson—On a division, the Bill is lost by a majority of* 25. —MARRIAGES OF AFFINITY:—*Mr. J. Stuart Wortley moves for leave to bring in a Bill to Legalize Marriages with a Deceased Wife's Sister—Leave given—A protracted Debate takes place on the Second Reading—Speeches of Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Sir George Grey, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Napier, the Lord Advocate, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and other Members—The Second Reading is carried by* 177 *to* 143*—The further progress of the Bill is much delayed, and at a late period of the Session, Mr. Wortley is compelled to abandon it. —Miscellaneous Legislation:—Lord Brougham's Bill for the Consolidation of the Bankrupt Law—Mr. Disraeli moves for a Select Committee to consider the State of the Nation—His Speech and Views respecting the depressed condition of the Country—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Robert Peel vindicates his own Commercial Policy—Speeches of Mr. Baillie, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Slaney, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Hume, the Earl of March, the Marquis of Granby, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Muntz—On a division, Mr. Disraeli's motion is negatived by* 296 *against* 156*—Close of the Session—Parliament is prorogued on the* 1st *of August—The Royal Speech—Review of the Proceedings of the Session—Conclusion.*

AT an early period of the present Session Lord John Russell renewed his attempt, though not in the same shape as in the preceding year, to effect the admission of persons of the Jewish faith into the Legislature. On the 19th of February the noble Lord moved that the House should go into Committee for the purpose of considering the oaths of Members of Parliament. He stated that he proposed no alteration in the oath now taken by Roman Catholic Members, which was settled in 1829, and with which the country was generally satisfied. He then reviewed the three oaths taken by Members—those of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. The first of these had become a sort of mockery, as since 1807, when Cardinal York died, there had been no descendants of James the Second in existence. He proposed to do away with this oath. The oath of abjuration was only the oath of allegiance developed so as to give a special safeguard against the temporal power of the pope. Lord John Russell read its present form. One paragraph in this oath had, however, caused such doubts in the minds of two or three Members that they had declined to take their seats. He (Lord J. Russell) thought the interpretation which raised the scruple an incorrect one, but it was sufficient reason for an alteration that the doubt existed. The bearing of the oath of abjuration on the Jews arose from the concluding words, "on the true faith of a Christian." These words were intended as a sanction only, and they ought not to be continued with regard to Jews; for the House had no right or claim to exclude any subject of the realm from Parliament, unless his doctrines and opinions made him unfit or incompetent to perform the duties of legislation. Neither of these allegations could be made in respect to the Jews; and their exclusion came therefore to be a pure and unmitigated case of persecution.

Lord John Russell proposed that the Roman Catholic oath should remain as at present; and that the oath for other subjects should be in these terms—being nearly in the words of an oath penned by the Commission, which reported to Lord Lyndhurst in 1845.

"I, A. B., swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that I will maintain the succession of the Crown, as established by an Act, entitled 'An Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject;' and that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, authority, or power within this realm: and that I will defend, to the utmost of my power, the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws. And I do make this recognition, declaration, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God."

The words "upon the true faith of a Christian" Lord John Russell proposed to omit in the cases of Jewish subjects. By these means, he thought the measure of religious liberty in this country would be made complete.

Mr. Goulburn consented to the first reading, so as to have the measure distinctly before the House; but he repeated his al-

ready expressed opinions, that the admission of the Jews would be considered as derogatory to the Christianity of the country, while it would diminish the authority of that House; that it would be productive of serious consequences to the people at home, and would operate with still greater force on the extension of religion abroad.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, having been referred to in the course of the discussion, rose to explain his views and the course which he should take. His before-expressed opinion had been confirmed and strengthened by reflection. He was still "deliberately convinced that the civil and political claim of the Jew to the discharge of civil and political duties ought not in justice to be barred, and could not beneficially be barred by a difference between his religion and ours." But independently of the constitutional question in regard to the Jews, he put it seriously to the House, whether the alteration which Lord John Russell was desirous of making in the oath was not an improvement, and an improvement of weight sufficient to justify even those who were most opposed to the proposal, in respect to the Jews, in giving their assent to the proposition that the House should go into Committee? The Highest Authority had informed us that our words should be few in all solemn acts having peculiar reference to the Deity: he thought, on a review of the oaths, and a comparison of the number of words in them with the purpose they had in view, that they would admit of abbreviation, not only with advantage, by putting them into a more lucid, distinct, and intelligible form, but likewise with the advantage of bringing them much nearer that standard of propriety according to which all oaths having a solemn end in view ought to be unquestionably framed.

Several members expressed, though in brief terms, their objection to the proposed measure. Among these were Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Bankes. A division took place, by which it was resolved by 214 to 111 to go into Committee. This having been done, Lord John Russell moved his resolution, which was carried, in the following terms:—

"That it is expedient to alter the oaths required to be taken by the subjects of Her Majesty not professing the Roman Catholic religion, as qualifications for sitting and voting in Parliament, and to make provision in respect of the said oaths for the relief of Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion."

A few days afterwards, the House going again into Committee, Mr. Vernon Smith moved an amendment on Lord John Russell's resolution in the following terms:—

"That it is expedient to abolish all oaths, except the oath of allegiance and fidelity to Her Majesty."

This proposition was opposed by Lord J. Russell, as disturbing the settlement of 1829, but supported by Mr. Hume. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 140 to 68.

Mr. Bankes then explained an amendment, which the forms of the House obliged him to postpone to a later stage, binding all members without distinction to do nothing injurious to the Established Church, in the same way that Roman Catholic members were bound. This proposition did not meet with much support. Mr. Newde-

gate and Mr. Henry Drummond had scruples against raising the question. Lord John Russell objected, that whereas the pledge was a condition on the admission of Roman Catholic members, it would form a new restriction on members who had already a right to sit in the House.

An incidental conversation then arose respecting the interpretation of the Roman Catholic oath. Mr. John O'Connell believed that it involved no restriction on votes touching the revenues of the Protestant Church. The Earl of Arundel put a very strict construction upon it, and had felt bound to abstain from voting upon Mr. Vernon Smith's motion, as it would relieve him of the condition which accompanied his right to vote. Mr. Sheil took a view neither so lax as Mr. John O'Connell, nor so strict as Lord Arundel; and he asked for a declaratory Act to define the point on which such different opinions existed. Mr. John O'Connell called for an authoritative interpretation from Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert Peel said that the oath was not introduced by him in 1829, but by Mr. Wilmot Horton; its adoption was the act of the Legislature, and Sir Robert thought it would be a dangerous precedent for a private individual to give a legislative construction of it. He believed that members always, in practice, put a conscientious interpretation upon the oath.

Lord John Russell's resolution was reported to the House, and adopted; and a Bill founded upon it was then brought in.

The second reading was moved by Lord John Russell on the 7th May, when Sir R. H. Inglis moved an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Sir Robert denied that political power was an essential right of every subject of the realm. He also argued that the Jews had never been invited or encouraged to come to England; they came for their own personal benefit and aggrandisement; and that, although small in number, yet, as a compact and determined body, they might materially affect the deliberations of the House.

The speeches were numerous, but not interesting. That of Mr. Frederick Peel (son of Sir Robert), who addressed the House for the first time, was an exception. It was attentively listened to, and very favourably received on all sides.

Starting with the postulate that a strong presumption in favour of the Jew is made out by the fact that the privileges and capacities of the constitution do of right belong to every natural-born subject of the realm, Mr. Peel deduced step by step the progress in this direction which Parliament had in fact made, and in the end confessed himself unable to assign a just reason why the political status of the Jews was left incomplete. He dealt with the special machinery which had excluded the Jew from Parliament, showing that it was not originally aimed at his case, and that it only comprehended it now by a fortuitous consequence. He argued that the effect of change in dechristianizing the Legislature had been anticipated formally by the admission of Unitarians and others, and was not ever likely to become more operative in practice than the dechristianizing of Corporations as an effect of the Municipal Reform Act. Deprecating the charge made by Sir Robert Inglis, that as legislators they were apparently disregarding the influence

and the injunctions of Christianity, he replied that they must honestly act on their own consciences; and if they thought that special and exceptional exclusion from advantages, which ought to be common to all, could not be justified on any ground of common justice or of Christianity—if they believed that a mild and conciliatory course was more in harmony with the genius of Christianity—then, however painful it might be to incur misconstruction and the displeasure of those they respected, they must persist in the discharge of what they considered a great public duty.

Lord J. Russell and several other members complimented Mr. Peel in high terms on his maiden effort. The other speakers in opposition to the Bill were Mr. Turner, Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Spooner, Lord Mahon, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Bankes, and Mr. Goulburn. Those in favour of the measure were Mr. H. Williams, Mr. Trelawney, Mr. Roberts, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Milnes, and Mr. Roebuck. On a division, the second reading was carried by 278 to 185.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Bill, Sir Robert Peel started an important question. He had hoped it was the intention of Government to place Jews on precisely the same footing, with respect to eligibility for Parliament and for office, as other classes of Her Majesty's subjects at the present time.

As to other classes of Her Majesty's subjects dissenting from the Church of England, he imagined the law to be this: when elected to municipal offices, they became qualified to hold them upon making a declaration which had been substituted for the declaration against transubstantiation. A similar declaration enabled them to sit in Parliament and to hold office; but in the latter declaration the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were introduced, which rendered it impossible for a Jew to adopt it. It was proposed by this Bill to relieve the Jews as far as the declaration in Parliament was concerned; but if the Bill passed in its present shape, Jews would still be disqualified for holding civil offices. It might, to be sure, be a question whether Jews might not be able to hold civil offices by means of the Annual Indemnity Act; but he would repudiate an evasion of that nature, and wished to see Her Majesty's Jewish subjects placed on the same footing as all other classes of the community. It was not desirable that a Jew should hold a civil office by the precarious tenure of the passing of an Annual Indemnity Act.

Lord John Russell entirely concurred with Sir Robert Peel in thinking that Jews should enjoy the same privileges as were possessed by their fellow subjects. He had proved that by the Bill he introduced last Session, which was rejected by the other House of Parliament. But it would be improper to introduce into this Bill, which would admit Jews to Parliament, a provision securing their admission to civil offices. He should propose a separate Bill for that purpose.

Sir Robert Peel explained, that the observations he had made with respect to the position of the Jews had reference to all civil and military offices under the Crown in respect of which the declaration against transubstantiation was for-

merly obliged to be made: they had no reference to municipal offices, because in 1845 the Jews were relieved as to those offices only, and placed on the same footing as the other subjects of Her Majesty.

In Committee on the first clause of the Bill, Mr. Vernon Smith proposed to omit the declaration of belief that "the Pope of Rome hath not, nor hath any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, authority, or power within this realm;" and also the pledge to defend "the settlement of property within this realm as established by the laws." He thought the first declaration superfluous, and the second unintelligible. Lord John Russell again objected, as to the first proposition, to interfere with the settlement of 1829; but after some discussion upon the effect of the second declaration, he declared himself ready to omit that clause. He also consented to omit the words relative to the Pope's having no civil jurisdiction in this realm. The supremacy of the Pope not being allowed by the common law of the kingdom, he imagined it would remain the same whether an oath were taken or not. This course met with the concurrence and praise of Sir Robert Peel; who confessed that, for himself, he would be content to limit the oath to the simple and distinct declaration by a conscientious man that he would be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and would maintain the succession of the Crown, &c.; words that appeared to him to include everything.

Several other propositions were made during the passage of the Bill through Committee. One by Mr. Bankes, that an oath should be taken by Protestant Members of allegiance or nonresistance to the Established Church, like that taken by the Roman Catholic Members, was opposed by Lord John Russell and Mr. Vernon Smith, and finally withdrawn. The exclusion of the words objected to by Mr. Smith was then carried, on a division, by 164 to 102. Another amendment, moved by Mr. M'Cullagh, for dispensing with the special oath taken by Roman Catholic Members, was negatived, after a debate, by 103 to 54.

On the motion for the third reading, an important debate took place. Mr. Law moved the rejection of the Bill, renewing the objections often urged against it by the opponents of the measure. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Raphael, and supported by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Goring, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Plumptre. It was opposed by Mr. Keogh, Mr. Crowder, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Page Wood, Lord John Russell, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Sheil's speech was marked by his characteristic eloquence. In answer to Mr. Newdegate's argument that the Bill would unchristianize the Legislature, Mr. Sheil said—"Will the Member for Warwickshire contend that the Congress of the United States, in which Jews are admitted, is less Christian than the Congress of Mexico, where Jews are excluded? There were four Jews in the late Constituent Assembly of France — M. Cremieux, M. Goudchaux, M. Fould, and M. Serpent. Did an irreligious sentiment ever escape their lips; or did they expostulate against the celebration of those august ceremonies of Catholicism which happily indicate a restoration of that

faith of which, in the opinion of all its statesmen, France stands so much in need? I will not notice the sanctimonious sophistications of the men by whom we are informed that we should make ourselves the auxiliaries of Omnipotence, and lend our aid to the Almighty in the fulfilment of the prophecies, by shutting the Rothschilds and the Goldsmidts and the Montefiores out of the House of Commons. Their assertion deserves almost as little regard who tell us that into a genuine Englishman you cannot turn a Jew. Enough to say that the Jews are good citizens and good subjects—loyal to their Sovereign and attached to their country, lovers of order and obedient to the laws; that many of them are eminent for their virtues and distinguished by their almost boundless charity; and that upon misery in every form, whether it be of Jew or whether it be of Christian, they look with an eye of indiscriminately munificent commiseration. Not only has the City, properly so called, returned a Rothschild to Parliament, but by the representatives of the multitudinous metropolitan constituencies this Bill is zealously supported. It will hardly be said that two millions of Englishmen are indifferent to the interests of Christianity. In no city on the face of the earth is Christianity more prized and reverenced: from the summit of that majestic temple, dedicated by England to the name of that famous Jew who so essentially contributed to disseminate the religion of charity through the world—over the vast expanse of wealth, and greatness, and grandeur, and power, in which so many of the glories of Imperial England are assembled—the cross appropriately ascends. It is the memorial of a great sin, but it is the symbol of a measureless mercy; it is the type of a religion with which penalties for the sake of its propagation are incompatible. The cause of Christianity and the cause of toleration are identified; they are alike high and holy. The victory of the one is the triumph of the other; and as for the achievement of that victory and the consummation of that triumph I fervently pray, so in that achievement and in that consummation I most trustfully confide." (*Much cheering.*)

On the general question Mr. Roebuck reminded the House, that a Jew had been an Alderman; one was now Sheriff, and he probably would be Lord Mayor; what harm could arise from conferring another privilege upon him, and admitting him to Parliament? A Jew must be sent to the House by the votes of his fellow countrymen. Would not that, in itself, constitute a guarantee for the propriety of his conduct as a legislator? Mr. Roebuck's experience of large constituencies had taught him that the people were steadfastly attached to the principle of religious liberty, and that they were indifferent whether that principle was to be established for the benefit of millions, thousands, or of only half-a-dozen. He hoped that when the Bill reached the House of Lords, that assembly would defer to the wishes of the people of England, twice constitutionally expressed through their representatives in the House of Commons.

Mr. Goulburn was prepared to resist this measure as altering the character of Parliament, and thereby affecting its influence. The question was, not whether Jews

were excluded by accident, which was a notion founded upon misapprehension, but whether upon the principles of the Constitution Jews should be excluded, and that was capable of proof by the whole course of our legislation and by the forms of the House. Mr. Goulburn reviewed the chief arguments urged in support of the Bill, and rested his opposition to it upon the ground that it would damage the character of the legislature, and create in the minds of a very numerous class a distrust in the deliberations of Parliament upon matters affecting religion, and especially ecclesiastical questions. The admission of another element into that House, adverse to the Church, would give weight to the arguments of those who desired to see such subjects withdrawn from its cognizance.

Mr. Napier said the question was, whether Christianity was the basis of our Constitution, and if it was, men who repudiated Christianity could not be qualified to be Members of our Legislature. He showed the inconsistencies involved in the omission of the oath of supremacy, whilst the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" were retained in the mutilated oath.

Mr. Wood hailed the Bill as a measure by which the last badge of the anti-Christian and persecuting spirit was parted with, and it was as a Christian no less than as a politician that he gave it his support.

Lord John Russell replied to the argument of Mr. Goulburn that Roman Catholics would avail themselves of the Bill, by taking an oath to which they had no objection, instead of that prescribed to Roman Catholics. He could not believe they would do so, and subject themselves to penalties; but if they did, men guilty of such equivocation could be bound by no oath at all. Lord John then noticed briefly the chief arguments used against the Bill, which, he observed, differed but little from those which had been urged on former occasions, and he adopted the view taken by Mr. Roebuck, that this was regarded by the electors of London as a question of religious liberty, and he believed the character of the country was involved in making that liberty full and complete.

The House then divided, when the third reading was carried by 272 against 206. The diminished majority excited much cheering from the minority. The Bill then passed.

In the House of Lords, the second reading was moved on the 26th of July, by the Earl of Carlisle. After remarking that it was not identical with the measure rejected by the House in the last Session, the noble Earl proceeded to state the grounds on which he thought it entitled to the favourable consideration of their Lordships. The substance of his argument was, that, unless there were some grounds of overpowering necessity to the contrary, in no case ought civil disqualification to be attached to religious opinions; and in such a spirit all recent legislative enactments on religious subjects had been framed, for the political disabilities of the Roman Catholics and various classes of Dissenters had been successively abolished. The Jews, though admitted to municipal privileges, were the only religious community debarred of political rights; but there was not, as far as he could see, a single valid reason upon which they could

be refused a seat in the House of Commons. The noble Lord then combated in detail the various objections against the measure, and concluded an eloquent speech by moving that the Bill be read a second time.

The Earl of Eglintoun admitted that the lapse of years and the extinction of families might have rendered necessary some alteration in the Parliamentary oaths, but the real object of this Bill was to remove Jewish disabilities, and to enable Baron Rothschild to sit for London. That constituency must have known that the person they elected as their representative, however worthy in his private character, and distinguished by worldly position, was really ineligible because he could not take the oaths prescribed by Parliament. This was, therefore, a retrospective measure. But he objected to it chiefly on religious grounds. The Jews suffered no persecution in this country; but the solemn duty of their Lordships was not to permit those who did not believe in Christ to legislate for a Christian church and nation. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months.

The Duke of Cleveland thought that after Quakers, Moravians, and every class of Dissenters had been admitted to seats in Parliament, it would be a great hardship and injustice to exclude Jews, being British born subjects of Her Majesty.

The Archbishop of Canterbury believed the effect of the Bill would be to lower the character and obligations of Members of Parliament, by making it a matter of indifference whether they belonged to the Christian communion. The events which had occurred within the last year made it imperative on their Lordships to reject this Bill. England stood in a peculiar position, a monument of freedom and social order, and he did not hesitate to attribute her pre-eminence among the nations to her national Christianity, which would be grievously disparaged by the admission of Jews to seats in the Legislature.

The Archbishop of Dublin had always been a firm and unflinching advocate for the removal of all religious disabilities. It was inconsistent with the principles, and repugnant to the genius, of Christianity that civil disqualifications and penalties should be imposed on those who did not conform to it. Parliamentary electors should be left to decide for themselves as to the eligibility of Jews to seats in Parliament; their hands should not be tied by any restriction, which nothing but a strong public necessity could justify, and no such justification existed for the exclusion of the Jews. Their Lordships must either retrace their steps, and exclude from office all who did not belong to the Established Church, or they must in consistency consent to the abrogation of this last restriction.

The Bishop of Exeter opposed the Bill. In a republic every citizen had an equal right to all franchises, distinctions, and offices, but in a monarchy like ours, which rested upon a distinct contract with the nation that the Sovereign should "maintain to the utmost the laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel," no one had a constitutional right to any franchise or honour, unless he could serve the Crown in those particulars to which the monarch had pledged himself. A Jew could

not be a faithful councillor to the Crown in maintaining the laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel, and therefore he had no claim to the distinction now sought for him.

The Earl of Shrewsbury supported the Bill so far as it contemplated the emancipation of the Jew, but regretted that one of its provisions most unnecessarily and unjustly restricted the Roman Catholic. He should endeavour in Committee to modify that part of the Bill, so that there should be one form of oath for all.

The Earl of Winchelsea solemnly adjured their Lordships not to pass the Bill, which was dictated only by a spirit of infidelity too characteristic of their legislation for the last twenty years, lest they should incur the awful condemnation of those who openly rejected the Messiah.

The Duke of Argyll contended that the admission of the Jews would not affect the Christian character of the country or the Legislature. They could not secure the Christianity of any assembly by imposing oaths. The other House of Parliament was not Christian in the high sense of the word. Even among their Lordships they had no means of guaranteeing the realities of the Christian faith and character. They might inherit the graces and piety of a Wilberforce, or the scepticism of a Bolingbroke. Having admitted to Parliament every sect of religious faith, and every school of philosophical opinion, some of which were essentially un-Christian, such as Unitarian, they could not maintain the disabilities affecting the Jews.

Earl Nelson and the Earl of Desart opposed the Bill, which was supported by the Earl of Wicklow.

The Bishop of Oxford drew a wide distinction between the principle of admitting the Jews to social position and civil power, by permitting them to administer the law as magistrates, and that of giving them seats in the Legislature, to make laws for a Christian church and people, which, if true to their own profession, they could not do. There being no Jewish constituencies in this country, there was great danger in opening the doors of Parliament to a mere money power, apart from all other considerations. They could neither measure the interest which Jews had in seeking admission to the Legislature, nor the means they had at command for obtaining seats in Parliament. If they destroyed the groundwork of Christianity upon which their legislation was based, in order to gratify for a time a handful of ambitious men, they would destroy Christian England, and ruin the asylum of the scattered Jews.

Lord Brougham ridiculed the alarms of the Bishop of Oxford as the most extravagant of all chimeras. Having accorded to members of the Hebrew persuasion judicial functions, official station, and the elective franchise, with power to canvass and spend money at elections, it was absurd to draw an impassable line between those concessions and their admission to seats in the Legislature.

The Earl of Carlisle having replied, their Lordships divided—

Content	70
Non-content . . .	95
Majority . . .	25

The Bill was consequently lost.

Another measure which excited a deep interest during this Session, though, like the last, it terminated abortively, was the Bill, a second time introduced by Mr. James Stuart Wortley, for the purpose of removing the legal restriction against marriage with a deceased wife's sister. In moving for leave to bring in a Bill, on the 22nd of February, to amend the Act of 5 and 6 William IV. chapter 54, so far as relates to marriages within certain degrees of affinity, Mr. Stuart Wortley recapitulated the history of the measure now in his hands, since it was taken up by his father, the late Lord Wharncliffe, in 1841; and he explained the social grievance in which the Bill originated. He described in full detail the effect of Lord Lyndhurst's Act of 1835, legalizing antecedent marriages between a widower and his wife's sister, but annulling marriages contracted subsequently to that date; the restrictive effect of the canon law; and the revival of the restriction by Henry the Eighth, in order to annul his marriage with Catherine of Arragon and permit that with Anna Boleyn. He cited the evidence taken before the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry upon the subject, from which it appeared that between thirty and fifty thousand marriages of widowers with sisters-in-law had taken place since the passing of Lord Lyndhurst's Act; and, at a moderate calculation, the legitimacy of forty thousand persons must be affected by the present state of the law. These marriages were contracted by persons of moral and religious feelings, who would not in any other respect offend against the law. The grievance related particularly to the affinity that he had mentioned, though a relaxation could not well be allowed in that respect without allowing it also in the case of marriages with a deceased wife's niece. But he did not propose to extend the permission to any other degree, such as that of a brother's widow. His Act would not be compulsory, but would only protect persons solemnizing or contracting such marriages from any suit in consequence.

The motion was opposed by Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Mr. Henley, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Plumptre, mainly on the ground that the marriages in question were forbidden by Divine authority. They alleged also that the evidence collected by the Royal Commissioners was of a very one-sided character. Sir George Grey gave his hearty assent to the introduction of the Bill, and would support it in his individual capacity. He vindicated the Commissioners, to whom he gave credit for their diligent collection of facts bearing upon the practical operation of the law. Leave was then given, and the Bill afterwards brought in.

Upon the motion for the second reading, it was strongly opposed and debated at much length, several adjournments of the discussion taking place. Mr. Goulburn led the opposition, moving an amendment upon the order of the day, on the 3rd of May, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The right honourable Gentleman contended that if one step were made in the way of relaxing the law of marriage, others would follow, so that the question really at issue was, whether the prohibition should still extend to degrees of affinity or be limited to degrees of consanguinity. He represented that the case against the prohibition now in question

had been got up by a very active organization of legal gentlemen; that it was one-sided; that the statistics were manifestly exaggerated, especially in the number of unlawful marriages alleged to have taken place in defiance of the prohibition; and that several reverend witnesses before the Royal Commissioners had proved that the inconvenience resulting from the prohibition was very slight. Mr. Goulburn quoted the authority of Cranmer and the other Commissioners in the time of Edward the Sixth, interpreting the Levitical prohibitions to hold good; and he enlarged upon the argument that a change of the law authorizing such marriages would painfully interfere with the freedom between brothers and sisters-in-law.

On the other side, Mr. Cockburn recapitulated the authorities which sanctioned by an immense preponderance the particular marriage in question. He cited the practice of all the Protestant European and most of the American States. He quoted the well-known passage in Leviticus, interpreting its prohibition as limited to the lifetime of the wife; he invalidated the authority of the canon law, by showing how completely its prohibitions in other respects, as in the marriage of the clergy, had been set aside; he contended that the prohibition against the marriage of a widower and sister-in-law originated with ecclesiastical servility to the tyrannical and lustful purposes of Henry the Eighth; and he repeated the arguments derived from the hardship affecting a particular class, who laboured under special restrictions for which no substantial authority or argument of expediency could be adduced.

Mr. Roundell Palmer answered Mr. Cockburn's argument in a learned and able speech, in which he opposed the Bill on theological, moral, and social grounds. He accepted Mr. Cockburn's challenge to show that the authority of Scripture was not against the marriage; contending that the dry naked letter must not be taken, but the spirit and context of the whole; the principle of which was distinctly laid down thus—"None of you shall approach to any that is near of kin to you."

Sir George Grey, in stating the reasons which induced him to vote for the second reading of the Bill, avoided the theological argument, not because he undervalued its importance, but because it had already been fully entered into by some of those who had preceded him in the debate. In addition to this, it was his opinion that the House of Commons was not the place in which that branch of the subject could be satisfactorily disposed of. It was the duty of, as it was competent to, every man to make up his own mind as to the theological argument. If he had arrived at the conclusion that the marriages in question were absolutely prohibited by the law of God, no social consideration should induce him to contravene that prohibition. If, on the other hand, he came to a different conclusion, and found no prohibition of the kind in the divine law, the question was then to be regarded as one which was to be decided by its bearings upon the welfare of society. For himself, he was bound to say that the arguments, by which it had been attempted to show that such marriages were prohibited by the law of God, appeared to him to be inconclusive, and he therefore felt himself at liberty to deal with the

question simply upon social considerations. So far as its social tendencies were concerned, he thought that the preponderance of argument was in favour of the Bill. It was with great deference that he came to this conclusion, considering that many of the objections which had been offered to it were not without their weight. The right honourable Gentleman then briefly detailed the reasons which induced him, on considerations connected with the social and domestic bearings of the measure, to give his support to the motion for its second reading.

Sir Robert H. Inglis rose with great pain to take part in this discussion. The ordinance of marriage, so far as individuals were concerned, was governed by the New Testament; but so far as the choice of persons went, the Old Testament was the rule. Unless the Old Testament were taken in connection with the New Testament, in considering the matter, it followed that men were left without any divine guidance whatever in reference to the question of the choice of parties to be united in marriage. He did not believe that men were thus abandoned, and contended that the Levitical law should be solemnly treated as the basis of the whole question. The general principle of that law was, that a man should not marry one who was near of kin to him. This being admitted, all that followed in the 18th chapter of Leviticus, where the law was laid down, was to be taken by way of illustration. Interpreting the law on this principle, he could not see how any man could avoid the conclusion that the marriages in question were prohibited. He denied the necessary application, to the case before the House, of the principle laid down by Mr. Cockburn, that that which was not prohibited was permitted. A man was prohibited from marrying his granddaughter. He was not prohibited in words from marrying his daughter; but would anybody say that because the Levitical law did not contain any express prohibition of such an union that it was therefore permissible? He implored the House to reject the Bill, as contrary to the Scriptures, contrary to the law of the Church of England and of the sister Church of Scotland, and offensive to the general feeling of the country.

Mr. Napier, in opposition to the Bill, deprecated the discussion of the subject altogether, but said that, as it had been forced upon the House, it was due to the question—which was the most important that had come before the Legislature for many years—that it should be fully and calmly debated. The supporters of the measure were bound to maintain three propositions: first, that these marriages were not prohibited by the Levitical law; secondly, that they were not contrary to the principles of Christianity; and thirdly, that the general interests of society would be more advanced by the allowance of these marriages than by their prohibition. It would be enough if he disproved either of these propositions. The first involved a question of construction; but he looked to the general scope of the 18th chapter of Leviticus rather than to particular texts, of which, however, that in the 6th verse embodied a general and unequivocal prohibition, qualifying the 18th verse, which, he admitted, was of doubtful construction. From the letter and mean-

ing, as well as the scope and object, of the Jewish law, he deduced the conclusion that it really offered a bar to these marriages. But, upon the second point, Christianity had introduced a very different system—a system of moral purity; and the tendency of this Bill was to lower the relation of marriage—one of the foundations of society, which it was the object of Christianity to elevate and purify. He founded his argument against this branch of the adverse case upon the sentiments and practice of the Christian Church in all ages; the general prohibition of these marriages being recognised by the Papal dispensations, which implied an exception from a rule, and by the express declaration of the Reformers; the reasonableness of the prohibition being, moreover, shown by its adoption in the Roman law, and even the Mahometan code, with reference to the exigencies of human society alone. Protesting against the passing, upon the demand of a few interested persons, of a law which would be in conflict with the word of God and the religious feelings of the country, he proceeded to the last point—namely, supposing this were an open question, on which side was the balance of social advantages? The principle of sound legislation, he observed, was to uphold and elevate morality, which should rest upon Christian principles, especially with reference to an institution based upon religion; and he showed the moral evils of legislating upon an assumption that these marriages were proper in regard to the interests of society, suggesting the suspicions which the measure would cast upon the sister of a wife, whereby a woman of delicate sensibility would be deterred from tendering the offices of affection to her sister's children, lest she should be liable to an odious misconstruction.

The Lord Advocate felt how unfit that House was for the discussion of topics connected with the religious view of this question, how far these marriages were or were not prohibited by the word of God. He admitted at once that if they were forbidden by the word of God, either expressly or by plain implication, there was an end of the question; if not, restrictions should not be put upon marriage, where the law of God had left it free. He had investigated this part of the question with great care and attention, and had come to the clear conviction that these marriages were not forbidden by the word of God. The practice of the Roman Catholic Church, in dispensing with the bar of these marriages, proceeded upon the assumption that they were not so forbidden; the Church of England had never held these marriages void, but only voidable; and it would be strange to say that the Church of England had recognised marriages, under any circumstances, as legal, which were repugnant to the word of God. The old law of Scotland, based upon the Confession of Faith of 1567, made incestuous marriages, within the prohibited degrees contained in the Levitical law, punishable with death; but no person had been punished under that law for contracting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. If, therefore, these marriages were not prohibited by the law of God, what right had human legislation to throw impediments in the way of marriage which that law did not interpose? He knew there was an aversion to these marriages both in Scotland

and Ireland, which originated in religious scruples, there being no aversion to the union itself; but the foundation of this adverse feeling was being daily undermined, and with the conviction that the law of God did not forbid such contracts, the abhorrence of them would disappear. He was not blind to the evils which they might create in the upper classes of society; but he could not legislate upon such a subject as marriage with reference to one class only; and he found that among the middle and lower classes, persons of chaste and moral habits, exercising their own independent opinion, deemed these marriages not repugnant to the word of God, and contracted them in spite of the law, which they considered cruel and tyrannical. Was it wise to tempt people to rebel against the law, on the ground that it was in conflict with the Divine command? Mere legislation, in opposition to religion and nature, was impolitic and must be ineffectual.

Mr. Gladstone said, the considerations which the Lord-Advocate had admitted to apply to the upper classes, applied equally to the middle. But how was it really with the poor? Of the 1648 marriages of this description, reported by the Commissioners, 1503 were in the middle classes, 105 in the upper, and only 40 in the lower. The fact that the Church of England had held these marriages as voidable only, was no proof that they were regarded in a favourable view, for the defective state of the law placed other incestuous marriages, which were clearly within the degrees of affinity, in the same category. This was not a mere question of civil liberty; it altered indirectly the law of the church, releasing clergymen from the obligation of obedience, in respect to these marriages, to their spiritual superior. It was not a mere matter of ecclesiastical discipline; the Bill professed to declare what was the word of God, and to set aside the 99th canon. Those who had made up their minds that there was no Divine prohibition of these marriages might waive the theological discussion; but those who had come to an opposite conclusion were compelled to enter upon it, in order to show that a clear religious injunction forbade this Bill, which contravened the law of God, as declared throughout the world for 3000 years. These marriages were not only prohibited to the Jews, but the letter of the chapter of Leviticus declared them one of the abominations for which nations not subjected to the Jewish law were punished, thereby showing that the prohibition was one of universal application. Mr. Gladstone then argued from the whole sense of the 18th chapter, that the term "near of kin," in the 6th verse, must mean the sister of a wife, and contended that the traditional law of the Jews so understood it. The transition from Judaism to Christianity must have made the restrictions upon marriage more rigid; and in the 15th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, the word "πορνεία" could only mean marriages forbidden by the Levitical law. The prohibition in the Roman civil law, contrary to the habits of the people, must have been derived from the belief of the church, when the governing power became Christian; and the dispensations which began with the infamous Pope Alexander VI., and had been discouraged by the

Council of Trent, were no evidence of a contrary opinion in the Romish Church. Turning then to the social branch of the question, he expatiated upon the immoral effects of such a relaxation of the law, which would taint the atmosphere of society, lowering the character of domestic feelings, threatening even the purity of sisterly love; and he asked Mr. Wortley where this course of legislation was to stop; whether he could take his stand upon practical expediency, which would lead him on to other relaxations, or upon the letter of the Levitical law, which would open to us the most horrible forms of incest, or upon the law of nature? If the last, the law of nature, which meant no more than the reception of revelation, depended upon the law of Christianity.

Mr. S. Wortley, as far as the time and the impatience of the House would permit, replied to some of the objections urged against the Bill.

Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 177 against 143. This stage was, however, not reached, in consequence of the delays caused by repeated adjournments of the debate, until the 20th of June. The Bill had then to pass through Committee, which occupied further time, so that it became evident, as the Session drew to its close, that it would be hopeless to attempt to carry it through Parliament in the present year. On the 21st of July, Mr. Goulburn made a declaration that if the measure were persevered in, he should avail himself of the forms of the House to stop its further progress. Upon this Mr. S. Wortley avowed that he found it hopeless to think of carrying the third reading before the prorogation of Parliament; but he declared that, unless the measure were taken up by some of the heads of the Church in the other House, or by some Member of the House of Commons better qualified than himself to undertake the task, he should feel it his duty to renew the motion at the earliest possible period in the next Session. The Bill was therefore considered as amended, and the order for the third reading was discharged.

We have now noticed, with the exception of one debate, which will properly conclude this chapter, all the more important proceedings of Parliament during the Session of 1849. One measure of legal reform, indeed, not yet adverted to, deserves to be mentioned for its importance, although the discussions which took place upon it would be of little interest in this place: we refer to the Bill brought in by Lord Brougham for the Consolidation and Reform of the Bankrupt Law, which by his exertions was now comprised within a single statute, and relieved of much of its former obscurity and complication. This comprehensive amendment of a most perplexing branch of the law is expected to afford important benefits to the commercial world. Some other legal reforms were effected by the Attorney-General, but they were of a slight and partial nature.

Before the termination of the Session the leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Commons made a final effort to gain the sanction of the House to those principles of commercial policy which he advocated. With this view Mr. Disraeli brought forward a motion on the 2nd of July for a Select Committee to inquire into

the state of the nation, availing himself of that opportunity to enter into a detailed and statistical survey of the fiscal, commercial, and agricultural interests of the country. This debate derived additional importance from the elaborate defence which it drew forth from Sir Robert Peel of his own free-trade measures and policy. In introducing his motion to the House, Mr. Disraeli began by observing that the distress of this country had been progressive since the formation of the present Government, notwithstanding the favourable circumstances they had enjoyed in the absence of an organized opposition, and in their being uncontrolled and uncriticised. He contrasted the condition of the nation when the present Government assumed the reins of power in 1846, with relation to Europe, to our colonies, to Ireland, and to our finances, with its present state, when European tranquillity and English influence had disappeared together—when many of our colonies were ruined, others were discontented, and some had been in insurrection — when our exports had declined 7,000,000*l.*— when our once prosperous agriculture was prostrate—when Ireland was in a state of social decomposition —and when, instead of a surplus revenue of 3,000,000*l.*, there had been a deficiency to that amount, terminated not by any act of the Cabinet, but by the interference of that House. Mr. Disraeli then read official details, which showed the depression of wages and increase of pauperism among the labouring classes, whose condition, he observed, was a test of the real state of the country; and he insisted that it was the paramount duty of the House not to separate without inquiring into this unprecedented and progressive decay of the country. He appealed to the statement which he had read not only as a justification, but as an urgent cause of his motion, and he proceeded to explain the reasons to which he referred the distress of the population and the general deterioration of their interests. A principal reason was the decline in the value of our foreign commerce; and he showed that, notwithstanding Continental convulsions, the quantity of goods exported from the United Kingdom in 1848 (denoted by official value) was equal to that of the great years 1845 and 1846; but that the declared value of exports in the two latter years averaged 59,500,000*l.*, while in 1848 it was only 53,000,000*l.*; so that our working classes, for the same quantity of goods, had received 6,500,000*l.* less in 1848 than in 1845 and 1846. From this and other facts, Mr. Disraeli argued that the principles of interchange with foreign nations adopted in our new commercial theory were erroneous, rendering British labour of less exchangeable value. Other reasons were to be found in the state of the home market and the fall of prices, which diminished the means of employment; and in the increase of emigration from Ireland, the result, not of the famine, but of the policy of the Government. In the midst of these evils, what had been the financial procedings of the present Ministers? Increased expenditure and increased taxation. Mr. Disraeli then reviewed their Colonial administration—the darkest page in their history—and passed thence to their foreign policy, which, he maintained, whilst it had diminished the influence of

this country, had been one of the principal causes of Continental convulsions; and he adduced the case of Italy as an example of the principles and the effects of their measures. The predominant cause, however, of our calamities was the legislation which had changed the principles of our society, substituting others which, as economical principles, were fallacious, whilst they destroyed that noble spirit of ambition which was the source of a nation's greatness, prosperity, and power.

Mr. Hume not rising to propose an amendment of which he had given notice,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, in the hope that Mr. Hume had abandoned that amendment, to oppose the motion, which held out no specific remedy for the distress so eloquently described by Mr. Disraeli. That remedy was however suggested in a resolution of a recent meeting, namely, the restoration of protection. He first vindicated the colonial policy of the present Government, showing from official returns the progressive increase of exports from the West India colonies since the adoption of free-trade principles, even in the case of British Guiana, and then proceeded to the main topic—the internal state of the country. He complained of Mr. Disraeli assuming its state in March, 1848, as a test of its condition now, that period being remarkable for the high price of corn; and he gave statistical results of the inquiries he had made in all parts of the country, whence it appeared that the employment of labour was increasing, and the number of able-bodied paupers diminishing. In the manufacturing districts the circumstances of the artizans, now in full employment, had not been so favourable in respect to wages and comforts for many years as at present, and their improved condition was apparent in the great diminution of crime. This impulse domestic industry had received from the encouragement given by a reduction of duty upon raw foreign commodities. Sir Charles Wood then pointed out the fallacy of the inference drawn by Mr. Disraeli from the comparative cheapness of our exports, the quantity of which, he admitted, had increased, and they were still increasing both in quantity and value in an extraordinary degree. After extracting additional evidence of the improved condition of the labouring classes from the vast increase in the consumption of the chief articles of domestic use, and showing by a variety of returns the success which the principles of commercial legislation lately adopted had realized, which, he contended, directly negatived the allegations of the Member for Bucks, he turned to that part of the subject respecting which, he confessed, he could not give equally satisfactory statements, namely, the state of the agricultural districts. He admitted that considerable complaint and alarm existed amongst farmers; but, although the average price of wheat for the five months ending May was only 45*s.* 3*d.*, during the last three years it had been 58*s.* 3½*d.*, and what must be the state of the agricutural interest if, with prices like these, farmers were, as Mr. Disraeli asserted, ruined! Sir Charles discussed at much length the effects of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the modification of the tariff, upon our agriculture, pointing out the failure of the predictions which had

threatened a redundance of foreign corn, and then applied himself to what he said was the pith of the question, namely, the condition of the agricultural labourers. He believed that in the south-west of England wages had been reduced, and that there was a want of employment, but this, he showed, was not the case in other parts, where the labourers in husbandry were able to purchase with the same wages a greater amount of necessaries. He urged the farmers to follow the example of the manufacturers, and by an improved system of agriculture, to give increased employment, which would diminish the cost of production and price, thereby doubly bettering the labourers' condition. He argued this question as a country gentleman, one of a class which could not fulfil the public duties attaching to their station unless they possessed the confidence of the great body of the people, which would be withheld if the people believed they were intent upon their own interests; and if this motion was an attempt to reverse past legislation, he trusted the House would resist it, as fatal to the best interests of the country and to the stability of its institutions.

Mr. Baillie supported the motion, believing that there never was a period when the state of the country more imperatively required the anxious consideration of the Legislature. He had been disappointed in the effects of our free-trade measures, which, owing to the manner in which a sound principle was carried out by the Government, had been one of the chief causes of the existing distress, and had ruined the colonies.

Mr. Roebuck observed, that if Mr. Disraeli did not mean by his motion that he was ready to take the Government into his own hands, he meant nothing. He had come forward as the head of a great party with some proposal, but what that was he was not able or not willing to tell; the whole force of his speech had been confined to criticism. Passing a panegyric upon the public conduct of Sir Robert Peel, for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and adverting to the circumstances of his ejectment from office when the star of Mr. Disraeli rose, he asked why the House should depart on this occasion from the ordinary principles of the constitution, and interrupt the business of the Session to consider the state of the nation. That state was one of great hope and confidence. The deficiency of the revenue could be accounted for without impeaching the principles of free trade. He could assert authoritatively, that the mercantile community was improving, and that if any part of the agricultural interest was suffering, it was the landlords alone. Mr. Roebuck defended the foreign policy of the Government, which, aided by the prudential legislation of Sir R. Peel, who had made a timely concession to the intelligent wishes of the people, had preserved England in the most critical period which the world had ever known.

Mr. Plumptre, in supporting the motion, controverted some of the statements of Sir C. Wood and Mr. Roebuck, respecting pauperism amongst the able-bodied in rural districts. He alleged that the number of paupers was increasing in Kent, through want of employment and the distress of the farmer, owing to the adoption of free-trade principles.

Mr. Slaney opposed the motion,

disputing some of the facts upon which it was based. He denied that the working classes in our great manufacturing districts were distressed; consequently, the causes to which Mr. Disraeli had ascribed that distress must be imaginary; and whilst Mr. Slaney admitted that depression did exist in some of the agricultural districts, and that it had partly arisen from the large imports of foreign grain, he insisted that this was only one of the causes of the distress, and he dissented from the remedy really contemplated by the supporters of the motion, namely, the reimposition of the Corn Law and the raising of the prices of produce and of land. He denied that during the halcyon days of protection the labouring classes were in a better state than at present, and he contended that greater attention to the education, the morals, and the health of those classes, whilst it improved their social condition, would gradually reduce by one half the local and other burdens under which they suffered.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton, in supporting the motion, confined himself to the state of Ireland, and, maintaining that the calamities of that country had been aggravated by the policy of the Government, he entered at much length into the details of that policy, and of recent legislation for Ireland, which had been based upon principles alien from those applied to England. He observed that there was a feeling amongst large classes in Ireland, that the Government entertained a kind of dislike to Irish questions, and he accused them of a backwardness to meet the exigencies of that unfortunate country.

Mr. Hume denied that any blame was imputable to the Government for backwardness to alleviate Irish distress; the Session had been almost one adjourned debate upon Irish questions, and all parties had been anxious to devise means of relief. Had the local authorities co-operated cordially with Parliament, things would have taken a different course. He explained why he had not moved the amendment of which he had given notice, with reference to the financial condition of the nation, observing that, as Mr. Disraeli had not announced who were to take the place of the present Ministers, or what policy was to be pursued, he thought it might do mischief; and when he had heard the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, it seemed to him to be a complete answer to that of Mr. Disraeli. The true cause of the distress of the country, which he did not deny to exist, was excessive and unequal taxation; and Mr. Hume expatiated upon the manner in which this taxation affected various interests, and upon the expedients that might be adopted for its equalization and reduction.

The Earl of March took full advantage of the casual admissions of Mr. Hume, whose speech, he remarked, was replete with Protectionist sentiments. He acknowledged that Sir C. Wood had displayed great skill, but his speech would have been more satisfactory had it been founded upon papers before the House; and Lord March combated some of his facts and conclusions.

Sir Robert Peel said it was not his intention to enter into the political questions raised by the motion; the discussion of the state of Ireland, colonial policy, and foreign policy, in one speech, would leave little time to consider the main point at issue that night—namely, shall the Government be

displaced for the subversion of our present commercial policy? Since the accession of the present Government, he observed, he had felt it to be his duty to give to the majority of their measures his general support, making great allowance for the difficulties they had to contend with at home and abroad; at the same time, he wished it to be understood that all he implied by the vote he should give was, that he approved of the general principles of commercial policy by which the Government had been guided, and that he would not consent to a motion the direct or main object of which was to substitute some other economic principles. He then proceeded to examine the grounds upon which Mr. Disraeli had impeached our present commercial policy, and whether or no the new, or at least different, principles of economic policy proposed to be substituted had any foundation in reason, or would contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the country. Sir Robert Peel showed that no new principles had been introduced in 1846, which Mr. Disraeli had selected as his point of comparison, and when he had admitted that the country was prosperous; before the end of 1845 the amount of taxation reduced upon raw materials or articles of food was 6,582,000*l.*; and if any evils had resulted from the repeal of the Corn Law, they were not earlier than the 1st of February, 1849. He (Sir R. Peel) undertook to prove that the free-trade tariff not only had not caused any one of the evils complained of by Mr. Disraeli, but, on the contrary, had greatly mitigated them. He then showed that with the increase of imports there had been no diminution, as predicted, but a large increase, of bullion; that the reduction of duty, increased importation, and greater cheapness of cotton, wool, dye-stuffs, and other raw materials, instead of interfering with, had stimulated domestic industry, whilst they augmented the material comforts of the labouring classes. The imports of manufactured goods, more than one-half of which were re-exported, proved that this country, by its warehousing system, had become an entrepôt for other countries. Having disproved the supposed inability of contending with hostile tariffs by principles of free trade, Sir Robert pointed out the fallacy of Mr. Disraeli's inference from the apparent deficiency of 6,500,000*l.* in the declared value of the exports in 1848, as compared with those of 1845 and 1846—that the working classes received so much less in one year than in the other. Official value, he remarked, had no reference to quality, whereas declared value was regulated by it. The cost of production was diminished by the reduced prices of raw material and by cheapened processes of manufacture; but it did not follow that the amount paid in wages was diminished. He next considered the condition of the labouring classes, a most important element in the question, reading communications from various parts of the country which represented their condition as much improved; and he showed the inconclusiveness of Mr. Disraeli's argument drawn from the increase of the poor rate. The impeachment of our commercial policy for the last five years having entirely failed, Sir Robert nevertheless proceeded to consider what was the policy proposed to be sub-

stituted, and this had been thus declared by Lord Stanley—"We must return to the principle of protection." Sir Robert assumed this to mean legislative encouragement of domestic industry for the purpose of protection, not of revenue, which, he maintained, was a vicious principle; if the legislature required more to be paid for an article at home than it could be got for abroad, it was an interference with capital, and would diminish the annual income of the country. The doctrine that we should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest was, he observed, neither new nor speculative, and in spite of hostile tariffs the true policy was to buy our raw materials in the cheapest markets, no mistake being so great as that of fighting such tariffs with countervailing duties. One of the consequences of the success of this motion would be the re-imposition of duties upon food; and he could truly say, as an agriculturist, no boon could be more fatal to agriculture. By the policy adopted in 1842, the legislature had gained the confidence and good will of powerful classes, and this country had been enabled to pass through a storm which convulsed other nations. Sir Robert Peel concluded a long and powerful speech by a very solemn appeal to the House to reject the motion, and not to barter the glorious heritage it had obtained by a most timely policy for a consideration smaller, more sordid, and more worthless than any since the days of him who had sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

The Marquis of Granby, after controverting some of the positions of Sir Robert Peel, went at once to the most important part of the question—the condition of the labourer, and he showed from a record of wages in Manchester, in 1845 and 1849, that they had been reduced in every species of manufacture without an equivalent in the fall of prices. He defended the argument which Mr. Disraeli had founded upon the falling off in the declared value of our exports; he cited evidence of the actual diminution of demand and employment in the manufacturing districts; and he vindicated the country gentlemen against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's charge, that they desired to maintain their rents at the expense of the labouring classes.

Lord John Russell, addressing himself in the first instance to the argument founded by the mover upon the poor rates, pointed out the inconsistency of that argument, and threw a more cheering light upon this part of the subject by a recent return, whence it appeared that the expenditure had greatly diminished, and the condition of the agricultural labourers had improved. With reference to a notice given by Mr. Herries, to move for a fixed duty on corn, he admitted that, however true were the principles of free trade, circumstances might justify a moderate fixed duty upon that article; but when such a proposition was made at a time when it would have been a wise and generous concession, it was clamorously and pertinaciously opposed by those who now advocated such a duty. Lord John confirmed the statements of Sir C. Wood, respecting the revival of demand, increased activity in the manufacturing districts, and the augmented consumption of various articles, which proved that the people had greater

command of the means of comfort and enjoyment; and he concluded with a general defence of the measures and policy of the Government, which had been successful at home, and had tended to preserve peace abroad.

Mr. Muntz entered into some details explanatory of a former speech, referred to by Sir Robert Peel; and, after a reply from Mr. Disraeli, full of vivacity, point, and sarcasm,

The House divided, when the motion was negatived by 296 against 156—a majority of 140.

The period fixed upon for the termination of the Session had now arrived, and on the 1st of August Parliament was prorogued by commission. The following Speech was on that occasion read from the Throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen—*

"We have it in command from Her Majesty to inform you, that the state of public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present Session.

"Her Majesty has directed us to express her satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties, in the performance of which you have been occupied.

"Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation Laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the friendly character of her relations with Foreign Powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

"The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed, under the mediation of Her Majesty; and Her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definite and permanent treaty.

"Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons—*

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"The public expenditure has undergone considerable reductions within the present year, and Her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen—*

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Punjaub. The exertions made by the Government of India, and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand Her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

"Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since Her Majesty last addressed her Parliament.

"It is the characteristic of our constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

"The satisfaction with which Her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry has been greatly alloyed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom.

"Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the pressure of this calamity; and Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your unremitting attention to measures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland. It is Her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty Disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest, and of internal peace."

Thus ended the Session of 1849, a period unmarked, if we except the repeal of the Navigation Laws, by any important legislative changes. Nor were the debates which took place accompanied by much of that interest which arises from the contentions of well-balanced parties. The rupture in the Conservative party, which was as yet too recent to be healed over, effectually prevented any combined action on the part of the Opposition which could have proved formidable to the Government. Intrinsically, indeed, the Ministers possessed little strength, and, at one period of the Session, a dissolution of the Cabinet appeared very probable. But the circumstance that in the ranks of opposition there was no set of men capable, by reason of the dissensions that existed, of furnishing the materials for an Administration, proved an ample security for the retention of power by Lord John Russell and his colleagues. Upon the whole, the period included in this Session was not an unprosperous one to the community. The commercial and monetary depression, it is true, had not wholly passed away, but the material interests of the country appeared to be steadily recovering their wonted firmness; the revenue was on the increase, and there were many encouraging signs which showed that, notwithstanding the difficulties the nation had lately passed through, the sources of its wealth had not been dried up, nor the foundations of its greatness substantially impaired.

CHAPTER IX.

FRANCE.—*Dispute between the President of the Republic and M. Léon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior—Resignation of the latter, and his Defence in the National Assembly—Discussion on Foreign Affairs—Speeches of MM. Beaune, Drouyn de Lhuys, Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin—Question of the Dissolution of the National Assembly—Propositions of M. Rateau on that Subject—Speeches of M.M. de Gèze, Pierre Bonaparte, Billault, and O. Barrot—Augmentation of Taxes declared necessary by the Minister of Finance—Election of M. Boulay de la Meurthe as Vice-President of the Republic—His Address to the Assembly—Bill for the Suppression of Clubs brought forward by the Minister of the Interior—Defeat of Ministers in the Chamber—Demand of their Impeachment by the extreme Republicans—Military preparations made by the Government—Speech by M. Odillon Barrot on the subject—Reduction of the Garde Mobile the occasion of a new Conspiracy—Order of the Day by General Changarnier and Proclamation by the Minister of the Interior—Report of the Committee on the question of Impeachment of Ministers—Debate in the Assembly and defeat of the Ministry—Arrest of Count D'Alton Shee—Statement by the Minister of the Interior respecting the late Conspiracy—Renewal of debate on the Propositions of M. Rateau respecting the New Legislative Assembly—Various Amendments—Speeches by MM. Lanjuinais, Felix Pyat, St. Hilaire, Lamartine, and others—Amendment by M. Sénard opposed by Ministers and rejected—The different Articles proposed by the Committee on the Election of a Legislative Assembly carried with some Modifications—Report of Committee authorizing the Prosecution of M. Proudhon carried—Persons convicted of Adultery ineligible to the Legislative Assembly—Debate in the Chamber on the Foreign Policy of the Republic in Italy—Speeches of MM. Buvignier, Ledru Rollin, Lamartine, and Cavaignac—Question of Abolition of Clubs carried—Excitement in the Assembly—Secession of the Minority—Remarkable speech of M. Lagrange—Discussion on the state of Piedmont—Speeches of MM. Bixio, Drouyn de Lhuys, Cavaignac, Thiers, and Odillon Barrot—The Assembly declares itself ready to sanction a Temporary Occupation of Italy—Determination of the Government to send an Expedition to Rome—Explanation by M. O. Barrot in the Assembly—Sailing of the Expedition under the command of General Oudinot—Trial of the State Prisoners at Bourges.*

IF 1848 was the year of revolution, 1849 may be fitly called the year of reaction. It witnessed the gradual resumption of the sway of constituted authority in those countries which had been most violently agitated by intestine convulsions. The democratic wave, which not long ago threatened to submerge all existing institutions, and strew Europe with the wrecks of monarchy, involving law, property, and religion in one common ruin, has rapidly spent its force. Nations have shaken off the madness which for a few brief months possessed them, and no longer listen to the delusive promises of men to whom anarchy seems as necessary for happiness as well-ordered government is to others, and who, though able to destroy, are neither by capacity nor inclination qualified to construct. Many evils undoubtedly existed in the constitutions of the various European kingdoms, but the revolutionary leaders nowhere gave proofs of their competency to find a remedy. They had but one mode of dealing with real or supposed grievances, and this was to inflame the passions of the populace, and madden them into an attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of the Government, reckless of the suffering and misery which was the inevitable result, and utterly unable to control or direct the terrible power which they evoked.

France, indeed, may to a certain extent be deemed an exception, as the Republic still exists, and the functions of Government are no longer paralyzed by insurrectionary violence. But the above statement applies with literal truth to those who form *par excellence* the Republican party in that country. We believe that they are in a considerable minority, and that the views and wishes of the leading public men in whom the nation has any confidence are monarchical. There is, however, little difference except in name between the Government of France under Louis Napoleon and what it was under Louis Philippe. The liberty of individuals is not greater, the press is not more free, the power of the military is increased, and its brute force is more directly brought to bear upon questions at issue between the Government and the populace. The electoral franchise is no doubt enormously enlarged, but this, instead of being a source of strength, is the real weakness of France. Universal suffrage is the great engine by which the Red Republicans and Socialists and other anarchists still hope to overthrow the Republic as it now exists, and plunge the nation into the dismal abyss of a social as well as a political revolution.

Before the close of the year 1848, the President of the Republic became involved in a personal dispute with one of his Ministers, M. Léon de Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, which led to the sudden resignation of the latter, and revived some unpleasant recollections of passages in the former history of Louis Napoleon, which it was the interest of all well-wishers to the cause of the Republic to bury in oblivion. His unsuccessful attempts to create a revolution, first at Strasburg, and afterwards at Boulogne, had of course been made the subject, when they occurred, of state inquiry, and the papers relating to these affairs remained amongst the public archives. It was natural that the President of the Republic should feel uneasy at the preservation of records which treated him as a

conspirator and traitor, and accordingly he was anxious to get possession of the documents. This led him to address to M. Léon de Malleville the following characteristic letter, in which he took occasion to show that he was determined not to remain a cypher in the hands of his Ministers.

"Elysée, December 27, 1848.

"M. le Ministre,—I asked the Prefect of Police if he did not occasionally receive reports on diplomatic affairs? He replied in the affirmative, and he added that he had addressed to you, yesterday, copies of a despatch from Italy. Those despatches, you will understand, ought to be directly forwarded to me, and I must express to you my displeasure at this delay in their communication.

"I request you likewise to send me the sixteen boxes I had before demanded. I must have them on Thursday. They contain documents relative to the affairs of Strasburg and Boulogne. I do not intend, either, that the Minister of the Interior should prepare the articles personal to myself. This was not the case under Louis Philippe, and should not be the practice now.

"Besides, I have not received for some days any telegraphic despatches. On the whole, I perceive that the Ministers I have named wish to treat me as if the famous Constitution of Sièyes was in vigour, but I will not suffer it.

"Receive, M. le Ministre, the assurance of my sentiments of high distinction.

(Signed) "L. N. BONAPARTE.

"P.S. I forgot to tell you that eighty women still remain confined at St. Lazare, and that one of them only is to be tried by court-martial. Let me know if I have a right to set them at liberty, as in that case I will immediately order their liberation."

This letter was followed by the resignation of M. de Malleville, and the subject was brought before the National Assembly in consequence of some interpellations or questions of which notice was given by M. Grevy, but which he ultimately abandoned. Shortly afterwards, however, a letter was published by M. Germain Sarrut in one of the Parisian journals, in which he asserted that the documents in question had been surreptitiously removed from the place of their proper custody; and on the 6th of January, during a discussion in the Assembly on the project of a decree relative to labour in prisons, M. Léon de Malleville ascended the tribune and said that he had been attacked in his honour, but had hitherto disdained replying. He awaited the announced interpellations, which were useless in his opinion, but which he did not dread. The allegations were so absurd that he declined replying to them; but to-day a journal (*La Liberté*) published a letter, signed by one of his colleagues (M. Germain Sarrut), who affirmed that the documents relative to the affairs of Strasburg and Boulogne had been taken out of the "Ministry," and that if reinstated, this had been after the retreat of M. de Malleville. He was not a spoliator of public documents. The Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, M. Herman, had signed a certificate, which he held in his hand, stating that the thirteen boxes containing those documents were deposited in the archives, that they were sealed up, and had not been seen by any

person. M. de Malleville would not allow those documents to be displaced, because they were a public *Depôt*, placed under the protection of the Minister, and he should have betrayed his duty if he had allowed them to be removed from the archives. Any man who stated that he had searched or read those documents asserted a falsehood.

M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, confirmed M. de Malleville's statement.

M. Germain Sarrut, who followed, maintained the accuracy of the facts he had mentioned. He disclaimed all intention of attacking the honour of M. de Malleville; but he contended that the documents in question had disappeared from the archives of the Palace of Justice, where they should have remained. On the 16th of November last an application was made for certain of those documents to M. Pinart, Attorney-General of the Republic, who replied, that no trace of them existed in the Palace. Another magistrate, to whom a second application was made, replied that they had been removed to the Court of Peers, and thence to the Ministry of the Interior. It was natural that he (M. Sarrut), and others who had been implicated in the Bonapartist conspiracies, should wish to know by whom they had been deceived and betrayed into the hands of the police of Louis Philippe. The conspiracy of Boulogne had been evidently denounced by a traitor. As to the disappearance of documents from the archives, it was not a rare occurrence. He defied M. de Malleville, for instance, to find a trace of the documents relative to the inquiry of Baylen, the death of the Duke of Enghien, and the affair of Grenoble, in which twenty-one unfortunate men were executed on a telegraphic despatch. Those were also historical documents of great importance.

M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, afterwards rose and said, that M. de Malleville, being the object of calumnious insinuations, owed it to his dignity, as a man and a former Minister, to repel those insinuations, and he had done so with the energy inspired in him by the sentiment of honour. He now asked what could be the political meaning of the incident, and if it was not another conspiracy, with a view to bring into disrepute all the great powers of the State? The documents alluded to were deposited under seals in the Ministry of the Interior. They had figured in a judiciary proceeding; as such they must remain in the public archives, and nobody had a right to dispose of them. If, under other Governments, such papers were thence removed, with the puerile hope of disarming in some measure the judgment of history respecting men and things, the present Cabinet would never sanction such an act. If any of the interested parties had presented documents for their justification, they had only to apply to the Courts, on whose decision they should be restored to them. As to the affectation with which certain facts were referred to for the sake of scandal, he would only say that it was neither expedient nor patriotic to attempt, directly or indirectly, to impair the moral power of the Government, elected by universal suffrage.

M. Dupont asked why M. de Malleville had retired from the

Cabinet and been replaced by another Member of that Cabinet? Were the boxes, containing certain documents, the cause of his retreat? Had the President demanded the communication of those documents, and was it in consequence of that application M. de Malleville had retired? If so, he would inquire if the President of the Republic could not constitutionally make such a demand, or if he was thus to be kept in ignorance? He would ask the President of the Council if one of his colleagues refused to communicate a document he called for, would he not consider that act as an insult to his character? Now, those documents were sealed up a few instants before the arrival of M. de Malleville by M. Pannisse, whom he superseded in his post, by the man who, when he was Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior in 1839, was the chief of the secret police.

M. de Malleville next ascended the tribune, and said that he had no intention to evade the obligation under which he was placed of giving the required explanations. A Minister was often asked why he entered a Cabinet, and he might consequently be asked why he left it. That right, however, had its natural limits, and he insisted on their being respected as regarded himself, as he respected them in others. He made that reservation with a view to the best interests of the Assembly, before which those explanations were given, as also in remembrance of the profound respect he owed to the man who had been elevated by the suffrages of the nation to the exalted honour of presiding over the Republic. His retreat had not been occasioned by any political differences with his colleagues, to whose policy he firmly adhered, and which he would most resolutely support. The Assembly was aware of the difficulty arising from the double responsibility it had introduced into the Constitution of the Republic, and which placed the responsibility of the chief of the State and that of the Ministers in constant contact. It was therefore not astonishing that differences should occur; but he felt bound to say that the act which had wounded his *amour-propre* had been most honourably repaired. He, however, considered that the confidence placed in him had been, to a certain degree, impaired, and from that moment he resolved to retire. He would not enter into further explanations respecting the cause of that difference; he would merely say, that when he was entrusted with the care of the public security and the general police of the country, he found it necessary to supersede one of the functionaries of that department by a man whose experience and talent were known to him. That individual waited on the President, and told him, "Your Minister has dismissed me; I am coming to render you a service. There are certain documents interesting to the susceptibilities of the chief of the State," &c. He (M. de Malleville) had been applied to for those documents. He did not refuse to communicate them, but would not allow them to be displaced. This incident, however, had not been the positive, sole, and absolute cause of his retirement. He could explain the other causes if they were not beneath his own dignity and that of the Assembly. He believed that he had accomplished a duty, an imperative duty. That

conviction alone could have induced him to retire so abruptly from an administration in which were men with whom he had been intimately united during the fifteen years he had belonged to legislative assemblies.

The Assembly afterwards passed to the order of the day, and adjourned.

This happened on Saturday, and on the following Monday (Jan. 8) M. Jules Favre called the attention of the Government and the Assembly to the fact that a letter addressed by the President of the Republic to one of his Ministers had appeared in the public journals. He said: "I consider that the publication in question tends to bring one of the great powers of the State into disrepute; I think that it is attended with great danger, and that such publications would render all government impossible. I do not, besides, believe that a letter could be published without the authorization of the writer. I in no way incriminate M. de Malleville, but I have heard that that letter was communicated to some of our colleagues; I am ignorant by whom this was done, for I repeat I in no way incriminate M. de Malleville, who came to this tribune to make an honourable statement relative to the secrecy to be preserved concerning administrative documents. I demand how it has happened that the letter has been published in a journal whose political tendencies are well known (Legitimist), and in a department where its publication might have a disastrous effect? It is only, therefore, by a guilty breach of confidence that the letter in question has been published; and I ask whether the Government has ordered any inquiry into the affair?" (*Cries of* "The order of the day.")

The President of the Council.—We shall never leave to any one the care of defending the Government. An obscure and disgraceful act has been committed. I should be offending the dignity of the Government in condescending to disavow it; it is reprehended, not only in the name of political, but of public and Christian morality. Is it with such facts as these that we are to occupy ourselves? When every one feels the difficulty of the present state of things, when on all sides we see the indispensable necessity of restoring public confidence and credit, is it with such useless subjects that we are to lose our valuable time? Has not the gravity of our foreign relations been just now revealed from this tribune? Has not the necessity of union and strength been pointed out to extricate France from the serious embarrassments which have arisen? And yet, in spite of all this, since the accession of the new Ministry to power not a day has passed without interpellations and incidents; without our having had to occupy our attention with anecdotes, and I know not what frivolities, which are not only unworthy of us, but of yourselves. (*Cries of* "Enough, enough! The order of the day!")

The order of the day was then adopted by an immense majority.

On the same day a discussion arose on the subject of foreign affairs, in consequence of some questions addressed by M. Beaune to the Cabinet.

M. Beaune said that he did not object to the passage of the Ministerial programme, in which it was stated that the Government would not lightly engage the honour of

France. But the Constitution being now voted, and 6,000,000 of suffrages having elevated to the presidency the nephew of the Emperor Napoleon, France should no longer have an anonymous policy. It was indispensable that the conduct of the new Government should be worthy of her. Although Brussels had been fixed for the seat of the mediation on Italian affairs, although M. Lagrenée had been appointed to replace M. de Tocqueville as the Plenipotentiary of France, the conferences, he affirmed, would not take place, because Austria refused to recognise the mediation, and England had no interest in Italy common with that of France. What course did the Cabinet mean to pursue towards the Roman people? Did it intend to join Austria in reinstating the Pope, who had preferred to the hospitality of France that of a king who was only known by the massacre of his people and the conflagration of his cities? As respected the Sicilian question, was war to recommence, or was the armistice concluded on the ruins of Messina to be continued? He demanded a categorical reply to those questions, in the interest of humanity and the honour of France. M. Beaune next adverted to Spain. He wished that country to be allowed to govern itself freely, and that France should renounce that dynastic policy that had pressed on both during the last eighteen years, and that no less disgraceful system pursued since February, which converted the soldiers of France into agents of the holy Hermandad. He then passed over to Prussia and Austria. The latter, he maintained, was the soul of the Holy Alliance, and to show the ill-will of her rulers towards France, he cited an expression of one of her diplomatists, who recommended that "the French revolution be left to stew in its own gravy." The emancipation of Italy, the alliance with free Germany, and the reconstruction of Poland, should be the main objects of the policy of France. After alluding to Constantinople, and recommending the Government to send a French fleet to protect the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, M. Beaune descended from the tribune.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the pending negotiations imposed upon him the utmost reserve. Although he could not believe that a portion of the Assembly systematically wished to create difficulties for the Government ("No, no!"), yet he would not utter imprudent words for which he might be brought to an account at a future day. He maintained that the negotiations opened at Brussels were not broken off, and that the mediation had not been refused by Austria. The question at issue was one of peace and war. There were two policies in presence since February; one favourable to peace, and the other inciting to war. He advocated the former, and would never be a partisan of the latter.

M. Lamartine then rose and justified the foreign policy pursued by the Provisional Government with the full concurrence of all its members, and invited its opponents to a public discussion on its merits.

M. Ledru Rollin, who followed, contended that the policy of the Provisional Government had been pacific and fraternal. He was

ready to repeat the explanation he had already given respecting the expedition to Risquons Tout. The manifesto of the 5th of March proclaimed the propaganda of ideas; it declared the treaties of 1815 at an end, at the same time that the boundaries of the different states, fixed by those treaties, should be respected. He then examined the policy pursued with regard to Sicily. There, also, negotiations were at an end, in consequence of the protest of Spain, and the declaration of the Emperor Nicholas that he would defend with the sword the treaties of 1815. What was the conduct of France in Rome? She knew that Austria was marching her troops towards the Pontifical dominions. She knew that a compact existed between Austria and Naples to restore the Pope, and he understood, but could not believe, that France had joined the league. He had heard that a Cabinet Council had been held at the close of December, and that it was resolved to allow the intervention of Austria and Naples to be proposed for the restoration of the Pope. He also was informed that, on the 1st of January, the President of the Republic went up to the Papal Nuncio, and, in presence of the whole *Corps Diplomatique*, had given him an assurance that the Pope would soon be reinstated in his temporal power. If it was true that Austria and Naples were preparing to enter the Roman States, the Government was bound by the manifesto of the 5th of March to oppose that intervention, for that manifesto declared that France would cause Italian independence to be respected. The Roman revolution was legitimate. The Roman people were justified in rising against a temporal sovereign. Ministers, when asked what was the course pursued by the Cabinet, replied, negotiations were pending, instead of acting. The situation was grave in the extreme. Russia declared that she would maintain by her arms the treaties of 1815. A Russian fleet was at present in the Adriatic, supported by 80,000 men of the Moldo-Wallachian army. Prussia was marching troops to the Rhenish provinces, and a Prussian general had lately proposed, at a dinner given to his officers, the following toast—"To our next meeting on the banks of the Rhine." England herself had been alarmed by these military movements, and had lately sent one of her ablest statesmen to Belgium to inquire into their object, after which he repaired to Paris. M. Ledru Rollin maintained that energetic measures were indispensable, in presence of the military preparations of Russia and the other Absolutist Powers, and the recent declaration of the Emperor of Russia that he would defend with arms the treaties of 1815. Napoleon had said that Europe would be either republican or overrun by the Cossacks in the course of fifty years. The Czar appeared disposed to realize the latter part of the prediction. It was not only the cause of the Republic but that of civilization which France had received the mission to protect. By following another course, the Government would betray the country and promote the cause of barbarity.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, having risen, called on M. Ledru Rollin and his friends, if they wished to substitute a question of war for a question of negotiation, to bring forward a proposition to that effect. (*Cries of* "The order of the day.")

M. Larochejacquelein said that he opposed the order of the day, because it was necessary that the Ministry should tell the Assembly if the facts denounced by M. Ledru Rollin should be imputed to that Cabinet or to the preceding one.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys replied, that the mediation relative to Sicily was said to be at an end. This was not the case; the negotiations were still pending, and no declaration of the nature described by M. Ledru Rollin had been made to the English and French Governments. There was no truth, either, in the assertion of a meeting of a Cabinet Council at which a combined invasion of Italy with Austria and Naples had been agreed to. The *veto* of Russia had not impeded the Sicilian negotiations, and if another Power wished to participate in them, France could not object to it. If 200,000 Russians menaced France, which he denied, France had 500,000 men to oppose to them. It was not accurate to say that Prussia was arming. The Government, having applied to the Cabinet of Berlin for information on the subject, was assured that, since April last, no increase had taken place in the Prussian army. On the contrary, its effective force had been reduced.

M. Ledru Rollin again rose, and maintained the accuracy of the facts he had adduced, and which were furnished to him by foreign diplomatists. In reply to an allusion of M. Larochejacquelein, M. Ledru Rollin said that he was so sincerely converted to the Republic, that he offered, on the 25th of February, to accept the embassy to St. Petersburg.

M. Larochejacquelein replied, that when the Revolution occurred he had been sent for by M. Lamartine, who had offered him an embassy.

M. Lamartine confirmed that statement.

After a few words from MM. Drouyn de Lhuys and De Tracy, Minister of Marine, the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

Much dissatisfaction was felt throughout France at the indefinite prolongation of the existence of the National Assembly, whose functions seemed already accomplished, and whose views, as had been clearly shown in the question of the election of the President of the Republic, were not in unison with those of the nation at large. One reason of the disinclination of the Assembly to dissolve itself was doubtless to be found in the fact of the daily payment of 25*f.* to each member. This was to many the means of a comfortable subsistence, such as they would have little chance of procuring elsewhere, and they were naturally anxious to secure it for as long a period as possible. In the mean time, however, the country was becoming impatient of the delay, and numerous petitions from all quarters were presented, praying for a dissolution. That the Assembly was not popular in France may be inferred from the fact that, up to the end of January, the petitions addressed to it in favour of the continuance of its powers contained only 2612 signatures. The question was brought to an issue by M. Rateau, who submitted to the Assembly the following propositions, which were discussed on the 12th of January:—

"Art. 1. The Legislative Assembly is convoked for the 19th of March next. The powers of the National Constituent Assembly shall expire on the same day.

"Art. 2. The elections for the nomination of the 750 members, who are to compose the Legislative Assembly, shall take place on the 4th of March, 1849. Each department shall elect the number of representatives determined by the table annexed to the present Bill.

"Art. 3. Until the period fixed for the dissolution, the National Assembly shall confine itself to frame the electoral law, and the law relative to the Council of State."

M. de Gèze, the first speaker, said that he belonged to the minority of the Committee of Justice, which had combated the expediency of the propositions of M. Rateau. The majority grounded its principal objection on an alleged violation of the Constitution, and a desertion of the mission confided to the Assembly by the people. The minority was of a contrary opinion, and could not be persuaded that the 115th article of the Constitution, providing that the Constituent Assembly should proceed to draw up the organic laws, the enumeration of which should be determined by a special law, was a peremptory argument. Now, that article was silent respecting the number of those organic laws, which was enumerated in the decree of the 15th of December. But that decree was not constitutionally binding on the Assembly, and might be repealed by another. The majority itself had admitted that the number of the organic laws could be reduced; and, consequently, a proposition, tending to fix a period which would not allow the Assembly time enough to pass the ten organic laws, could not be construed into a violation of the Constitution. The charge of deserting its mission was equally unfounded. M. de Gèze would not examine the decree of the month of March, in virtue of which the Assembly existed, to define the extent of its powers. In his opinion a constituent assembly should alone perform what it had been specially charged with performing, but it should not encroach on the province of a legislative assembly. The moment the former had voted the Constitution it was its duty to retire. When it was proposed to fix a period for the termination of the labours of the Assembly, it was with a view to extricate it from the situation in which it had placed itself, by its decree of the 27th of October, convoking the electoral colleges for the 10th of December to appoint the President of the Republic, that is, before it could have terminated its labours. That situation, created by the Assembly, had rendered the proposition indispensable. The Assembly could not remain a constituent power in presence of a constituted power. It was not in the nature of things that they could live long together on friendly terms. Public opinion, besides, strongly manifested itself in favour of the dissolution. He did not speak of the journals, which contained many exaggerations, but when he found the elective councils of the nation raising their voice to recommend it, it was impossible not to regard that circumstance as a strong appeal to the patriotism of the Assembly.

M. Pierre Bonaparte next rose, and said that he did not intend to speak in so grave a discussion, but he wished to refute a calumny directed against the Assembly. It was asserted that the latter was hostile to the President. This was untrue.

It was the Assembly that admitted him into its ranks when he was elected representative of the people. It was the Assembly that had recalled his family from exile, and had proclaimed him President. That alleged hostility was a mere democratical susceptibility. The accord between the two powers was the only safeguard of the Constitution, and what proved the necessity of that harmony was the audacity of the reactionary parties. It belonged to the Assembly alone to assign a period to its glorious session. If the Government, invested with all the power of the country, did not maintain the liberty of its deliberations, it would betray its duties, for the decrees of the Assembly were the law of the land. He hoped the Assembly would solve with energy a question that ought not to have been brought forward. In May and June it had demonstrated that the factions could not intimidate it, and it had sealed with its generous blood its attachment to the cause of order and the country. He trusted that the Assembly would impose silence on its rebellious adversaries by manifesting its determination to frame the organic laws. In the name of the democratical republic and the sovereign people, he protested against the pretensions of those who questioned its right to accomplish its mission to the end.

M. de Montalembert, who followed, said that the Assembly was composed of three parties—a minority desirous to retire at any price, because, amongst other good reasons, it believed itself certain of being re-elected; another party resisted the dissolution, from the contrary motive. There was another party, composed of men who had no decided opinion on the subject, but which was waiting to hear the reasons for and against the measure, in order to form its opinion. That party, when enlightened, would decide the question. To this last party he addressed himself. The demonstration of the 10th of December was not the mere triumph of a name; it was a manifestation in favour of a moderate policy and order. The country was thrown by the revolution of February into a state of fever, and had tried all sorts of remedies. It now regarded the convocation of a new Assembly as another remedy. The patient was the master of its physicians, and could prepare its own prescriptions. The Revolution had let loose the giant, and armed him with the irresistible force of universal suffrage. He now told the Assembly his wish in a low voice, and the latter should not compel him to tell it aloud. M. de Montalembert then contended that the organic laws were not the same thing as the Constitution, and could be framed by the next Assembly. If it were animated with the same spirit, it would frame them to its satisfaction. If animated with a contrary spirit, nothing could prevent them from undoing its work. M. de Montalembert proposed for imitation to the Assembly the noble conduct of General Cavaignac, who, after being invested with the most extensive powers, which he had used for the salvation of society, had loyally resigned that authority into the hands of the elect of the people.

M. Billault ascended the tribune, and said that the opinion he was about to express would be in no way influenced by seeing an election in perspective. Every

member in that Assembly had issued from universal suffrage, and it was because they were the delegates of the French people that they had a right to speak in its name. When the Constitution was voted, when the discussion on the organic laws was postponed, it had never entered into the mind of any one to dispute the adjournment, for the object of the delay was to arrive at a definite state of things, for which the country was so anxious. The Assembly did not by so doing renounce its work, and no one could seriously contest its right to complete the task which it had commenced, and which it was its duty to terminate. The question did not, therefore, lie in that point; it was one of a purely political character; it was to know whether the Assembly, invested with its electoral mandate, should hasten or retard the period of its dissolution. He admitted that, after the trials through which the country had had to pass, it stood in need of peace and stability. It had thought that the six millions of votes which had invested a citizen with the supreme magistracy would have given an immense force to the Government, and to the country great prosperity. That strength of Government was not now called in question; but, nevertheless, confidence had not been re-established; and it was asked, with a feeling of uneasiness, why, after the immense majority of votes given to the President, business did not revive. It was not an easy thing to constitute a Government, and to give it a firm root in the country: it was a difficult task. The present Government could not boast of having acquired that feeling of unanimity. The Republican Government which had been founded had also had obstacles to contend with, obstacles of which advantage had been taken, and which men still endeavoured to turn to account. Much had been said of a want of agreement, of a governmental incompatibility between the National Assembly and the Presidency of the Republic, but these insinuations had been clearly proved to be unfounded. It had been sought to organize the public mind against the Assembly, to bring about, not a material, but a moral 15th of May. It had been wished to ascertain whether the Assembly, which had by its attitude resisted an anarchical *émeute*, would be able to resist anti-revolutionary passions. The Assembly would know how to stand firm between these two extreme opinions which struggled against it; it would prove itself equal to the question of order which interested both the power of authority and the Constitution. He was aware that it had been said to those who were impatient, that the work they wished for could not be accomplished, that the National Assembly was a permanent obstacle, that it had been condemned on the 10th of December, and must retire. But he would simply ask, what had taken place on the 10th of December? What were the principles professed by the President of the Republic in his programme, when he solicited the suffrages of the French people? Did he not promise to found an honest Republic, to protect religion, family ties, and property; to diminish the taxes which bore heavily on the working classes? Were not those the principles which they all professed, and which the National Assembly had energetically practised? On their

first assembling they had proclaimed respect for the great social principles; and when, at a later period, the sovereignty of the Assembly had been attacked, it had with stoical courage caused riot to recoil. Again, in June, the Assembly had presided over the defence of social order. Let any one state a single day when the Assembly had been wanting in its duty: a single measure which had been rejected, that was considered beneficial to the country. The programme of the President of the Republic was, therefore, he would repeat, merely a simple repetition of the principles of the Assembly; how then could it be said that the election of the 10th of December had condemned the Assembly, unless the programme of the President contained some hidden intentions? The Assembly had in no way changed its principles—they remained the same as they had always been. That pretended obstacle, therefore, did not exist. It had also been said that the action of the Executive Government would not be complete in presence of the National Assembly. That he could not conceive, as the Constitution had clearly defined the rights of the Executive Power. There was only one point, the promulgation of the laws, and the right to make observations, which the President of the Republic could not exercise towards a constituent, as he could towards a purely legislative Assembly. The great reason why the country was uneasy and confidence not restored was, that none of the great questions, which really and intimately concerned it, had been settled. It had been said that the National Assembly impeded the progress of the Government; but that could not be the case, for although the Ministry had been formed for a month, it had not brought forward a single Ministerial question. The country wished for a strong Government; what, then, would it think, when it saw men, whose previous conduct had given hopes of better things, hold aloof and leave to others the care of overcoming the first difficulties? That fact was calculated to give uneasiness to the country; in fact, when they should have given for some months a spectacle of inertness, it would be said that the Republican Government had been definitely condemned, that it produced only hesitation, and then the current which now impelled them would carry away both the Republic and its President. He should prefer to defend what now existed to incurring fresh dangers, and having, perhaps, to recommence a fresh revolution. If he had in certain cases considered it his duty to recommend conciliation, it was to prevent the misfortunes which inevitably resulted from division and party spirit. It was only necessary to read the petitions which were put forth against the Assembly to be convinced of the truth of what he said. A kind of terrorism had been got up in the journals against the National Assembly; and those who pretended to be Conservatives, and applauded such manœuvres, were, in his opinion, highly culpable. There were in that Assembly contrary currents; those who wished for the maintenance of the Republic and of the Constitution, and those who believed that its existence was not possible. He should, in conclusion, repeat what he had said at the commencement, that whatever might be the influence his opinion might

have in another election, he should support the conclusions of the Committee.

M. O. Barrot, the President of the Council.—I am perfectly aware of the reserve which a discussion like the present imposes on the Government. I know that no influence from without ought to weigh on the Assembly, and therefore, I not only set myself against every kind of threat, but, as the depositary of the Government, I will put them down as much as is in my power. But I must be permitted to say that the Assembly ought not to occupy itself so much about its electoral prospects as about the interest of the country. I come here to tell you what are the views of the Government on this question. If the matter were a personal one, as the last speaker seems to imply, I should not come forward to speak; but the question is of the very highest interest, and may involve a public peril; consequently it is my duty to speak—no matter what Ministry might be in power—even if M. Billault himself were a member of it. If I speak of M. Billault, it is because his talents and personal consideration entitle him to hold a place in a Ministry. I say that whatever persons might compose the Ministry in power, with an Assembly like the present, whose days are numbered,—with an Assembly fated to cease on the completion of the Constitution, —with the electoral incident which has crossed your existence,—that Government would be reduced to mere impotent efforts. I maintain that there is no Government whatever that could look forward to any length of existence, or carry out a sound and useful policy, on such conditions. I have received so many marks of confidence from the Assembly, that I consider myself bound to tell it the exact truth. But that truth has been already told by the Constitution itself. It proceeded from the particular situation in which we are now placed; it comprehended this respective situation of the two powers; it foresaw the present false position. The Constitution so well foresaw what would come to pass, that it declared that the Assembly of revision had only to pay attention to one great question—the Constitution itself, and the measures of inquiry connected with it. Well, does not the situation so foreseen now exist? Have you not in your hands at present a part of the executive power? Have you not made and unmade the executive power? And does not the remembrance of what you have done as a constituent body weigh on you and impede your movements? I know that with cleverness the present difficulties might be in a measure masked; but will that prevent the difficulties from existing? We have been reproached with not having, since we have been in power, decided on any of those great measures which engage the future course of a Government. How could it be otherwise? Do you forget that, since we have existed as a Ministry, we have been each day the object of incessant and most violent attacks? I will not recall to your attention the incidents which have arisen at each sitting; I will not remind you of the fact that your time has been wasted in sterile discussions, when it could have been better employed in voting the organic laws. (*Loud interruptions, and cries of* "Order, order!")

The President.—I think it right to say that, after the vote of the Constitution, the Assembly occu-

pied itself with the election of the President of the Republic, voted the rectified budget for 1848, and prepared several organic laws.

The President of the Council.—I say that both the reminiscences of what you have done, and your own personal views, render you but little calculated to live in the face of an executive power perfectly independent of you. I say that for the last two months you have been occupied more with the Government than with passing laws.

A voice.—That is not true.

The President.—Such an interruption is contrary to all parliamentary usage and to order.

The President of the Council.—If such a manifestation of feeling continues—

M. Portalis.—Order, order.

The President.—M. Portalis, if you go on disturbing the discussion in this way I shall be obliged to call you to order.

The President of the Council.—When I speak of your personal views, and of the continual interruptions which have broken in on your labours, I point out the very gravest symptom of all—the matter which most attracts the attention of the country.

A voice.—Why that is an invitation to civil war! (*Agitation.*)

The President of the Council.—I do not doubt your patriotism, but I believe that in this case it is mistaken. Here are men who have always praised up universal suffrage, and yet they now seem afraid to meet it. The Assembly ought to dissolve, and again present itself to the suffrages of the country. That act I declare to be absolutely necessary to restore public confidence, for it is uncertainty which causes passions to ferment.

M. Portalis entered into some explanations to show that he had not been justly called to order. The discussion was then declared to be closed, amidst the greatest agitation. The following was the result of the votes:—

Number of voters . .	805
Absolute majority . .	403
For the conclusion of the Committee	401
Against it	404
Majority	3

In consequence, it was declared that the proposition was to be taken into consideration.

Next morning the President announced that the secretaries had counted over again, that morning, the votes of the Assembly on the proposition of M. Rateau, relative to its dissolution. They found that two members had deposited in the urn two white tickets, and two others two blue ones. Others had each thrown in a blue and a white ticket. The Assembly having annulled the latter, and admitted one of each of the former, the number of votes was reduced to 796, and the absolute majority to 399. The votes against taking into consideration the proposition were 396, and in its favour, 400.

On the 15th of January the Assembly was occupied in the discussion of a *projet de loi* relative to a new tax on inheritance and bequests.

The first article of the Bill provided that the registry duties on the tranfer of personal and landed property caused by decease should be adjusted as follow:—

In a direct line.—75*c.* per cent.

personal, 1*f.* 50*c.* per cent. landed property.

Between husband and wife.—2*f.* 50*c.* per cent. personal, 5*f.* per cent. landed property.

Between brother and sister, uncle, nephew, &c.—5*f.* per cent. personal, 7*f.* 50*c.* per cent. landed property.

Between grand-uncles and grand-nephews, cousins-german, &c.—6*f.* per cent. personal, 9*f.* per cent. landed property.

Between relatives from the 5th to the 12th degree.—6*f.* per cent. personal, 10*f.* per cent. landed property.

Between strangers. — 8*f.* per cent. personal, 12*f.* per cent. landed property.

M. Randot combated the principle of the Bill, as, in his opinion, the Assembly, instead of augmenting those taxes, should suppress them altogether.

M. Goudchaux, who followed, supported the Bill, and moved that the duty on the transfer of property in a direct line be increased from 75*c.* to 1*f.* per cent., and from 1*f.* 50*c.* to 2*f.* per cent. The duties on the transfer of property between husband and wife should not be changed, but he proposed that the duties on other transfers be fixed at 6 per cent. on personal property, and 9 per cent. on landed property.

M. Stourm said that, before the Assembly voted an augmentation in the taxes, it should know the exact situation of the resources of the treasury. He particularly called upon the Minister of Finance to declare the intention of the Government respecting the reduction of the effective force of the army, which in December last still amounted to 502,000 men, and upwards of 100,000 horses. The expenditure of the war department was 432,000,000*f.*, and that of the navy 151,000,000*f.* M. Stourm thought that the army might be safely reduced to 320,000 men, which would immediately produce a saving of 140,000,000*f.*

M. Passy, Minister of Finance, said that in the present situation of the finances it was necessary to augment the existing taxes. He was ready to agree to the Bill on inheritance and bequests with some slight modifications. As respected the reduction of the army, nobody was more desirous than he, from the peculiar nature of his functions, to arrive at such a result. But France was not alone in the world. She was obliged, amidst the agitations of Europe, to maintain an army sufficiently strong to command respect. This state of affairs, besides, was not the work of the present Ministry. They were lately accused of inactivity, and now they were called upon to disarm. He thought, on the contrary, that it was indispensable for the honour and interests of France not to reduce her army at this moment. M. Passy then examined the project of law before the House and approved of its principle.

It now became necessary to elect a Vice-President of the Republic, and the result was looked to with interest, as affording an indication of the political sentiments of the National Assembly. The choice fell upon M. Boulay de la Meurthe, whose chief, if not sole, qualification was that of personal friendship and warm attachment to Louis Napoleon, and therefore his election was regarded as a proof that the National Assembly desired to gratify the President by such a marked

instance of conciliatory conduct. But the leading members of what was called the Club de la Rue Poitiers, consisting of MM. Thiers, Molé, Montalembert, and others, who affected a kind of *juste milieu* policy, and kept aloof from other parties, took no part in the ballot, and the party of the Mountain, or extreme Republicans, to the number of 47, likewise abstained from voting.

The election took place on the 20th of January, and the President of the Assembly proclaimed the following as the result of the ballot:—

Number of voters . . .	695	
Absolute majority . . .	348	
M. Boulay de la Meurthe obtained	417	votes
M. Vivien . . .	277	
General Baraguay d'Hilliers	1	
Votes lost . . .	2	

M. Boulay de la Meurthe, having obtained the greatest number of suffrages, was proclaimed, in virtue of the 70th article of the Constitution, Vice-President of the Republic until the second Sunday of the month of May, 1852.

The President then invited M. Boulay de la Meurthe to ascend the tribune, and tendered to him the following oath:—

"In presence of God, and before the French people, represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible; and to fulfil all the duties which the Constitution imposes upon me."

M. Boulay de la Meurthe, extending his right hand, replied—"*Je le jure.*" He then begged leave to address a few words to the Assembly. He had not, he said, been ambitious of the honour conferred upon him. When it was still time he had most earnestly entreated the President to place on the list names of men enjoying greater consideration and authority than his, but in vain; an affection which honoured him had been stronger than his will. He then hoped that the justice of the Assembly would prefer to him an old general officer mutilated on the field of battle, or a veteran long tried in Parliamentary struggles. His gratitude to the Assembly was accordingly mixed with sadness. He could not, however, help feeling pride at having been the object of the choice of the two great elect of universal suffrage. He saw in his appointment by the Assembly an honourable deference on its part to what it considered the wish of the first magistrate of the Republic, a formal protest against the charge of hostility so strangely and unfortunately propagated, and a sign of alliance between them. He would conform to its intentions. He also beheld in it an invitation to contribute with all his power to the consolidation of the Republic, and he would fulfil that duty with loyalty, constancy, and if necessary with energy. The oath he had just taken should ever be present to his mind; to the Constitution he should remain faithful, and never desert the interests of the Republic and its President. He had read in the noble heart of the President that the honour he was most proud of was to be the bearer of the name of Napoleon Bonaparte, the elect of the immense majority of the nation, and to seat the Republic on an immovable basis. M. Boulay de la Meurthe then added, that the mere presence of the As-

sembly had consolidated the ground shaken by the late commotions; that on the 15th of May it had witnessed with impassibility the hideous spectacle of anarchy, and that in June it had saved society. The Assembly would end as it had lived, honoured by present and future generations, and subsequent Assemblies would place their glory in continuing its work.

This speech was received with loud applause by the Assembly.

In connection with this subject we may mention that the salary of the Vice-President was fixed by a vote of the Assembly at 48,000*f.*, and it was decreed that he should be lodged at the public expense.

A significant proof of the reactionary spirit of the Government, itself the offspring of a popular insurrection, was afforded by what took place in the National Assembly in the sitting of the 26th of January. On that day M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, announced that he had been directed by the President of the Republic to present a project of a decree against clubs. The Assembly, he said, had already enacted severe penalties, with a view to repress excesses and remove dangers alarming to society. It would have even pronounced more severe enactments, and prohibited clubs altogether, if it had not hoped to be able to restrain them by its law of the 28th of July. The experiment of the last six months was decisive, and the insufficiency of the law was now demonstrated to the least clear-sighted. The Government had ordered a number of clubs to be closed in the capital and the departments, and denounced the offenders to the tribunals. It had exerted itself to defeat the machinations of the anarchists, and to reassure the honest and peaceable citizens. Those clubs, closed on one point, were reopened on another. The audacity and cunning of the factious supplied the deficiency of their numbers. Trade and manufactures were completely paralysed wherever this last echo of street anarchy resounded. It was impossible for a regularly constituted Government to tolerate any longer the expression of doctrines and passions calculated to dissolve society. In the clubs, hatred and rebellion were preached under every form. They were the hotbeds of secret societies, and both lent each other mutual support. It was impossible that confidence could be restored whilst clubs were permitted to exist. They formed a state within the state, and no free Government could allow such an anomaly to subsist without endangering its existence. The right of meeting was not in question. The Bill on the contrary gave it a new sanction. The destruction of schools of anarchy alone was contemplated. Each club was a tribune, erected in opposition to that of the National Assembly. The Convention itself acknowledged the incompatibility of their co-existence, and the National Assembly could not do less for order than the Convention, on the eve of resigning its powers into the hands of the country. (*Loud murmurs on the left.*) After useless efforts to moderate those meetings, the Government perceived the necessity of attacking the evil in its root. M. Dufaure, the predecessor of M. Faucher, had declared the law insufficient on the 19th of December last. In 1793, when it was attempted to naturalize clubs in North America, Washington

pronounced against them an anathema which they have not since recovered. In a country enjoying liberty of the press and public discussion, and where universal suffrage was the foundation of the Government, there was no possible pretext for the establishment of clubs. In this conviction the President of the Republic had directed the Cabinet to submit the following Bill to the deliberation of the National Assembly:—

"Art. 1. Clubs are interdicted. Every meeting, held periodically or at irregular intervals, for the discussion of public affairs shall be considered as a club.

"Art. 2. The presidents, chiefs, secretaries, &c., of such meetings shall be sentenced to a fine of from 100*f.* to 500*f.*; to deprivation of civil rights during a year at least and three years at most, independently of the other penalties they may have incurred.

"Art. 3. Individuals who shall lend their houses or apartments for such meetings shall be sentenced to a fine of from 100*f.* to 500*f.*

"Art. 4. All the provisions of the law of 28th July last, relative to clubs, are abrogated."

The Minister afterwards observed that it was urgent that the Bill should immediately come under discussion, and be referred to the bureaux with the least possible delay.

Several members cried out "To-morrow, to-morrow;" when M. Gent ascended the tribune, and protested against the Bill, as violating the first liberty recognised by the Constitution. He knew the aversion of Ministers to the right of meeting, but did not believe that they would have dared to present such a law to the present Assembly. (*Cries of* "Order, order!") He accordingly called on his colleagues to reject without discussion a Bill containing an attempt against the 8th article of the Constitution.

The Assembly, however, on being consulted, referred the Bill to the bureaux, and decided that a report on the urgency of its discussion should be presented on the following day.

The Committee appointed to consider this question reported that no necessity for urgency existed, and that the Bill should be referred in the usual way to the standing Committees. M. Odillon Barrot then rose, and contended that the Bill proposed was most urgent, and ought to be discussed with as little delay as possible. M. Ledru Rollin defended the clubs, and attacked the Ministers with great violence, and M. Sénard contended that the existing laws were sufficient to control the licentiousness of the clubs. The Assembly then divided on the report of the Committee, when there appeared, for the report 418, against it 342; majority against Ministers, 76.

This step on the part of the Ministry gave, as might be expected, great offence to the extreme Republicans, and the following demand of impeachment was immediately signed by 48 members of that party:—

"Whereas the anti-republican policy of the Ministry has just manifested itself by a fact which constitutes an attack against the rights of citizens, and against the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of the people;

"Whereas the right of meeting is a natural right and a political right, written and consecrated in the Constitution of the French Republic;

"Whereas, by a Bill presented yesterday, the 26th of January, on the suppression of the clubs, the Ministry has been guilty of an act which is in flagrant violation of articles 8 and 51 of the Constitution;

"Whereas the Ministry is responsible for its acts, according to article 68 of the Constitution, the undersigned representatives of the people demand the immediate impeachment of the Ministers, and their being brought before the High National Court, to be there tried, in conformity with article 91 of the Constitution."

Amongst the signatures to this instrument were those of Pierre Leroux, F. Pyat, Clement, Ledru Rollin, Proudhon, Theodore Bac, Raspail, Germain Sarrut, and Lamennais.

At the sitting of the 29th of January the Assembly decided, by a majority of 416 to 405, that the propositions or Bill of M. Rateau for fixing a period for the dissolution of the Assembly should be read a second time.

During the discussion that preceded this vote, M. Jules Favre said that, in consequence of the military preparations with which the Assembly was surrounded, it should have passed to the order of the day on the proposition of M. Rateau without any discussion, and declared that it would not dissolve. Were it to yield to intimidation, it would be guilty of desertion. The petitions presented, supposing the signatures to be authentic, did not speak the wishes of the people, and, even if they did, the Assembly should remain at its post without heeding the judgment of the country. M. Favre then denied that any serious difference existed between the Legislature and the President. But behind the scenes stood the really ruling party [M. Thiers], and, in his opinion, nothing was more dangerous than an occult Government, and nothing was weaker than a protected Cabinet. It was not true that the election of the 10th of December had placed an abyss between the Assembly and the President. He said that he (M. Favre) had, in the question of the election, seceded from his party, thinking that the Assembly espoused too warmly the interests of the other candidate. The vote of the country was a vote of respect and enthusiasm for a glorious name, which had risen from the ranks of the people, and was the personification of the revolution. He then examined the situation of the Cabinet in respect of the Assembly. The Cabinet was not the elect of the people; it was not chosen for four years, some had lasted longer, others had but an ephemeral existence. The Assembly had gladly accepted it, and offered it its support, which was disdainfully rejected.

The allusion of M. Jules Favre to "military preparations" had reference to the precautionary measures taken by the Government at this juncture, for at the end of January there were serious apprehensions entertained of an *émeute*, in consequence of the determination of the Odillon Barrot Ministry to reduce the numbers of the Garde Mobile, and it became necessary to surround the chamber where the National Assembly met with a body of troops amounting to 25,000 men. On the 29th, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune and said that the Government had thought proper to adopt measures to ensure respect for the laws and protect the security of the Assembly and the people. The time of the engagement of the

Garde Mobile being on the point of expiring, the Government had prepared regulations and conditions to facilitate the re-engagement of such of the men as wished to continue in the service. February was the term of their engagement, and the Government did not wish to leave matters to the last day. The measures devised were such as would satisfy the gratitude of the country for the services rendered by those brave soldiers, the necessities of the treasury, and the regularity of the military service. The soldiers discarded were to receive a certain sum, which would enable them to wait until they could find employment. The proposed re-organization had excited considerable emotion, particularly among the officers, who were desirous to preserve a rank to which they were no more entitled than the other officers of the National Guard. That emotion was communicated to a few battalions, and the Government saw the necessity of adopting means to prevent that discontent from degenerating into rebellion. The eternal enemies of public repose, order, and society—("You and your colleagues," exclaimed M. Bourzat. *Cries of* "Order, order!")

The President told M. Bourzat that if he interrupted M. Odillon Barrot a second time, he would be obliged to call him to order.

M. Odillon Barrot, continuing, said, that the enemies of society were anxious to turn to account the discontent of those brave young men, and during the night the Government had received a report, the certainty of which would not be questioned, stating that those deluded soldiers had entered into communication with a focus of political passions. This circumstance was a danger of which the gravity had been perhaps exaggerated, but as it might lead to deplorable consequences, the Cabinet could not, without sacrificing its responsibility, avoid paying it particular attention. It preferred preventing disturbances to having to punish their authors, and the chief of the military forces had, accordingly, adopted the necessary precautionary measures for defeating those culpable manœuvres. The President of the Assembly having, by virtue of a decree of the Assembly, claimed the disposal of the troops, his request was immediately complied with, and he appointed General Lebreton, one of the questors, to take the chief command of the armed force. The liberty and independence of the Assembly were completely guaranteed. The legislative and executive powers might differ in opinion on certain points, but there were two on which they were perfectly agreed—the defence of the Constitution to which they had sworn allegiance, and the repression of anarchical and anti-social attempts.

There is no doubt that the reduction of the numbers of the Garde Mobile was looked upon by the Socialists and Communists as a favourable opportunity for attempting a new revolution, and an extensive conspiracy prevailed throughout France for the overthrow of the Government. This, however, was defeated by the prompt and energetic measures taken at Paris by General Changarnier, who commanded the first military division, and who so disposed the troops in the capital as to render a popular insurrection hopeless of success, unless the

army took part in it. But of this the Red Republicans well knew there was not the slightest chance, and they felt that they could not even depend upon the Garde Mobile, whose cause they professed to make their own. Throughout the provinces the revolutionists looked to the capital for the signal of a general rising, and in some places partial disturbances took place, when it was found that the attempt in Paris had failed. On the 29th of January, General Changarnier thus addressed the Garde Mobile in an order of the day.

"Officers, sub-officers, and volunteers of the Garde Mobile,—If I were to believe your calumniators, you would allow yourselves to be governed by a pernicious and interested counsel. You would disturb the order which hitherto you have so intrepidly defended, and attack the Republic, and the institutions placed under your safeguard, and society, which is proud of your success and calls you its glorious children. In the name of the country, which we will defend against all its enemies, listen to my voice, and repel these exciters to anarchy, who, in leading you to your ruin, would revenge themselves for your past glory."

At the same time M. Léon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Paris, in which he said,—"We have called the National Guards under arms. We have called them out in defence of social order, once more threatened by the same enemies who attacked it in the days of June. The projects of these men are not changed. They wish to prevent, at any cost, the establishment of a regular and honest Government. All they want is perpetual agitation, anarchy, destruction of all property, the overthrow of all principles. They earnestly hope to found the despotism of a minority by usurping, as a privilege, our common property, the sacred name of the Republic. To give a colour to their revolt against the laws, they assert that we have violated the Constitution and wish to destroy the Republican Government. This is a contemptible calumny. The Republic has no firmer supporters than they who seek to preserve it from those revolutionary excesses with which this form of government has been too much confounded. The President of the Republic has sworn to respect it and to cause it to be respected—and he will keep his oath." In the mean time the disarming of battalions of the Garde Mobile went on in various places, and it was sometimes found necessary to effect this in the presence of a superior force of troops of the line, as resistance was attempted. No serious disturbance, however, occurred, and a committee was appointed by the Assembly to report on the question of the urgency of a Parliamentary inquiry respecting the exploded plot.

At the sitting of the Assembly on the 3rd of February, M. Baze, reporter of the Committee of Justice, to which the proposition for impeaching Ministers had been referred, ascended the tribune. On the 26th of January last, he said, the Minister of the Interior, having brought forward a Bill for the suppression of clubs, several members of the Assembly proposed their immediate impeachment and trial by the high court of justice. The movers of the proposition considered that act

a flagrant violation of the 8th and 51st articles of the Constitution. The Committee, however, had been of opinion that the powers vested in Ministers by the 68th article of the Constitution should be religiously respected, and could not discover in the mere fact of the presentation of a Bill a violation of the fundamental law. The right of meeting was not infringed by the Bill; its presentation had been a perfectly natural, normal, and constitutional act. M. Ledru Rollin, summoned to attend the Committee, replied that he had nothing to add to what had been stated by his colleagues, who had contented themselves with citing the events of the 29th January, without adducing a single fact against the honest and courageous men who composed the Cabinet. The Committee had accordingly decided, by a majority of 24 to 4, that the proposition should not be taken into consideration.

M. Moirhaye, the reporter of the Committee to which the demand of an inquiry into the events of the 29th of January had been referred, succeeded M. Baze. On the 30th ult., he said, that proposition had been presented by 54 representatives. The motives of the great military display which took place on that day had been explained by the President of the Council, who had justified it by stating that the anarchists intended to avail themselves of the discontent of the Garde Mobile. Those explanations did not satisfy the movers of the proposition, one of whom declared that the Cabinet contemplated a *coup d'état*. The minority of the Committee, composed of seven members, contended that Ministers wished by that extraordinary display of troops to influence the decision of the Assembly on that day, to convince the country that the latter was an obstacle to the resumption of business and to the re-establishment of public tranquillity. The majority, on the other hand, expressed itself satisfied with the explanation of the President of the Council, which bore the character of sincerity and truth. They considered that the 15th of May and the 23rd of June were not so remote, and that the anarchical passions which then exploded might naturally wish to take advantage of the discontent of a few young and courageous soldiers, to substitute a dictatorial Republic for the Republic of Universal Suffrage, and the Social Republic for the Republic of the Constitution. The measures adopted by the Government had discouraged the faction by convincing them of their weakness. The motion, besides, was made by the same men who had demanded the impeachment of Ministers. M. Moirhaye then proceeded to vindicate the intentions of the latter, who, he said, had given during their life many guarantees of their love of order and patriotism. In conclusion, he recommended the Assembly to grant its support to the executive power, instead of contesting its rights and liberty, and stated that the majority of the Committee refused to take the proposition into consideration.

The Assembly, on being consulted, decided that the question should be immediately discussed.

M. Perrée, editor of the *Siècle*, then rose and said, that he was not a partisan of Parliamentary inquiry, which would elucidate nothing, but the Assembly should not grant a vote of confidence to the Cabinet. The question of the in-

quiry should be, accordingly, summarily disposed of, but it should be ascertained whether the Ministry was a Ministry of the majority or of the minority. There existed real danger for the Republic, he admitted, but he thought the existence of the Cabinet aggravated it daily. The Socialists hoped that the Moderate party would divide, and that their victory would thus be rendered easier. The Ministry was afraid of a plot, and beheld in such a contingency a means of strengthening its position. He did not, however, deny the danger; he believed it to be real, but designedly exaggerated by Ministers for their own personal interests. Everybody questioned the duration of the Republic. In the streets, in the *salons*, it was the general opinion that it would not endure two months. He then blamed the President of the Republic for choosing his Ministry among the extreme parties of the Assembly, instead of applying to the centres, who would have insured to that Cabinet a majority of 700 members. Ministers then would not have been placed under the necessity of centering the military power in the hands of General Changarnier; of appealing to bad passions and maintaining a moral agitation through the country, by encouraging the people to address petitions to the Assembly demanding its dissolution. He concluded by proposing the following order of the day:—"The Assembly declares that the tendency of the Ministry is likely to create serious dangers for the Republic, but nevertheless passes to the order of the day."

M. Léon Faucher said that, previous to the revolution of February, there existed in the Ministry of the Interior a *bureau d'esprit public*, which was suppressed by the Provisional Government. Since then it had not been re-established, and at this moment there was no direct communication between that department and the provincial press. The Government, it was true, had subscribed to a certain number of copies of a lithographed sheet, which were forwarded to the prefects of the departments. That sheet contained, besides facts, certain articles which he had no right to control. He would, however, give orders that no opinion be in future expressed in that correspondence.

M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, contended that the Assembly had been convoked to hear the report of the Committee of Justice on the urgency of the inquiry, and not to decide on a direct ministerial question. According to parliamentary practice, it was customary to give Ministers notice of such an intention. The adversaries of the Cabinet invoked a constitution that existed no more; they cited examples totally inapplicable, and even endeavoured to place him in opposition with his former opinions. He appealed to the justice of the Assembly, and asked if it would consent so lightly to decide a question the solution of which might be attended with serious consequences for the cause they all defended and the security of the country? Before the Assembly came to a resolution, it would require at least a few minutes' consideration of the question. It was said that the Ministry did not realize the condition of a representative Government; that it belonged to the minority; that it did not possess the confidence of the majority, and was the cause of

all the disorders and disturbances which agitated the country. These were serious charges, and should be examined.

(M. Odillon Barrot was here interrupted by cries of " Question, question ! ")

M. Odillon Barrot observed that, considering the disposition of the Assembly, he would decline to explain the relative positions of the legislative and executive powers, and confine himself to demanding the simple order of the day. When an honest man (M. Faucher) came forward, and declared that he had no knowledge of the opinions expressed in the lithographed sheet above mentioned, he was entitled to credit. To insist on the adoption of M. Perrée's order of the day, to strike indirectly at one of the members of the Cabinet, would be a proceeding unworthy of the majesty of the Assembly. The Cabinet, by the military display it had ordered on the 29th ult., had crushed an attempt at revolt. That task was easy, and the Government assumed no merit for measures of which a recent experience had demonstrated the expediency. Had it acted otherwise, it would have been highly culpable. For his part, he willingly and cordially accepted the responsibility of having insured the maintenance of order. When the ministerial question should be directly, not incidentally, brought forward, Ministers would boldly meet their adversaries, and show the impossibility in which the President was placed, of settling a difference between him and the majority by an appeal to the country, since he could not, in virtue of the Constitution, dissolve the Legislative Assembly. Such a restriction must necessarily produce inevitable collisions between the two powers. The Assembly was right in rendering the first magistrate responsible; but, with the system now advocated, he would be less free than the lowest agents of Government, and the country would have solemnly met to elect a phantom of authority. Street agitation was not the real danger; society had a consciousness of its strength, and would easily triumph over it. The real danger arose, he would not say, from the reality, but from the mere appearance, of an antagonism between the powers of the state.

A stormy scene then ensued, and at last upwards of 40 members having demanded a secret ballot, there appeared :—

For the order of the day .	387
Against it	407

The order of the day was accordingly rejected, and Ministers defeated by a majority of 20.

The only person of any note directly implicated in this abortive conspiracy was Count D'Alton Shee, notorious for his ultra-radical opinions, and he was arrested and confined a prisoner in the Conciergerie.

In a debate that took place on the 5th of February, M. Léon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, gave some details of the information received by Government respecting the late movement. He referred to the presentation of the Bill on the clubs, which, he maintained, were a permanent danger for society. At Lyons alone 132 clubs and secret societies existed, in which doctrines subversive of property, order, and the Government were openly preached. M. Faucher then read to the Assembly passages from the speeches de-

livered in the Parisian clubs. In one of them the right to the possession of land was denied, the land being the patrimony of all, like the rays of the sun. In others the people were urged to take arms in order to procure food. In the club of Valentino, M. Lucien Murat, candidate for the rank of colonel of the 1st Legion, was asked:—"If your cousin wished to raise himself to the Imperial throne are you ready to plunge a dagger in his breast?" "This would be a murder," replied M. Murat. "Do you regard Charlotte Corday, and the patriot who stabbed Rossi, as murderers?" asked his interlocutor, who then proceeded to vindicate the crime of the latter. M. Léon Faucher next described the part he had taken in the repression of the late conspiracy. The Government had been informed that a formidable movement was in preparation in Paris and the departments. Emissaries were sent to the provinces to appeal to all the associates to make a diversion favourable to their friends in the capital. A number of determined men had been called up to Paris, and the plot, which was to have broken out last week, was advanced a few days in consequence of a particular circumstance, he meant the discontent caused among the Garde Mobile by its reorganization. A certain number of soldiers of that corps repaired, on the 28th, to the Palace of the Elysée, to present to the President a seditious reclamation. An entire battalion seized on the fort of La Briche, and raised the banner of revolt; others presented themselves during the night in a secret *réunion* of the conspirators, and offered to descend into the streets and erect barricades. That offer had been gladly accepted, and on the following day an immense procession of men, dressed in blouses and disguised as operatives, traversed the Boulevards, down to the Madeleine, led by men wearing the distinctive signs of chiefs of the barricades. There they were stopped by a rampart of brass, and they became convinced that, if the plot was formidable, its repression would be terrible and efficacious. In conclusion, M. Faucher maintained that the Government had really prevented the explosion of a formidable conspiracy, and that instead of an accusation Ministers were entitled to the thanks of society.

On the following day a discussion commenced on the proposition of M. Rateau, relative to the dissolution of the National Assembly, and the convocation of the Legislative Assembly on the 19th of March, the elections being fixed for the 4th of that month.

M. Larochejacquelein said a few words respecting the mode of discussing the different amendments.

M. Gaslondes wished them to be divided into two categories; the first comprising those which contained a date for the dissolution, and the other enumerating the organic laws to be discussed.

M. Pagnerre observed that the proposition of M. Rateau could not be discussed in its present form, as the date it proposed was not in accordance with the 31st article of the Constitution, which required that forty-five days at latest before the end of the Legislature a law should fix the period for the new election.

M. St. Gaudens and M. Dufaure next spoke. The latter was of opinion that the original proposition could not come under discus-

sion until the Assembly should have pronounced its opinion on the amendments. The amendment moved by M. Lanjuinais should, he thought, be first discussed. That amendment was as follows:—"The National Assembly shall proceed immediately to the discussion of the electoral law, and after the third reading shall prepare the electoral list. The elections of the Legislative Assembly shall take place on the first Sunday after the definitive close of those lists, and the Legislative Assembly shall meet on the 10th day following that of the elections. The order of the day of the National Assembly shall be so regulated that, independently of the electoral law, the law on the Council of State, and the law on the responsibility of the President of the Republic and the Ministers, shall be voted previous to the dissolution. The decree of the 11th of December, 1848, is in other respects repealed."

Another amendment was moved by MM. Deslongrais, Benard, and others, to the effect of immediately discussing and voting the electoral law, to the exclusion of all others, so that the elections might take place in France and Algeria on the 45th day following the promulgation of the law.

Here M. Rateau ascended the tribune, and stated that he renounced his proposition to adopt that of M. Lanjuinais.

M. Wolowski and Pagnerre, who had also presented amendments, followed the example of M. Rateau. Those announcements excited much merriment in the Assembly, and a member of the Mountain cried out that the conduct of the movers of those amendments was an actual desertion.

The Assembly then decided that the discussion should commence on the amendment of M. Lanjuinais.

M. Lanjuinais observed that the first duty of the Assembly was to bring face to face, before each other, the two new powers it had created. The Assembly had not proceeded regularly; it had committed a fault by setting up one of those powers without the other. As respected the organic laws, he thought that only two were entitled to that denomination. The Assembly might have framed the others, when it was sole master, previous to the election of the President. It should now abide the consequences of its resolution, and confine itself to voting the organic laws absolutely necessary, and which it was excusable to frame in the unconstitutional and irregular situation in which it had placed itself. His amendment, he said, wounded no susceptibility, since it fixed no date for the dissolution. By the plan he recommended, the Legislative Assembly might meet sixty-seven days after the opening of the discussion on the electoral law, which, he supposed, would last about twenty-two days.

M. Guichard observed that, when the Assembly fixed the election of the President for the 10th of December, it had decreed that its rights and duties should continue unimpaired, and that it would prosecute the accomplishment of its mission. The Assembly, he maintained, could not separate without voting the budget, for it would impose on the country during two months longer a ruinous financial system, with expenditure amounting to 2000 millions, and receipts only calculated at 1400 millions. The Assembly had pro-

mised to alleviate the burdens of the people, and could not retire without having accomplished that part of its mission.

M. Pagnerre then rose, and supported the amendment of M. Lanjuinais.

M. Felix Pyat, who followed, contended that the mission of the Assembly was not terminated, and that the people had not elected it to frame laws by the day. The Radical party had not yet made known its opinion on the question. It was the least interested in the debate, since it had only faith in the future. It was actuated by no ambition, and had as yet no pretension to enter the Cabinet. Nobody could question its frankness, and it was not in its ranks that the members who called for secret ballots were to be found. M. F. Pyat then recapitulated the proofs the Assembly had given of its love of order and society. It had voted the laws on the state of siege, on transportation, on the clubs, on tumultuous assemblages, on the 45 centimes, on the press, individual liberty, and many others, with which it had armed the Government to enable it to crush anarchy. That Assembly had shown itself so subservient as to exclude from the Republic the sincerest Republicans, and to admit the posthumous Ministers of Louis Philippe and the defenders of the Sonderbund. To requite it for such valuable services, it was not even permitted to die a natural death. This was ungrateful, but logical. The Assembly, notwithstanding, continued attached to the Republic, and its republicanism was its mortal sin. Its enemies wished for a legislature which would efface the very name of the Republic, and transform the President into a King. The President was a mere hat awaiting a crown. Ministers themselves had held from the tribune language for which they ought to have been sent to Vincennes. They were as guilty as Hubert. The proposition of M. Rateau was a dynastic and ministerial insurrection; it was the invasion of the Assembly by the reactionary party, or, as it is called, the honest and moderate party. M. Felix Pyat, in conclusion, declared that if he and his friends were anarchists, they would vote for the proposition, persuaded as they were that the Legislative Assembly would be followed by the Convention.

M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, who followed, said that the existence of the Republic was not so precarious as M. Pyat supposed, and that the only serious danger it had to apprehend was from its imprudent friends; he then showed the immense progress made by republican principles since February, 1848, and invited all the real friends of order, in the name of public interest, to adopt M. Rateau's proposition, and rally round the existing Government. In conclusion, he fully concurred in the amendment of M. Lanjuinais, but insisted on the Assembly not separating without having voted the budget of 1849.

M. Sarrans said that the preceding speaker had appealed to the Assembly, in the name of order and public interest, to adopt the proposition. He would appeal to it, in the name of the same sentiments and the salvation of the Republic, to reject it. M. Sarrans then enumerated the petitions which demanded the dissolution. Out of 86 departments, 28 only had sent forward such petitions;

and, supposing them to be signed by 300,000 or 400,000 citizens, out of 9,000,000 of electors, he asked if that was a manifestation before which the Assembly should retire?

He did not fear the Convention, but he feared the worst evil that could befall the country—another Restoration. He then pronounced a warm eulogium on the Republic, declaring that "the day on which the wind of the counter-revolution blew on it, M. de Lamartine took it in his hand and flung it into space, saying, *Va, et tombe où tu pourras!*"

M. de Lamartine.—The interpellation of the honourable M. Sarrans has been too direct for me to refrain from speaking. That gentleman has at the same time praised and blamed me for the part which I took in founding our glorious and, I hope, eternal, Republic. I shall reply but briefly to the honourable Gentleman. It cannot be believed that the man who contributed to found the Republic can wish, I will not say to sacrifice it, but even to weaken it, in the Assembly which has proclaimed it, and which has rendered such services to the country. No men so much as the members of the Provisional Government have relied on the National Assembly to strengthen the Republic; and yet it is wished that the man who has used such exertions to hasten the moment when universal suffrage should call together the representatives of the people, should now abandon that same Republic and throw it at hazard to the shame of new ideas and the confusion of the country. No; such can never be the case. Permit me to give an explanation of a reproach which has been often addressed to me, relative to an expression which I made use of when I examined the great question of the nomination of the President. I then said, "The die is cast, *Alea jacta est.*" I said so, and I do not repent it. I am one of those who do not fear when France has to throw the die, whilst the fate of the throw is in the hand of God. Never has there, in my impartial and unbiassed opinion, proceeded from the will of the nation anything more energetic, more moderate, more patriotic, or more disinterested, than the National Assembly; and yet it is me whom you would mix up with all those petitions, with that kind of occult insurrection; it is me whom you would suspect of wishing to lay a snare for the National Assembly in order to make it stumble. Oh, you do not know me! How many times have I not said to my friends, who thought of sending back to Providence that precious gift which it had made to the Republic, to sound every day the mysteries of universal suffrage, that it would be an act of rashness and a tempting of human wisdom! I believe, however, that it might be useful to make a fresh appeal to the country. I do not say that is absolutely necessary, but if your vote decide the contrary, the Republic will not perish; it will have violent phases to go through, but you will save it as you have done before. In constituting order we have proclaimed popular sovereignty. As statesmen, we ought to take account of petitions; to consider them as symptoms of public feeling; but to accept them as injunctions—never. (*Murmurs.*) In a question of such a delicate nature, when the subject is in a measure to deliberate on the fate

of my colleagues, I hope that the Assembly will listen to me with favour, and spare me those murmurs which only tend to disturb my ideas. In order that the Assembly may produce all the good which the country has a right to expect from it, three things are necessary. In the first place, it is necessary that the Assembly should be in accord with itself; in the next place, that the country should set the Assembly in accord with the legislative power; and lastly, that the Assembly should be in accord with the real sovereignty of the country. In the first place, I will ask whether there is such accord in the National Assembly itself as to enable it to present to a Ministry its assured co-operation, and without which there can be no strong Government? To this I will reply, not in the negative, for the result of yesterday has proved that in important circumstances that co-operation will be again found. That kind of good understanding between the National Assembly and a Ministry ought to be as resplendent as the sun. Europe should see that the Ministry and the National Assembly are in accord to accomplish the work of France. The intention of that harmony exists in the Constitution, and nevertheless you have seen symptoms of hostility between the legislative and the executive powers; but I am convinced that when the partisans of those opposite doctrines shall have reflected on what might be too absolute in one or the other of those opinions, they will readily find a solution of the difficulty. (*Murmurs on the left.*) If I had been allowed to have completed my idea I should not have been interrupted by those murmurs, for no one can respect the sovereignty of the legislative power more than myself. The legislative power is the head which orders; the executive power is only the arm which obeys; such has always been my idea, and never have I had reason to doubt its correctness. It is necessary to act with prudence in order not to fatigue either one or the other of those great springs of sovereignty. It is in this prudence that will be found the solution of the difficulty. If the legislative power could compel the executive, in the person of the President of the Republic, blindly to submit to all your wills, look at the situation in which you would place him in the eyes of the country; you would convert him into a being who would have no other functions than to be continually disavowing himself. (*Murmurs from the left.*) If such were the spirit of the Constitution it would be bad; but if it contained a contrary spirit you would force the National Assembly to give to itself that perpetual disavowal of which I have just spoken, and to give itself a certificate of its own weakness. But such is not the case; neither the one nor the other of these two extremes can be accepted. This accord between the legislative power and public opinion is a thing worthy all our attention. Public opinion was consulted for the election of the President of the Republic, but had it the same ideas as we had? When I say "we," I say it considered individually—there is no question of our collective opinion, for we have none. Public opinion has been much bolder and wiser than we—it has chosen the person whom we would have set aside. I do not blame it; I should rather blame myself. The country has shown more inspira-

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tion, more genius, than statesmen themselves. (*Loud interruption.*) Yes, the country aided by universal suffrage has shown more sagacity and a better inspiration than statesmen themselves. It has given a proof of sovereign wisdom. For my own part, I admit that it is a real happiness for the country to find this ray of glory which universal suffrage has pointed out. (*Renewed and loud interruption from the left.*) If those murmurs mean to imply that I am giving way to an idea of adulation, I reject it. I repeat that, as a sincere Republican, I find a subject of congratulation in the result of an election to which a few months before I had expressed my repugnance. I have a lively and a logical faith in the situation of the executive power, of the republican power which the nation has wished, as it were, to incarnate amongst us. I have such a confidence in him that I do not hesitate to serve him, provided that he is and remains the founder of our democracy, of that idea of a free people against which defiance has been so often hurled. I now arrive at the reflections, sometimes ironical, presented by one of our most gifted colleagues—only I will treat serious things seriously. I will only reply to one objection contained in the speech of the honourable M. Pyat; I respect not only the talent but the sincerity of the opinions put forth by the honourable Gentleman to whom I have alluded; it is, that he and those of his party do not set a proper value on universal suffrage; and I ask, if you do not confide in the conscience of the country, in what can you place your reliance? Where, I ask the honourable M. Pyat, will he place the principle of sovereignty if he will not admit it in universal suffrage?

A Voice on the left.—"No one ever said that."

M. de Lamartine.—Will you place that principle in divine right, which has been so long destroyed? Will you place it in that other intermediate right which was broken by the revolution of February?

A Voice from the extreme left.—"No one has ever denied universal suffrage."

M. de Lamartine.—If you do not admit this right of universal conscience, you will admit no other, and you would henceforth have no other compass than anarchy. I have another observation to make. It has been said, "We every day read in certain journals that France is not republican enough." My reply is, if it be true that France in the majesty and dignity of her manners, is not enough, or not at all, Republican, how will you compel her to be so? I have heard it said that the country is not ripe for a Republic, that France is not provided with the manners of Republican men and institutions; that is to say, France is not Republican, but to render her so she must have an arbitrary Government; it is necessary to bend that young opinion which has not yet the perception of the truth. She must be constrained by a moral pressure, by a dictatorship. To this I loudly reply, as I have frequently done before: it is precisely from the day when those opinions manifested in your journals and in your clubs became known to the country—it is from the day when you appeared to think of those acts of moral violence, when you wished to intimidate liberty as you formerly intimidated the monarchy—it is from that day that the people were

alienated from the Republic. Shall I give you a proof of what I assert? Address yourselves to all the citizens of France—to those who appear the most averse to our Republic. Ask any one of them "Are you the enemy of the Republic, such as we gave it to you, such as we proclaimed it under the peristyle of this building before proclaiming it in a decree; of a Republic of right, of conservatism, of popular interest, seriously understood and justly satisfied, without any attack on property; of a Republic of peace abroad, of a Republic regularly and firmly governed at home, and which closes the abyss of revolutions? Is it to such a Republic that you are opposed, and from which you alienate yourself?" The general reply will be, "Such a Republic we accept; such a Republic we wish for." Do you, on the contrary, know what kind of a Republic the country holds in such just horror? It is that Republic which some incendiary clubs have desired so improperly to substitute for the dogmas and tendencies of the Republic which we have founded. It is that Republic which, invoking the remembrance, sometimes glorious, but always sinister and sanguinary, of '93, intimidates commerce and spreads alarm in the country; it is the Republic of moral violence, the Republic of arbitrary governors, the Republic of the proconsulates of opinion. ("Hear, hear," *on the right, and deep murmurs on the left.*) It is this Republic which we unfortunately see endeavour to establish itself in some departments at the moment when it is most necessary to restore confidence in the country. It is the Republic of the promenades of 200,000 men, as on the 17th of March. The country will not have the Republic of May 15, or that of June 24. But the Republic of order and conservative tendencies which the National Assembly has desired to found—the country is anxious to have that; and on every occasion that it has intervened in its own affairs—on April 27, by the elections; on May 15, in protecting the Assembly; on June 23, in saving society; it has always accepted and sanctioned the Republic. I call on the Assembly to bear in mind the state of things around us; and in the name of commerce, now in a dying state, of the working classes, who suffer, and, in fine, of the safety of the Republic, I ask it to come to a wise resolution. Trust me that my counsel is in conformity with good faith, with the dignity of the Assembly, and with the safety of the Republic; that counsel is—"Let us fall!"

The debate was afterwards adjourned to the following day, when the first clause of M. Lanjuinais' amendment was adopted without further discussion. This clause was to the effect that the National Assembly should immediately proceed to the first deliberation on the Electoral Law, and that the second and third deliberations should take place within the period fixed by the regulations of the Assembly.

The President then read the 2nd article:—"Immediately after the promulgation of that law the Assembly shall proceed to prepare the electoral lists. The elections of the Legislative Assembly shall take place on the first Sunday following the definitive close of said lists. The Legislative Assembly shall meet ten days after the election."

M. Sénard moved the following sub-amendment to the 2nd article: —"Immediately after the promulgation of the law the Assembly shall proceed to prepare the electoral lists. Twenty days after their publication a special decree, voted *d'urgence* by the Assembly, shall fix, for the entire of France, the day on which the lists shall be closed, and convoke the electoral colleges for the first Sunday following the date of their close."

M. Sénard explained his sub-amendment, and expressed surprise at the Assembly basing the period of its dissolution on delays which were not fixed by its vote. It was to obviate that inconvenience he had proposed to determine an interval and extend the time. The Assembly should avoid fixing a period for the elections, as from that day it would actually cease to exist, and its authority would be at an end.

The sub-amendment was opposed by Ministers, and M. Dufaure said, that it was an imperative duty for the National Assembly to regulate the form of the elections of the Legislative Assembly. He also deplored the attempt made by M. Sénard to revive the recent differences between the Cabinet and the Assembly. The question before the Chamber was one of greater magnitude. He then proceeded to vindicate M. Lanjuinais against the charge of duplicity, and maintained that the measure he proposed was perfectly conformable to the dignity and rights of the Assembly, whose labours it regulated, leaving it the utmost liberty to frame the electoral law, whilst the propositions tending to fix a period for the dissolution impeded that liberty. If anything was calculated to impair the moral authority of the Assembly, it would be its oversight of public opinion. In the Republican Government as well as others, it was indispensable to take into account what was legitimate and real in that opinion. He need only cite what occurred a year ago. Public opinion manifested itself by signal demonstrations, and the Government, instead of inquiring into the grievances of the country, undertook to resist their redress. Now the present position was absolutely similar, and he thought that the Assembly should, in its turn, consider what was real and legitimate in the petitions demanding its dissolution. He then described public credit as everywhere suspended, trade and industry as at a stand, and suffering as general. The cause of the evil, he contended, arose from the uncertainty prevailing respecting the future, which it was the duty of the Assembly to remove as speedily as possible. The people would not regard the Constitution as completely executed until the next Assembly was in Session. M. Dufaure then advocated the dissolution in the interest of the Constitution and the Republic. It was said that the proposition was inspired by the reactionary party. Now, everybody who knew Messrs. Rateau and Lanjuinais would certify that the Constitution had no more sincere and devoted partisans in the Assembly. All delay, in his opinion, was a cause of debility to the Republic, and the more the elections of the next Assembly were postponed, the wider would be the difference between the sentiments of the majority of the Constituent and Legislative Assem-

blies. In asking the Assembly to fix at this moment a period for its dissolution, he neither meant to wound nor offend it. Nobody rendered more justice than he did to the Assembly, and by attending to what was legitimate and real in the petitions for the dissolution, it would render a new and signal service to the Republic and the Constitution.

Ultimately the second clause of M. Lanjuinais' amendment was adopted. The amendment of M. Sénard was then put to the vote and rejected, after which the President said the Committee proposed the following sub-amendment:—"During the accomplishment of the formalities necessary for making out the electoral lists and the convocation of the electoral colleges, the Assembly will proceed to the discussion and vote of the Bill on the Council of State; that on the organization of the Courts of Law; on the responsibility of the President; and the budget of receipts and expenses."

The first paragraph of art. 2. was then put to the vote, and adopted.

The President then read a second paragraph, added by M. Lanjuinais, as follows:—"The electoral operation shall commence on the same day in all the departments; the day shall be fixed by the Executive power." This was adopted without discussion.

The President next read the third paragraph, which was as follows:—"The elections of the Legislative Assembly shall take place on the first Sunday after the definitive closing of the said lists in all the departments," which was adopted.

The fourth paragraph, modified by M. Lanjuinais, was as follows:—"The Legislative Assembly shall meet on the 15th day after the assembling of the electoral colleges."

After this had been adopted, the President put to the vote the *ensemble* of the article 2, when there appeared—

For the article	470
Against it	337
Majority in favour of Ministers	133

Article 3, was next read, which provided that, "The order of the day of the Assembly shall be regulated in such a manner that, indedependently of the electoral law, those on the Council of State, the responsibility of the President of the Republic and of the Ministers, shall be voted before the dissolution."

M. Pascal Duprat proposed as an amendment, that the budget should be added to the list of Bills to be voted before the dissolution. A division took place, when there appeared—

For the amendment . .	445
Against it	373
Majority against . . .	72

The amendment was consequently adopted.

On the following day the *ensemble* of the 3rd article, which detailed the different organic laws to be formed by the Assembly, was adopted; and the 4th and last article, abrogating the provisions of a decree of the 11th of December, 1848, contrary to the present decree, also passed without any discussion.

The Attorney-General of the Court of Appeal of Paris having applied, on the 27th of January, for leave to prosecute M. Proudhon, a representative of the people, for two libels on the President of the Republic, inserted in the number of the *Peuple*, the demand was referred to a Committee, which resolved to grant the authorization, and the question came before the Assembly on the 14th of February.

M. Proudhon, having been called to the tribune, said, that he would not discuss the constitutional question of the responsibility of the President of the Republic, which he considered already decided, and that he merely came forward to combat the resolution of the Committee. It was not true that those articles contained, as asserted by the Attorney-General, attacks against the rights and authority which the President derived from the Constitution decreed on the 4th of November, or any attempt on his part to disturb public peace. He had never attacked the Constitution. He had defended it against the aberrations and encroachments of the President of the Republic. The Executive power did not constitute the Government. The Assembly was the real Government, and in the very same articles incriminated, he claimed for the National Assembly the preponderance over the President. He was prosecuted as the aggressor of Citizen Louis Bonaparte, and not for a violation of the Constitution, of which he was not guilty, since the President, like all the other functionaries of the state, was responsible for his acts. The President was not inviolable; and M. Proudhon maintained that if he had a right to attack the Cabinet, to find its policy contrary to the interests of the Republic and reactionary, he had also the right to discuss and incriminate the acts of the President. The Republican party, the Assembly knew, had viewed with uneasiness the accession of Louis Napoleon; that distrust resulted from his previous acts and from his well known monomania of Imperialism. M. Proudhon then proceeded to develope his theory of the Republican Government, which consisted of a National Assembly, sovereign and all-powerful, governing with the aid of a Cabinet directed by a revocable President.

The President then put to the vote the conclusions of the Committee, favourable to the prosecution of M. Proudhon, which were adopted by an immense majority.

During the discussions that took place on the different articles of the electoral law, an amendment proposed by M. Vezin, the object of which was to exclude individuals guilty of various offences and crimes, and public functionaries convicted of malversation, whether the tribunal pronounced or not that exclusion, was adopted. And on the 21st of February a division took place on an amendment proposed by M. Pierre Lereux, rendering all persons convicted of adultery ineligible to the Legislative Assembly, when there appeared—

For the amendment	286
Against it	229
Majority	57

The amendment was consequently adopted, and the recognition of such a principle appears to us to be deserving of warm commendation.

On the 8th of March a discussion

arose in the National Assembly on the foreign policy of the Republic, and chiefly with reference to the conduct and intentions of France in respect of the Italian question.

M. Buvignier said that foreign affairs presented a truly alarming aspect. Movements of troops were in progress, particularly in Germany; territories had been invaded, and it was evident that a new coalition of the despots of the north was being formed against the free nations of the south. The advanced guard of the new Holy Alliance was already menacing Italy. The state of affairs was precisely the same as in 1792. A party in France, who had reluctantly accepted the Republic, had since secretly conspired against it, and now relied on foreign intervention to restore monarchy. The Government was in connivance with that party, and tacitly admitted the existence of the treaties of 1815, in virtue of which the Austrians had been allowed to occupy Ferrara without even a protest on the part of France. Instead of fraternally receiving the envoys of the Roman Republic, the French Government obstinately refused to recognise any other envoy than the nuncio of the Pope, whose power had ceased to exist. The French Government similarly treated the new Tuscan Republic. M. Buvignier then contended that, even were the treaties of 1815 in full force, none of the Powers, parties thereto, had a right to interfere in Rome, Tuscany, or Venice. The Assembly, he maintained, could not come back on its decree of the 24th of May, 1848, in favour of the emancipation of Italy, to which the honour of France was pledged, nor violate the 5th Article of the preamble of the Constitution, by which France was bound to respect foreign nationalities, and never employ her forces against the liberty of any nation. He accordingly moved that the Assembly should give a new sanction to its decree of the 24th of May.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the Government, in compliance with the wishes of the National Assembly, pursued the course of policy approved by several of its votes, and he trusted that the Assembly would not belie itself by adopting a contrary resolution.

M. Ledru Rollin next rose, and said that he would endeavour to explain the policy followed by the Government with regard to Italy. He then gave a short history of what had passed in Europe since the publication of the manifesto of M. Lamartine, and strenuously insisted on the maintenance of the principles it proclaimed, and the carrying into effect of the resolution of the National Assembly of the 24th of May, which recommended "a fraternal compact with Germany, the re-establishment of Poland, and the emancipation of Italy." By the manifesto of the Provisional Government, France undertook not only to oppose foreign intervention, but to defend by her arms nations who had asserted their independence. M. Ledru Rollin next read passages from a speech delivered by M. Odillon Barrot in 1831, in order to place his present conduct in opposition with the sentiments he had expressed at that period with regard to the temporal power of the Pope. Rome had imitated the example of France; and those who denied the Romans the right to expel their temporal sovereign,

denied the right of the French to expel Louis Philippe. England had offered the Pope a loan of 15,000,000*l.* and an Irish legion to seize on Italy, as she had seized on India. What, he asked, must be the opinion of the army and peasantry, who voted on the 10th of December the abrogation of the treaties of 1815, when they find the heir of the glorious name of Napoleon becoming the oppressor of Italy? In conclusion, he declared that the intervention of France in Italy would be a violation of the decree of the Assembly of the 24th of May, and of the 5th Article of her Constitution.

M. Lamartine, who followed, considered diplomacy, when practised in the broad daylight and from the tribune, as extremely dangerous. He should have remained silent if he did not feel bound to explain the passages of the manifesto of March, referred to by Messrs. Buvignier and Ledru Rollin. It did not follow from those passages that France was obliged to make everywhere common cause with all revolutionists. The manifesto declared that France knew no other party than that of justice, right, and the liberty of nations. She had made no promise to Italy that she had not fulfilled. The Provisional Government had told Piedmont that if Italy, invaded by foreigners or menaced in its internal transformations, demanded the armed intervention of France, she was ready to send an army to her assistance; and, with that view, it had concentrated 60,000 men at the foot of the Alps. But no such application had been made to France. On the contrary, from one end of the peninsula to the other a unanimous cry arose against French intervention. France had not consequently deceived Italy. As respected what was called the Roman Republic, at the same time that he would blush to see his Government contest the right of a people to give themselves the form of Government they pleased, he did not consider France imperatively condemned to enter into an alliance with every nation who thought proper to call itself republican. After showing the difficulty attending the adjustment of the Roman question, M. Lamartine proposed that France should declare to Europe that she would permit no foreign intervention in Italy, and offer to meet all the Catholic powers in a Congress, to settle the question of the liberty of the Roman people, and the independence and dignity, he would not say of the sovereign, but of the Pontiff.

General Cavaignac, who followed, contended that no act of his administration had been in opposition either to the manifesto of the Provisional Government or the decree of the 24th of May. He had deceived neither the Assembly nor the country, as insinuated by M. Lamartine, who stated that there had been between his policy and that of his successors the entire breadth of the Alps. He then reminded the Assembly that he had declared, with its full approbation, that he would strain every nerve to save his country from war. He then alluded to certain manœuvres, practised by the Provisional Government, to excite neighbouring nations to overthrow their Governments.

M. Lamartine protested on his honour that neither he nor any of his colleagues of the Provisional

Government had consented to, fomented, tolerated, or excused the attempt made by the demagogues of Lyons to separate Savoy from Piedmont. M. Arago, the Commissary of the Government of that city, on hearing that such a plan was contemplated, immediately denounced it to him, and the most peremptory orders had been instantly forwarded from Paris to Lyons to stop the expedition. If it nevertheless took place, the Government was not to blame, for it had not then 580,000 men at its disposal to enforce the execution of its orders.

M. Sarrans summoned the Minister for Foreign Affairs to explain what would be the conduct of France if the Catholic Powers interfered in favour of the Pope, or if Austria, invoking an alleged right to the reversion to Tuscany, invaded that duchy?

M. Drouyn de Lhuys replied, that if he were to declare that in no case would France interfere, it would be an encouragement to the Foreign Powers. If he were to declare that France would oppose all intervention, it would be a *casus belli*, proposed without any necessity.

After a few words from M. Mauguin, the discussion was closed.

Two orders of the day were then proposed. The first, by MM. Martin de Strasbourg and Latrade, was as follows:—"The Assembly, being convinced that the Government will cause the right of every nation to regulate its internal affairs as it thinks proper to be respected, passes to the order of the day."

The second was moved by M. Jules Favre, to this effect:—"The Assembly, persuaded that the Government, in assuring by negotiations the spiritual independence of the Pope, will remain faithful to the principles of the Constitution, passes to the order of the day."

The simple order of the day, however, having been demanded, a ballot took place, which gave—

For the simple order of the day	438
Against it	341

The simple order of the day was therefore adopted.

In the same month an interesting debate arose upon the Bill brought forward by the Ministry for the suppression of clubs; and the result showed that an Assembly, based upon the most democratic principle, felt that such engines of terror and disorder were incompatible with real liberty.

On the 20th of March a division took place on the main question, when there appeared—

In favour of the abolition of the clubs	378
Against it	359
Majority for the abolition	19

This result gave deep offence to the extreme Republicans in the Assembly; and when the ballot opened on the second paragraph of the 1st Article of the Bill relative to the clubs, the greater part of the members of the minority retired *en masse* from the Chamber, for the purpose of deliberating on the line of conduct they should pursue. The seceders assembled together in the *salon* of the ancient Chamber of Deputies; and there, after nominating a President, they began to discuss the

measures necessary to be adopted under the present circumstances. MM. Sénard, Crémieux, Goudchaux, Lagarde, Lagrange, Pascal, and Louis Perrée, severally addressed the meeting. M. Sénard observed that the minority had already sufficiently protested against what he termed the violation of the Constitution by the declaration of the Committee, their refusal to participate in the ballot, and the protest it now presented; but he, at the same time, reminded them of the danger to the country in persisting in its resolution. M. Crémieux was of a contrary opinion, and contended that the minority should persevere, *coûte qui coûte*, and follow on in the path it had chosen. The Opposition, he observed, could not take a part in the ballot without becoming accomplices in the violation of the Constitution.

M. Goudchaux admitted that the article voted yesterday by the National Assembly violated the Constitution; but yet he told them that the vast majority of the nation would not view its conduct in the same light; and he expressed his fears lest their desertion from their post, and their abandonment of their duty as representatives of the people, might lead to civil war.

M. Lagarde entreated his colleagues not to hastily adopt a resolution which they might hereafter repent of. They had been sent by the people to defend the interests of the country; their mission was not at an end, and it was their duty to resist to the last all violation of the Constitution, but legally, and at the post the country had assigned them. It was a violation of their duty to persevere in abstaining from voting —the more so as the budget had not been voted.

M. Pascal concurred in the opinion expressed by M. Crémieux; but M. Didier urged the meeting to postpone adopting a resolution.

M. Lagrange then rose and said, "I think we are all acting very foolishly, and, what is still worse, very weakly. I think we have done wrong, and that the minority are not justified in abstaining from participating in the deliberations of an Assembly—the offspring of universal suffrage. But Lagrange is never the man to recoil when the hour of danger arrives. You have only one of two courses to follow—return to your places in the Assembly, or march instantly to the Hôtel de Ville. You know well what that means. Proceed to the balloting urn, or rush to the Faubourgs. Resume the post you have abandoned, or descend to the streets, and let the signal be flung abroad for the erection of barricades once more. But," continued he, as he cast his fiery glance around, "I believe I am not mistaken when I say—that of those whom I now address there would be but few whom I should in that case have the pleasure of seeing around me!"

The result was that the seceding Members returned to the hall of the Assembly; and when summoned to take part in the ballot, most of them approached the urn and deposited their votes.

The Bill consisted of a great many articles, and was not finally passed until the end of the month. During its progress through the Assembly, an important amendment was adopted, declaring that all offences against the law should be submitted to the consideration of a jury.

On the 30th of March the state of Italy became again the subject of discussion in the National Assembly. The renewal of the campaign against Austria by Charles Albert and the Piedmontese had been followed by a signal catastrophe, and the battle of Novara (an account of which will be found in another part of the volume) had crushed the hopes of those who fancied that the cause of Italian liberty and independence was involved in the struggle.

M. Bixio stated that the Committee of Foreign Affairs had keenly felt the deep emotion produced in the Assembly by the communication made by the President of the Council relative to Italy. It had immediately met to deliberate on that grave matter. A frightful catastrophe had annihilated the only regular force organized for the defence of Italy, and he would not pass over the bodies of that heroic army without paying a just tribute of regret to their *manes* and to the glorious temerity of their king. Austria now menaced the whole Italian peninsula. The question was no longer an European or Italian question. It was a French question. The integrity of Piedmont, under Louis XIV., as well as under the Republic, was indispensable to the security of France. The passage of the Ticino or the Var by the Austrians was identically the same. The Committee was accordingly of opinion that the Austrians should be immediately invited to retire, and that the French Government should not confine itself to a mere exchange of notes, but take up a position on the menaced territory. That occupation could not give umbrage to Europe. Such was the substance of the report he was instructed to present to the Assembly, together with its final resolution. It was as follows:—

"The National Assembly, jealous of securing the preservation of the two greatest interests confided to it, the dignity of France and the maintenance of peace founded in respect for nationalities, and concurring in the language held in the sitting of the 28th by the President of the Council of Ministers, confiding also in the government of the President of the Republic, declares that if, the better to guarantee the integrity of the Piedmontese territory and protect the interests and honour of France, the Executive Power should think it necessary to give force to the negotiations by the partial and temporary occupation of any point of Upper Italy, it would find in the National Assembly the most sincere and cordial co-operation."

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister for Foreign Affairs, after giving a *resumé* of the negotiations which had taken place at Turin after the battle, said that the situation of Piedmont imposed upon the French Government a great duty, and that it would exert itself to maintain the integrity of the Sardinian territory, as well as the interests and dignity of France. With that view, it would apply to the Assembly for the necessary powers and means, and concur with readiness and gratitude in any resolution like that prepared by the Committee of Foreign Affairs. The conduct of the French Government had been both prudent and energetic. It had communicated to the Cabinet of Vienna the apprehensions inspired by the occupation of the Sardinian territory, and the indication of the measures

the French Government intended to adopt. The Austrian Government had spontaneously given the Minister of France the most pacific assurance. On the 16th of March Prince de Schwartzenberg had declared that Austria desired peace; that she did not covet an inch of the Piedmontese territory, and would only insist on the payment of the expense of the war. On the 22nd the Prince protested that the Imperial Government did not wish to extend the limits of the Empire beyond those assigned to it by the treaties. ("The treaties of 1815!" *exclaimed Members of the left.*) On the 23rd he had disclaimed all idea of conquest, and assured the French Minister that he was only anxious for peace. M. Drouyn de Lhuys then concluded by declaring that, if new facts required other securities, the Government would not hesitate to demand them from the Assembly.

M. Billault, who followed, blamed the Government for having adopted, as the basis of the negotiation, the treaties of 1815, which had been virtually abrogated. An intervention in Piedmont was ridiculous, the Government knowing very well that the Austrians did not intend to retain possession of that country. It was in Lombardy that the real Italian question depended.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys replied that M. Billault had exposed a *diplomatie de fantaisie*, and then proceeded to demonstrate that all the Governments which had succeeded each other since the revolution of February had carefully avoided involving France in a war. The manifesto of M. Lamartine had, it was true, offered her assistance to all nations desirous to assert their independence; but what material assistance, he asked, had the Provisional Government afforded the Italians and Germans? It was not certainly the expedition against Chambery, nor that to the Black Forest. Austria, on the 24th of May, proposed to grant independence to Lombardy and a separate government to Venetia. The debt was to be equally divided, and a treaty of commerce mutually advantageous to both states concluded. The Italian insurrection was then victorious, and the honour of the Austrian Princes was extremely compromised. But, after the disasters of the Italian army, it was not to be expected that Austria would grant the same conditions. Had France desired war, it was at the moment when the Austrian Empire was shaken that she should have drawn the sword, as the slightest effort on her part would then have decided the victory. Piedmont, reduced to the last extremity, then demanded the intervention of France, who offered her mediation. Drouyn de Lhuys here said a few words in praise of Charles Albert, which were received with loud murmurs by the Members of the extreme left. The Minister turning towards that side, exclaimed: "When the son of that monarch had his cloak pierced with sixteen bullets, a celebrated agitator secretly fled from Turin." France, he maintained, had given Charles Albert the most prudent advice. She had told him that the language of his Government towards Austria was a provocation, that he must not expect to draw France on to a field of battle by a hostile measure, and that, if he attacked the Austrians, France would not follow him. Such had been the caution given by General Cavaignac to that Prince, and the

present Cabinet had continued the policy of its predecessor by confining itself to the offer of a diplomatic assistance.

Afterwards M. Drouyn de Lhuys rose and announced that the Government accepted the resolution presented by the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

M. Flocon declared that he could not concur in the resolution, as it implied confidence in a Cabinet which he distrusted. He accordingly proposed the following order of the day:—"The Assembly, persisting in its resolution of the 24th of May, 1848, invites the Government to take measures to guarantee the emancipation of Italy."

General Baraguay d'Hilliers thought both resolutions would involve the country in difficulties, which it was necessary to avoid, and moved the simple order of the day.

A division having been called for, there appeared—

For the simple order of the day	327
Against it	442

The simple order of the day was therefore rejected.

On the following day, General Cavaignac rose and declared that when the present Ministry succeeded the Cabinet over which he had presided, it naturally felt bound to continue the policy its predecessors had followed. There existed, accordingly, a certain bond between them. For his part, he had merely followed the line of policy pointed out to him by the National Assembly, of which he was the agent. He would not examine whether it was good or bad, but was prepared to prove he had faithfully complied with it. In the manifesto of the Provisional Government he had read that the Republic was anxious to enter the family of nations as a regular power, and not as a phænomenon disturbing European order; and he had exerted himself to realize that object. The Assembly was aware that the Government was not committed to imprudent and inconsiderate hands. There were circumstances in which war was indispensable, but he was not a man to involve his country lightly in such a calamity. He wished first to recur to negotiations, and had applied to England, whom he had requested to join France in obtaining an amicable arrangement of the differences between Austria and Piedmont. It was under these circumstances the two Powers had offered their mediation, not, as it was asserted, in presence of the first reverses of the Piedmontese army, but when the situation of affairs did not even lead them to anticipate them. He had done everything that was humanly and honourably possible to maintain peace, and he intended, when he had exhausted every means of effecting a pacific solution of the difference, to come forward before the Assembly to explain his conduct; and if it thought there was anything else to be done, he should have placed himself at its disposal to execute its orders.

M. Thiers, who followed, deplored the necessity under which he had been placed to demand the adjournment of the discussion, but he conceived that it would have been dangerous to adopt a resolution couched in equivocal and ambiguous terms. Replying first to M. Ledru Rollin, who had cited a passage of a speech he delivered in 1838, he said, that because he had

at that time blamed the evacuation of Ancona it was no reason why he should now be obliged to advocate a policy that would occasion a general war. Italy had succumbed for the present at least, but not for ever. France was bound by no engagement towards her. She had constantly and repeatedly told Piedmont that, if it commenced hostilities, it should abide by the consequences; that such a course would be the height of imprudence, and that France could not, at such a juncture, risk her existence for the cause of Italian emancipation. There were three opinions in the Assembly on the subject of Italy. The first proposed to assist her by arms; the second thought that, notwithstanding the imprudences committed, negotiations might still be attended with useful results; and the last suggested a plan of occupation, in order to give themselves the appearance of doing something for that unfortunate country. M. Thiers then proceeded to examine those three opinions. War with Austria was a serious undertaking. History was there to prove how dearly former collisions with Austria had cost France. Everybody recollected Marengo and Hohenlinden, when Austria alone was engaged. But war with Austria, he contended, was war with the entire continent. The union of Austria with Russia was no longer a mystery; it was obvious; and the Emperor Nicholas had openly declared that, if a Power should set a foot in Italy, he would interfere. It was objected that France might rely on the alliance of nations. He appreciated the advantage of being supported by national enthusiasm and the assent of the people; but he would only observe, that the Hungarians, who would sympathize with the Italians at this moment, were the most strenuous opponents the Piedmontese army encountered at Novara. The fact was, that the mass of the European population was terrified at the sight of the horrors they had lately witnessed, and the only portion on whose sympathy France could rely constituted an imperceptible minority. Was the interest of France in Italy worth the risk of kindling a general war? He thought not. If France wished to render Lombardy and Venetia independent, she should begin by destroying existing treaties. He had at one moment feared, after reading the manifesto of the Provisional Government, that the legions of France would have been imprudently thrown on the Italian shores; but he was soon reassured. (*Laughter.*) The manifesto proclaimed that the treaties of 1815 were abolished *de jure*, but that they subsisted *de facto*. Was there, he asked, any dignity in such language? No, it was an act of dangerous puerility. Those treaties, besides regulating the limits between the different Powers, contained the most admirable principles of humanity, the noblest maxims of the law of nations, the emancipation of the blacks, &c. The manifesto of the Provisional Government, he maintained, had never been regarded as serious by the Powers. M. Thiers then complained of the neglected state in which the army had been left by the Provisional Government. It amounted in February, 1848, to 378,000 men, and it was only in June, under Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière, that it was increased to 431,000. In July it was further augmented to

463,000, in September to 478,000, and in October to 503,000. Now, it would require 800,000 men to commence the war, and the Provisional Government had confined itself to concentrate for that object, at the foot of the Alps, a force of 30,000 men, which would have been reduced to 22,000 or 23,000 men on reaching the Adige. The Executive Committee was to blame for not availing itself of the offer made by Austria to emancipate Lombardy and constitute Venetia into a new Tuscany. This offer was made on the 24th of May, when Austria, for the first time, departed from her habitual pertinacity. He rendered homage to the policy of General Cavaignac, for he had sincerely desired the maintenance of peace. The Italians had applied to his Government for intervention, and he had wisely offered his mediation. With the military force placed at his disposal he could only concentrate an army of 75,000 men on the line of the Alps, and another of 75,000 on the Rhine; but, in order to bring 300,000 into the field, he should have had at least 800,000 men under arms. General Cavaignac consequently only possessed the means of negotiating. The finances of the country, besides, did not admit of greater sacrifices, and the Assembly would have refused to grant the 800,000 men if he had demanded them. An occasion to go to war also offered itself, which might have seduced less sensible men than Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière. He honoured them for not yielding to the temptation. The Hungarians were marching against Vienna, the Emperor had fled from his capital, the whole empire was in a state of frightful anarchy; then a war with Austria might have been successful, but, he repeated, he honoured them for not undertaking it. And now, when the only organized force for the defence of Italy was annihilated; when the destinies of the peninsula were in the hands of ridiculous mountebanks, incapable of defending it; when all illusions had vanished; when the mass of the population was plunged in a state of torpor and terror; an expedition to Italy would be the most insane undertaking. M. Thiers then ridiculed the plan suggested by the extreme Opposition, and which consisted in sending a division to Nice, and another to Savoy, and contended that, if the Austrians stopped after their victory, and did not enter Turin, it was to avoid exciting the susceptibility of France. In conclusion, he recommended the Government to exert itself to re-establish order in the interior, if it wished to be strong and be respected abroad, to coalesce with other nations to oppose the encroachments of the only power (Russia) that had not suffered from anarchy, and entreated the National Assembly not to kindle a general war for a mere question of influence in Italy.

M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, said, that if the conqueror abused his victory, France would then repair to the assistance of the oppressed; but the occupation of Savoy and Nice would only cover the country with ridicule. Ultimately, the following resolution was adopted by a majority of 444 to 329,—"The Assembly declares, that if the better to guarantee the integrity of the Piedmontese territory, and to protect the interests and honour of France, the Executive Power should think proper

to support its negotiations by a partial and temporary occupation of Italy, the National Assembly would grant it its entire co-operation."

The interference, however, of France in the affairs of Italy took place in a different quarter and from a different cause than was then contemplated. A republic had been established at Rome since the flight of the Pope, and after the news of the defeat of the Sardinians at Novara reached the city, the supreme power was vested in a triumvirate, consisting of Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, who vigorously prepared for the defence of Rome against the expected advance of the Austrians. If the latter power were to march through the Papal territory against Rome, the issue of the struggle could not be doubtful, and France could not patiently contemplate the probability of the Austrian flag floating upon the walls of the Eternal City. She therefore resolved to anticipate the approach of the Austrians, and although destitute of a valid pretext for the occupation of any point of the Italian peninsula by French troops, the Odillon Barrot Ministry determined to send a military expedition to Civita Vecchia, in order to watch the progress of events.

This resolution was communicated to the National Assembly on the 16th of April by M. Odillon Barrot, whose reasons will be found detailed in the following speech; and we think that a weaker case was never made to justify the invasion of the territory of a feeble by a powerful State. And let it be borne in mind that Rome was the first Republic founded upon the French model, and the people there had as much right to reject the Pope as the French to dethrone Louis Philippe. It was a mere farce to talk of assisting the populace to choose their own form of Government by the aid of foreign bayonets.

The Minister said—

"Citizen Representatives,

"When we informed you of the last events of which Italy was the theatre, the National Assembly foresaw the necessity in which France might find herself to occupy temporarily a portion of the territory of the peninsula. It is from your initiative the authorization given to the Government to adopt such a measure, in case it considered it useful, has emanated. Since the above vote the situation, uncertain at that period, has assumed a most decided character. Austria follows up the consequences of her victory. She might take advantage of the rights of war, with regard to the States more or less engaged in the struggle, that arose between her and Sardinia. The shock of these events has been felt in Central Italy. The information we receive announces an imminent crisis in the Roman dominions. France cannot remain indifferent to it. The protection of our countrymen, the necessity to maintain our legitimate influence in Italy, and the desire of contributing to obtain for the Roman population a good Government, founded on liberal institutions (*murmurs on the left*), impose upon us the duty to use the authorization you have granted us. It would be impossible for us to enter into further details, without compromising the very object we have in view. Under such circumstances an allowance must always be made for contingencies; but we can affirm, from this moment,

that our intervention shall be attended with efficacious guarantees both for the interests of our country and the cause of real liberty. (*Fresh murmurs on the left.*) The Government considers it necessary to establish with precision the nature and bearing of the vote it now requires from the National Assembly. Already invested by it with a mission, of which it appreciates all the importance, it does not renounce that mission nor demand a new vote; for it would regard as unbecoming, as contrary to its most imperious duties, to adopt any course calculated to change the position in which it was purposely placed, and by which it should endeavour to cover its responsibility with that of the Assembly. In coming to-day to ask from you the credit indispensable to ensure the execution of the mission it has received, it remains, and wishes to remain, fully responsible for the consequences attending it. Its responsibility should only cease on the day when the refusal of that credit, by reducing it to the imperious necessity of remaining inactive in presence of the events about to be accomplished, should prove to it that the Assembly meant to annul its vote of the 30th of March. The President of the Republic has ordered us to submit the following decree to the Assembly:—

"Article 1. An extraordinary credit of 1,200,000 francs is opened in the Ministry of War for 1849, to provide for the additional expenses required for the maintenance on the war footing, during three months, of the expeditionary corps of the Mediterranean.

"That extraordinary credit shall be divided between the different chapters of the budget of war, agreeably to the table annexed to the present law.

"Article 2. The expense above authorized shall be provided for by means of the resources applicable to 1849."

M. Odillon Barrot added, that after that communication he need not observe how urgent it was, for the success of the expedition, that the discussion and vote should immediately take place. He accordingly moved that the Assembly should withdraw into its bureaux, and appoint a Committee to report on the measure.

This proposition was then put to the vote by the President, and agreed to.

The decree was subsequently voted, and General Oudinot was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition.

The troops sailed from Marseilles on the 22nd of April; and in an order of the day, addressed to them by General Oudinot, he attempted, but without success, to give a plausible account of the service in which they were about to be employed. He said, "Soldiers! the President of the Republic has entrusted to me the command of the expeditionary corps of the Mediterranean. This honour imposes upon me duties of an arduous nature. Your patriotism will aid me in fulfilling them. The Government, resolved to maintain in all parts our ancient and legitimate influence, has been unwilling to leave the destinies of the people of Italy at the mercy of a foreign Power, or of a party forming only a minority. It confides to us the flag of France, in order that it may be planted on the Roman territory as a marked testimony of our sympathy."

The trial of the State prisoners, who had been confined in the Castle of Vincennes since the month of May last, on the charge of having participated in the attempt at insurrection and dissolution of the National Assembly on the 15th of that month, took place at Bourges in the month of March in the present year. They consisted of Blanqui, Raspail, Barbès, Albert (*ci-devant* "ouvrier"), Sobrier, General Courtais, and several others of meaner note. Our readers are, perhaps, aware that an indictment in France is, not as with us, a dry technical statement of the charge to which the accused party has to plead, couched in legal phraseology, and sternly rejecting all aid of rhetoric or ornament; but an inflated and voluminous composition, in which charges and evidence are mixed up together in inextricable confusion, and every kind of conjecture and inference is resorted to by the *Procureur General*, in order to enhance the guilt of the accused. In this case the *acte d'accusation* was of great length, and detailed fully the proceedings of the 15th of May. Although both Louis Blanc and Caussidière had fled from France, they were to be tried in their absence, and the *acte* gave a long history of their conduct at that period. Notice was taken of the speeches of the former at the period of the elections, in which efforts were plainly visible, from the gross flattery of what he called *le peuple*, to obtain influence over the working classes, with the view of raising himself to power—an influence propagated through the medium of the delegates of the Luxembourg; of his disappointment at not being named a member of the Commission of the Executive Power which replaced the Provisional Government; and his efforts to arrive at power by means of his proposition for the creation of a Ministry of Labour and Progress; of the suspicious terms made use of by him, and indicative of an approaching conflict, when announcing their separation to the delegates of the Luxembourg, in consequence of the decree ordering an inquiry on labour; the meetings at his house in the Rue Taitbout on the morning of the 14th May, at which Barbès and Albert were present, and the discussion by them on the manifestation of the following day; the visits from numerous bodies of workmen during the day at his house, and also at an early hour in the morning of the 15th; the assemblages of artisans, and their cries under his windows, the same morning; the repeated calls for Louis Blanc by the insurgents, when they had burst their way into the Assembly; his speeches to the mob, which, though he had pledged himself to the Bureau of the Assembly should be directed to induce the people to separate, on the contrary, congratulated them on their success in maintaining the right of petition; his use of the expressions, while the crowds were in the greatest state of excitement, "If more blood is wanting, we will find many victims;" and his adding, according to the testimony of the witness Bénefort, "that the time for *preserving* had passed by, and the moment had arrived for overthrowing the then state of things, and of reconquering the rights won by the people on the 24th of February;" and his promise to procure the admission of the mob into the Assembly; the

fact of Huber and the insurgents drawing up the lists of the new Government in the same *salle* where Louis Blanc was present, and of his having made no protest or observation when his name was proclaimed as one of the members; his quitting the Assembly in company with those who were going to the Hôtel de Ville, and his agility in leaping out of the window so soon as he found, on arriving at the peristyle, that the National Guards and Garde Mobile were seriously preparing to act against the mob; his entreaties against being borne in triumph lest he might be observed, as he said it was an *affaire manquée;* his prayer to be allowed to proceed to the Hôtel de Ville alone, and in a cabriolet, to avoid observation; his departure, and presumed presence at the Hôtel de Ville from the testimony of respectable witnesses, amongst whom was a lieut.-colonel of the 6th Legion of the National Guard, named Watrin, who declared that he saw him sitting at a table with several others, in an apartment, from the windows of which lists of the members of the new Government were distributed to the crowd below; and the declaration of a workman of the *Atelier National*, who took up Louis Blanc under his arm, and handed him through a window, when escaping from the Hôtel de Ville; and the discovery of a quantity of papers, left in the confusion of escape on the table. The document further noticed the explanations given by Louis Blanc in the Assembly, on the discussion of the authorization for the prosecution, and his denial of his being at the Hôtel de Ville; "but his denials," it concludes, "have not succeeded in doing away with the charges against him."

The trial commenced on the 7th March, and lasted for several days. At first both Barbès and Albert refused to appear, and they were brought into the Court by force. The prisoners generally objected to the competency of the Court to try them, but without avail.

After a long and tedious investigation, the verdict of the Jury was delivered on the night of the 2nd of April, and consisted of *Guilty* against Barbès and Albert; of *Guilty*, with extenuating circumstances, against Blanqui, Flotte, Sobrier, Raspail, and Quentin; and of *Not Guilty* against General Courtais, Degré, Bormes, Thomas, Vilain, and Larget. The six last-named were then brought into Court, and, after the verdict had been read to them, the President ordered them to be immediately set at liberty.

After taking time to deliberate, the Court condemned Barbès and Albert to transportation for life; Blanqui to ten years', Sobrier to seven years', Raspail to six years', and Flotte and Quentin each to five years' imprisonment. The prisoners were also condemned jointly and severally to pay the costs of the prosecution; and Sobrier, Raspail, Flotte, and Quentin, to three months' imprisonment in default of payment.

Afterwards the *Procureur General* (M. Baroche) prayed the judgment of the Court on Louis Blanc, Caussidière, Honneure, and four others, who had not appeared, and been condemned *par contumace*.

CHAPTER X.

Election contest for the Legislative Assembly—Sentiments of the Red Republicans and Socialists—General result of the Elections—M. Dupin elected President of the Legislative Assembly—His Address on the Occasion—Modification of the Ministry—Message of the President of the Republic—Interpellations of M. Ledru Rollin respecting the Affairs of Rome—Speech of M. O. Barrot—Majority for Ministers—Proposition for their Impeachment—Attempt by the extreme Republicans at a Coup de Main, *on the 12th of June—Admirable dispositions of General Changarnier—The Members of the Mountain retire to the Conservatoire des Arts—Conflict with the Troops—Paris declared in a state of Siege—The Insurrection rapidly quelled—Flight of Ledru Rollin and other Leaders of the Revolt—Subsequent proceedings in the Assembly—Circular of the Minister of the Interior on the subject of Political Clubs—Discussion on the state of Europe—Speechs of MM. Manquin, De Tocqueville, and General Cavaignac—Financial Statement by M. Passy—Speech by M. de Tocqueville on the subject of French Intervention at Rome—Report drawn up by M. Thiers on the Question of Credit to defray the Expenses of the Expedition—Offence taken by the President of the Republic—Break up of the Odillon Barrot Cabinet—Reasons for their Dismissal assigned by the President—Appointment of new Ministry—Programme of their intended Policy.*

AS the period for the dissolution of the National Assembly and election of a new Legislative Chamber approached, the public interest became absorbed in the result of the second great experiment which was about to be made of universal suffrage. Different electioneering clubs were formed in the metropolis for the purpose of facilitating the return of favourite candidates, and one of the most important of them was that known by the name of the "Central Commission of the Electoral Committee of the Rue de Poitiers," or the "Rue de Poitiers Club," which consisted of the following members:—MM. Barrot (Ferdinand), Berryer, De Broglie, Chambolle, Duvergier de Hauranne, Fould (Achille), Sauvain-Barthélemy, De Malleville (Léon), Molé, De Montalembert, De Noailles, De Périgord, General Piat, De Remusat, Thiers. These names sufficiently indicate that this Club advocated a kind of *juste milieu* policy, and in an address which the committee published they adopted a conservative tone, and strongly inculcated the necessity of union and mutual forbearance. The following passages will convey a correct idea of their views at this period.

"How can it be pretended that, because certain individuals had in other times served under various Governments, desired or sustained institutions different from the present, they ought not now honourably and usefully to combine to encounter new circumstances when these institutions no longer exist, and when those Governments have passed away? Merely because they have not had the same opinions respecting the empire, the restoration, or the revolution of 1830, are they for that reason interdicted from affording in common the same solution to questions of radical interest which have arisen since the 24th of February? It is affected to be forgotten that the present question is not one of establishing a Government, since legal order has been decided and the Republic established, but rather of determining the policy which can best sustain it, and of securing the interests and respecting the rights of all. This policy has to decide on questions of a grave character, no doubt, but yet of an elementary nature. The question is to ascertain if religion shall be revered in all its inviolability, and not abandoned as a plaything to the absurd novelties of certain ridiculous sectarians. It must be decided whether family is to remain as the Almighty has intended it; whether property, which, as an institution, dates from the very origin of regular society, shall remain such as it has been constituted by our social traditions and our civil laws, and which is the work of the experience of ages. We are to determine whether seditious minorities are to be eternally allowed to establish their discontent into right, and to appeal with impunity to open violence and against the law. We must decide whether imposts are to be imposed merely out of hatred to capital; whether the rich are to be treated by the ruling power as suspected persons, and those who are less rich, as minors whose liberties are to be destroyed under pretence of improving their condition. It may also happen that we shall have to choose between peace and war—if peace is to be maintained without sacrificing the national dignity, and war undertaken in virtue of a fatal solidarity which would bind Republican France to the fate of the revolutions by which Europe is agitated. . . . . The Republic has been often described as a form of government for all, and the recollections with which it then made a happy alliance may also be said to be a mutual inheritance. The individual whom France has chosen has comprehended without hesitation the intentions which raised him to power. He has known how to work out, from the midst of the counsels, the proposals, or the menaces of all parties, the policy of internal peace, which alone could secure to his constitutional Administration a durable hold on the memory of the people. His fidelity, his firmness, his perseverance, already made manifest by decisive proofs, have become public guarantees of confidence and order. Instead of giving himself up to an exclusive party, he invites around him all sincere parties; and we are convinced that all these parties are capable of forming amongst themselves a salutary alliance, and of sending to the Assembly a majority whose concord will be real and whose union will be salutary."

Very different sentiments were avowed by the extreme Republicans, and the Socialists, espe-

cially, propounded the most monstrous doctrines as the cardinal points of their political creed. At a banquet attended on the 30th of April by these apostles of anarchy, at which the Abbé Tranchard presided and several other priests were present, some outrageous speeches were made; and although we almost fear to pollute our pages with such ribald blasphemy, we think it right that our readers should know the kind of language familiar to men who boasted that their mission was to regenerate society, and therefore we give the following toast which was proposed by a M. Bruant.

"Jesus of Nazareth, the father of Socialism,—to that great Revolutionist whom the Pharisees, the *Moderates* of ancient times, condemned to die on an infamous cross between two thieves!"

The last sitting of the National Assembly took place on the 26th of May, and the whole country then plunged into the excitement of a general election upon the principle of universal suffrage.

The general result of the elections that followed was summed up as follows in the *Journal des Debats*—but it must be noticed that three departments had not then sent in their returns, nor had Algeria—so that the political sentiments of twenty-two representatives could not at that date be ascertained.

"Thirty-eight departments have elected candidates who all belong to the Moderate party. They have returned 347 representatives. Fifteen departments have named candidates who all belong to the Socialist Opposition—namely, 116. Thirty departments have returned candidates belonging to the two parties,—namely, Moderates 164; Socialists 101. Three departments have not yet sent in returns, but will give 11. Algeria will also give 11. There are in all eighty-six departments, and 750 representatives."

The following were the successful candidates for the department of the Seine:—

		Votes.
1.	Lucien Murat	134,825
2.	Ledru-Rollin	129,068
3.	Lagrange	128,087
4.	Boichot	127,098
5.	Bedeau	125,101
6.	Lamoricière	121,632
7.	Dufaure	119,373
8.	Moreau	118,146
9.	Hippolyte Passy	117,138
10.	Victor Hugo	117,069
11.	Felix Pyat	116,185
12.	Vavin	114,993
13.	De Lammenais	113,331
14.	Bixio	112,917
15.	Odillon Barrot	112,675
16.	Theo. Bac	112,259
17.	Cavaignac	111,308
18.	Wolowski	110,636
19.	Rattier	110,482
20.	Coquerel	110,450
21.	Considerant	110,241
22.	Pierre Lerous	110,127
23.	Peupin	109,560
24.	Garnon	109,162
25.	Roger (du Nord)	108,309
26.	Ferd. Lasteyrie	107,870
27.	Perdiguier	107,838
28.	Rapatel	107,825

Rejected Candidates.

29.	Bugeaud	107,435
30.	Marie	106,912
31.	Boissel	104,777
32.	Demay	104,609
33.	Proudhon	103,813
34.	Léon Faucher	103,333
35.	A. Langois	103,137
36.	Nap. Lebon	102,539
37.	Falloux	102,517
38.	Ribeyrolles	101,598
39.	Hervé	101,181
40.	Thiers	99,098
41.	Vidal	98,865

Of the successful candidates ten were Socialists — MM. Ledru Rollin, Boichot, Lagrange, Felix

Pyat, Lammenais, Bac, Rattier, Pierre Leroux, Considerant, and Perdiguier. The other eighteen candidates were on the list of the Committee of the Rue de Poitiers. No candidate from the list of the *National* succeeded unless he was *also* included on the Socialist or Moderate list. Five Moderates whose names were substituted by the Club de Poitiers in place of MM. Dufaure, Cavaignac, Lamoricière, Lasteyrie, and Marie, on the ground that the latter were too sincerely Republican, were rejected. One of the most remarkable results of the elections was the fact that the name of Lamartine nowhere appeared in the returns. He—the idol of France one short year before, and elected then by overwhelming majorities in nine different constituencies as their representative — now could not command the suffrages of a single town, and his name seemed to be as absolutely forgotten, as though he had taken no part in the events of February, instead of having been the chief founder and architect of the Republic.

The election of the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of the Assembly, took place on the 1st of June. The voting for the President was as follows; the absolute majority required being 305:—

M. Dupin, senior	338
M. Ledru-Rollin	182
General de Lamoricière	76
M. Dufaure	4
M. Grévy	1
M. O. Barrot	1
M. Dupin (a different person from the first-named)	9

M. Dupin, senior, was therefore declared to be duly elected President of the Legislative Assembly. The following members were elected Vice Presidents—M. Baroche, General Bedeau, M. Jules de Lasteyrie, M. Denis Benoit, M. Deseze, M. de Tocqueville; and the Secretaries were M. Arnaud (de l'Ariége), Mr. Peupin, M. Lacaze, M. Chapot, M. Heckeren, M. Bèrard.

On the 2nd of June the Legislative Assembly met in the old hall of the Chamber of Deputies. It was observed that the picture placed behind the Presidential chair, representing Louis Philippe taking the oath to the charter of 1830, had been covered with a green curtain.

M. Keratry, the senior member, took the chair, and after the Secretary had read the *procès verbal* of the previous sitting he rose and said, that he anxiously desired the moment when he should resign into more able and firm hands the functions confided to him by the privilege of his age. It would be rashness on his part to present a programme to an assembly in which were so many statesmen who had rendered such eminent services to the country (*murmurs on the left*) and distinguished functionaries of the civil and military order. He then addressed M. Dupin, and said that as he had been the object of the almost unanimous suffrages of the Assembly (*expostulations on the left*), its confidence could not be better placed, and he was certain that he would respond to the expectation of the country. His opinion rested on the guarantees offered by his personal character and ratified by the choice of the noble Assembly. ("No, no," *on the left.*)

M. Keratry then invited M. Dupin and the six secretaries to take their seats.

M. Dupin ascended the tribune, and, after embracing M. Keratry, proceeded to address the Assembly. After paying a tribute of praise to M. Keratry for the talent and courage he had displayed in the discharge of his functions, he said, the Presidency was both an immense honour and a burden, painful at all times to bear, but particularly at the present period. Being a man of the law, he wished it to be everywhere observed. Every Assembly had its private regulations, which, being framed by itself, imposed upon it the obligation to obey them. (*Murmurs on the left.*) M. Dupin, turning to that side, declared that he would not suffer those of the Assembly to be violated, even in the absence of the modifications, of which from experience he demonstrated the necessity. He would employ all the firmness he was capable of, and all the strength still left him, to enforce respect for the liberty of the tribune. The minority was perhaps more interested than the majority in the tribune being free. Both should learn to listen patiently to opinions even when displeasing to them. The acts of the Legislative Assembly must exercise a decisive influence over the destinies of the country. In a Republic, particularly, union among the great powers was one of the guarantees of public repose. ("There is but one power," *exclaimed the Left*). M. Dupin replied that the Constitution had instituted two; and after insisting on the necessity of strictly observing the fundamental compact, he trusted that, with the help of God, the Republic would extricate itself from all its difficulties. He then concluded by crying "*Vive la Republique!*" which was repeated by the entire Assembly.

M. Odillon Barrot next ascended the tribune, and read a decree of the President of the Republic, appointing the following Ministry:—

M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council and Minister of Justice.

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior.

M. Tocqueville, of Foreign Affairs.

General Rulhieres, of War.

M. Falloux, of Public Instruction. (*Loud murmurs on the left.*)

M. Passy, of Finance.

M. Tracy, of Marine.

M. Lanjuinais, of Commerce.

M. Lacrosse, of Public Works.

The actual changes which the former Ministry had undergone, consisted of the substitution of the names of MM. Dufaure, De Tocqueville and Lanjuinais, for those of MM. Léon Faucher, Drouyn de Lhuys, and Buffet, while MM. Barrot, Passy, Lacrosse, de Tracy, and de Falloux remained as before in the Cabinet. The chief surprise felt was at the appointment of M. Dufaure, who, at the period of the presidential election, had made himself conspicuous by his determined opposition to the claims of Louis Napoleon, and his vehement support of General Cavaignac. It was, however, thought a favourable omen of the policy of the President, that he seemed by this step to evince his resolution not to allow any private pique or dislike to interfere with the interests of the public service.

The President was very anxious to deliver his message to the Assembly in person; but this was overruled by his ministers, who

cited the example of the United States as a republican precedent in point, and suggested the mischievous consequences which might result if the spirit of faction in the chamber should prompt any expressions of insult towards the chief magistrate of the State. The idea was therefore abandoned, and the message was read to the Assembly.

The principal passages of this important document were the following:—

"Gentlemen Representatives,—The Constitution obliges the President of the Republic to lay before you every year a statement of the general affairs of the country.

"I conform with this obligation, which allows me, while submitting to you the truth in all its simplicity, and facts so far as they are instructive, to speak to you both of my past conduct and of my future intentions.

"My election to the first magistracy of the Republic was the cause of hopes, all of which could not as yet be realized.

"To the very day when you are assembled within these walls the Executive Power has not enjoyed its constitutional prerogatives to their full extent. In such a position it was difficult to take a very decided course.

"Nevertheless, I remain faithful to my manifesto.

"Indeed, to what have I pledged myself in accepting the suffrages of the nation?

"To defend society, so audaciously assailed.

"To secure a wise, great, and honourable Republic.

"To protect family, religion, and property.

"To promote all possible improvement and economy.

"To protect the press against caprice and licentiousness.

"To lessen the abuses of centralization.

"To efface the marks of our civil discords.

"And, finally, with respect to foreign relations, to adopt a policy alike without arrogance and without weakness.

"Times and circumstances have not as yet allowed me to fulfil all these engagements, but important steps have nevertheless been taken in this direction.

"The first duty of the Government was to direct all its efforts to the re-establishment of that confidence which could not be complete without a definitive power. The want of security in the present, and of faith in the future, destroys credit, stops labour, diminishes revenue both public and private, renders loans impossible, and dries up the sources of wealth.

"Before confidence was restored it would have been as vain to have recourse to all the systems of credit as to the most revolutionary expedients. Abundance could not be created when fear and distrust of the morrow had produced sterility.

"Even our foreign policy could not rise to the level of our former power, excepting when we had restored at home that which constitutes the strength of nations—viz., the union of the citizens and financial prosperity.

"To attain this end, the Government could only follow a firm and resolute course, showing to all that, without departing from the prescriptions of law, it would adopt

the most energetic measures for the security of society.

"It generally endeavoured, therefore, to re-establish the weight of authority by employing all its care in calling to public office those men whom it judged most honourable and competent, without regard to their political antecedents.

"Lest the public mind should be disturbed, the Government has deferred the project of liberating the victims of our civil discords. At the very word 'amnesty' public opinion is moved in different directions, and it has feared the return of fresh troubles. Nevertheless, I have used clemency where it has not been misplaced.

"The prisons are already open for 1570 convicts of June, and the others will soon be set at liberty without any cause of apprehension to society. As for those who are condemned to the galleys by councils of war, some of them, who can be put on the same footing as political criminals, shall be placed in penitentiaries.

"The course we have adopted soon restored confidence; business gained a new impulse; the savings banks were filled. Since the end of January the produce of the indirect contributions and the customs has incessantly increased; and in April was nearly equal to that of the most prosperous times. The Treasury has regained the credit of which it stood in need, and the city of Paris has been able to contract a loan almost at par—a negotiation which reminds us of the time when confidence was most securely established. The petitions for sanctioning joint-stock companies (*sociétés anonymes*) have been multiplied; the number of patents has increased from day to day; the price of offices, the sale of all those values which have suffered a heavy depreciation, have gradually improved; and, finally, in all the manufacturing towns work has recommenced, and foreigners have again visited Paris. This felicitous movement, interrupted for a moment by the agitation of the elections, will resume its course through the aid which you will afford to the Government.

"FINANCES.

"Although our commercial and industrial affairs have been greatly restored, the state of our finances is far from satisfactory.

"The weight of hazardous engagements contracted by the late Government has caused, in the course of the year 1848, an expenditure which has increased the public debt by 56,501,800*f.* additional *rentes*.

"Moreover, the extraordinary expenses caused by the February revolution have produced an increase of charges, which, after every compensation, amounts to 265,498,428*f.* for the year 1848. In spite of the additional resources owing to the tax of 45*c.*, and to the loans which have been negotiated, there will be a deficit of 72,160,000*f.*

"According to the budget, the year 1849 was to leave only a deficit of 25,000,000*f.*, but facts have not agreed with calculations, and considerable changes have arisen from unforeseen circumstances. New taxes, the produce of which has been valued at more than 90,000,000*f.*, have not been voted; while, on the other hand, not only has the tax on salt been reduced two-thirds, but the revenue from the tax on letters has fallen

far below the amount expected, and the estimated deficit will be equal to 180,000,000*f.*

"Another unexpected circumstance has made our situation worse. The tax on liquors, the produce of which exceeds 100,000,000*f.*, required to be moderated and simplified by a new form, which should harmonize it with the spirit of our institutions. An amendment added to the budget of 1849 has abolished it from the 1st of January, 1850, and has prohibited its reimposition.

"It has, nevertheless, been necessary to restore the equilibrium between receipts and expenses, and this end can only be attained by reducing the expenses and opening new sources of revenue.

"This state of our finances deserves a serious consideration. What ought, nevertheless, to console and encourage us is to set forth the elements of strength and riches contained in our country.

"ARMY.

"The army, always faithful to its honour and its duty, has continued by its firm and unflinching attitude to restrain the evil passions in the interior, and to give abroad a just idea of our power.

"We have now altogether under arms 451,000 men, and 93,754 horses.

"We have 16,495 guns of every kind, of which 13,770 are in bronze. Our field pieces amount to 5139.

"It is to our army that Algeria owes the peace which she enjoys. A certain agitation has been apparent among the Arabs and the Kabyles, but some well-concerted and well-executed operations have promptly restored order and security, and our influence has increased.

"The works of the port of Algiers, and those which are designed to improve our methods of communication, are carried on with the activity which the appropriations of the budget admit of.

"The state of the produce of this year shows that private colonization is progressing.

"The establishment and development of the agricultural colonies are continued with zeal and perseverance.

"Our fleet, which protects our colonies and makes our flag respected in every sea, is composed—

"Of the active sailing fleet, comprising 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 18 corvettes, 24 brigs, 12 transports, and 24 light vessels.

"Of the active steam fleet, comprising 14 frigates, 13 corvettes, and 34 despatch boats.

"Besides the active fleet there are advanced ships and ships in ordinary. This reserve is ready to act on the shortest notice. It is composed of 10 ships of the line, 15 sailing frigates, 10 steam frigates, 6 steam corvettes, and 6 mail steamers.

"To man these vessels there are required 950 officers of all ranks, not including cadets, and an *effective* of seamen not less than 28,500 men.

"AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

"Agriculture, that source of all wealth, has been encouraged as much as was possible in so short a time.

"Since the 20th of February last, 21 farming schools have been opened. Added to the 25 schools of the kind which existed before, they form the first step in agricul-

tural instruction. Some more of these schools will be established.

"The institutions of Sauslaie and Grand-Jouard have assumed the rank of district schools. They are now establishments of the State, according to the law of the 3rd of October.

"The Administration has caused itself to be put in possession of the farms in the little park of Versailles, which is intended for a national agricultural institution.

"One hundred and twenty-two agricultural societies, and more than 300 minor institutions, have taken part in the distribution of the funds which were voted for the encouragement of agriculture.

"The foreign trade of France amounted in 1847 to a total of 2 milliards and 614 millions. 1343 millions of these were imports, and 1271 millions were exports.

"Sorely tried by political events, the year 1848, as might have been foreseen, witnessed a considerable decrease in French commerce. An exact computation of that decrease has not yet been made, for the administration of the Custom House cannot as yet determine the exact amount, though there can be no doubt but that the supposed sum will be considerably reduced. The consumption of raw materials has fallen greatly. The iron trade has sunk from 95,941 tons to 45.553 tons; coals from 2,173,000 to 1,796,000 tons; wool from 138,000 to 80,962 cwt.; silk from 15,000 to 7688, &c.

"The variation of our foreign trade in 1848 can be accurately judged by the Custom-house returns.

"In 1847, the monthly average number was 11,000,000*f.*

"The average number in January and February, 1848, was 8,700,000*f.* March and the next three months showed a steady decrease down to 5,000,000*f.* The average number of July, August, and September, rose to a little above 8,000,000*f.*, and, finally, the last three months of the year presented an average of 9,000,000*f.*—that is to say, double that of the most agitated months.

"It is clear that in the course of the last three months, and in proportion as the country approached the regular and definitive constitution of power, the improvement in trade and public confidence went on steadily increasing.

"The question of penal reform and the question of prison labour are bound up with the interests of industry. Each of these systems has been subjected to a special examination; strenuous efforts have been made to re-establish discipline, and the Administration is especially occupied with the idea of, perhaps, making agriculture play a part in the organization of convict labour.

"The number of county prisons is	400
"Of central depôts . . .	21
"Of houses of correction for juvenile offenders .	12
"Agricultural colonies founded by the Government .	5
"Agricultural colonies under private direction . .	7
	445
"In January, 1848, the number of prisoners in the county prisons was	26,653
"In the central depôts .	17,789
"In the establishments for juvenile offenders . .	3,600
	48,042

"There are in France above

1300 public establishments for the sick, the aged, and for children. The annual income of these establishments is above 53,000,000*f.*

"We ought to mention 8000 charitable offices for the distribution of domestic relief. Their ordinary incomes amount to 13,500,000*f.*

"There are other charitable institutions relating to pawnbrokers, hospitals for foundlings, the aged, the deaf and dumb, the blind. About 50,000,000*f.* are expended by these institutions. Thus there are no less than 116,000,000*f.* annually expended in public charities, without taking into consideration private benevolence, the amount of which it is of course impossible to calculate, even by approximation.

"But though this relief may appear immense, it is still small in comparison with the still greater amount of want. The Government is fully aware of this fact, and it is firmly resolved to make up for this insufficiency.

"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

"In the outset of his administration the Minister of Public Instruction appointed two Commissioners to prepare two draughts of laws on primary and secondary instruction. His object was an immediate and sincere application of the principle of liberty, as traced in the Constitution. The result of their laborious deliberations will be submitted to the Assembly.

"A draught of a law on the establishment of a course of practical administration in each faculty of the department has been presented to the National Assembly. The question was not decided, and will again be brought forward.

"Two decrees of the Executive, of the 30th of May and 16th of August, placed the Algerine schools in the province of the Minister of Public Instruction, and Algiers became the seat of an academy. A commission, under one of our ablest generals, is studying to find the means to facilitate the intercourse of the Arab and French languages.

"The administration of public worship has been encouraged and approved in the report of the committee on the budget.

"Negotiations have been opened with the Court of Rome for three more episcopal seats in our colonies. This measure will complete the emancipation of the blacks, and place the colonies on a level with the mother country.

"The Government has also occupied itself with the renovation of the colleges of Catholic theology, as wished by the National Assembly. This delicate question has been submitted to a committee, and inasmuch as the highest interests of religion are concerned, the question is not open to be solved without the participation of the spiritual power.

"France has 68 establishments of higher instruction, with 6269 students.

"Besides the Normal School, in which there are 115 pupils, there are 1220 secondary establishments, with 106,065 pupils. There are also 56 lyceums, 309 communal colleges, and 955 private establishments. The primary schools received 2,176,079 boys, and 1,354,056 girls—a number of 3,530,135 pupils.

"FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"It is the destiny of France to shake the world whenever she

moves, and to calm it when she becomes quiet. Europe lays its repose or its agitation at our door. This responsibility imposes important duties upon us; it dominates over our situation.

"After the days of February the recoil of our revolution was felt from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and my predecessors in office refused to throw France into a war of which they could not see the end. They were right.

"The state of civilization in Europe allows us to deliver one's country to the hazards of a general collision only when a man has necessity and justice unmistakably on his side. A secondary influence, a more or less specious political reason, are not enough; a nation like ours, if it does engage in a gigantic struggle, ought to be able to justify in the eyes of the world either the magnitude of its successes or that of its misfortunes.

"When I came to power, great questions were pending throughout Europe. On the banks of the Rhine, beyond the Alps, from Denmark to Sicily, we had our interests to protect, our influence to exert. But did this interest and this influence for being energetically upheld, merit the chances of a European conflagration? The question thus put was easily answered.

"From this point of view France did, in all the foreign affairs which we are going to review, all that she could do for the interest of her allies, without, nevertheless, appealing to the last argument of Governments, viz., the force of arms.

"A year ago Sicily had risen against the king of Naples. England and France interfered with their fleets to stop the hostilities, which became still more cruel; and though England was more interested in the question than even France, the two admirals united to obtain from the King Ferdinand an amnesty for the Sicilians and a Constitution which guaranteed their legislative and administrative independence. They refused. The admirals quitted Sicily, being forced to abandon their mediation, and soon afterwards the war began. The very people which had refused to accept favourable conditions was forced to an unconditional surrender.

"A serious war broke out in the north of Italy, and when the Piedmontese army advanced to the Mincio it was thought, though but for one moment only, that Lombardy would reconquer its independence. Discord proved fatal to that hope, and the King of Piedmont was obliged to retreat within his own States.

"At the time of my election, the mediation of England and France had been accepted by the belligerent parties. The only thing to be effected was to get the least disadvantageous conditions for Piedmont. Our part was traced out, and even prescribed. To refuse compliance was the inflaming a European war. Though Austria did not send any agent to Brussels, the place which was designated for the conference, the French Government counselled Piedmont to resist the movement which was hurrying her into war, and not to recommence a too unequal conflict.

"This counsel was not followed, as you know; and after a new defeat, the King of Sardinia concluded directly with Austria a fresh armistice.

"Although France was not responsible for this conduct, she

could not permit Piedmont to be crushed, and from the tribune itself the Government declared that it would maintain the integrity and territory of a country which covers one portion of our frontiers. On the one side it used its best endeavours to moderate the requirements of Austria, when she demanded an indemnity for the war which appeared to her exorbitant. On the other hand, it engaged Piedmont to make just sacrifices in order to obtain an honourable peace. We have every reason to believe that we shall be successful in this work of conciliation.

"While these events were passing in the north of Italy, new commotions arose in the centre of the Peninsula to complicate the question.

"In Tuscany the Grand Duke has quitted his states. In Rome a revolution had been accomplished which had profoundly agitated the Catholic and liberal world; in effect, for two years one had been in the habit of seeing on the Holy Throne a Pontiff who took the initiative in useful reforms, and whose name, repeated in hymns of gratitude from one end of Italy to the other, was a symbol of liberty and a pledge of every hope. It was then we heard on a sudden with astonishment that this Sovereign, so lately the idol of his people, had been compelled to fly furtively from the capital.

"So it was the acts of aggression which enforced Pius IX. to quit Rome appeared, in the eyes of Europe, to be rather a conspiracy than the movement of a people, which could not have passed in one moment from the most lively enthusiasm to the most afflicting ingratitude.

"The Catholic Powers despatched Ambassadors to Gaeta to occupy themselves about the grave interests of the Papacy. France, too, had a right to be represented there. She listened to everything without committing herself to any course of action; but after the defeat of Novara affairs assumed a more decided aspect. Austria, in concert with Naples, answering the appeal of the Holy Father, notified to the French Government that it must decide upon its course, for these Powers were determined to march upon Rome with the intention of restoring purely and simply the authority of the Pope.

"When we were thus in a position in which explanation was necessary, we had but one of three courses to adopt:—

"Either to oppose ourselves by arms to every species of intervention, in which case we came to a rupture with all Catholic Europe in the sole interest of the Roman Republic, which we had not recognised;

"Or, to allow the three Powers in coalition to re-establish, according to their inclination and without limitation, the authority of the Pope;

"Or, lastly, to exercise a direct and independent action by our own spontaneous movement.

"The Government of the Republic adopted this last course.

"It seemed to us an easy thing to make the Romans understand that, pressed as they were on every side, their only chance of safety lay in us; that, if our presence brought about as one of its results the return of Pius IX., the Sovereign, faithful to his own character, would bring back with him reconciliation and liberty; that, once at Rome, we guaranteed the integrity of the

territory by depriving Austria of every pretext for entering Romagna. We might even hope that our flag, once raised without contest in the midst of Italy, would have extended its protecting influence over the whole of the Peninsula, none of whose sorrows can be to us a matter of indifference.

"The expedition to Civita Vecchia was then resolved upon in concert with the National Assembly, which voted the necessary credits. It had every chance of success; all the advices received were unanimous in announcing that at Rome, with the exception of a little knot of persons who had seized the authority for themselves, the majority of the population awaited our arrival with impatience. Common sense might have led one to expect that this was so, for the choice could scarcely be a doubtful one between our intervention and that of the other Powers.

"A train of unhappy circumstances led to a different result; our expeditionary force, of slender amount in point of numbers, for a serious resistance was not foreseen, disembarked at Civita Vecchia, and the Government had received intelligence that, could it have arrived at Rome the same day, the gates of the city would have been joyfully unclosed for its entrance. But, whilst General Oudinot was notifying his arrival to the Government of Rome, Garibaldi was entering it at the head of a band formed of refugees from all parts of Italy, and even from the rest of Europe, and his presence, as may be conceived, gave a sudden reinforcement to the party who went for resistance.

"On the 30th of April, 6000 of our soldiers presented themselves before the walls of Rome. They were received by musketry; some few even, who had been drawn into a trap, were made prisoners. This unlooked-for struggle, without making any change in the final aim of our enterprise, has paralyzed our beneficent intentions, and rendered abortive the efforts of our negotiators.

"In the north of Germany, an insurrection had compromised the independence of a State, one of the most ancient and the most faithful of the allies of France. Denmark saw the populations of Schleswig and Holstein were against her, although they recognised at the same time the authority of the Sovereign actually reigning. The Central Government of Germany deemed it its duty to decree the incorporation of Schleswig with the Confederation, because a great part of the people were of German race.

"This measure has become the reason of a most determined war. England has offered her mediation, which has been accepted. France, Russia, and Sweden have shown themselves disposed to support Denmark.

"Negotiations opened some months back established the conclusion that Schleswig was to form, under the authority of Denmark, a separate state. But, when the principle had been once admitted, they could not come to an understanding upon the consequences which should have been deduced from it, and hostilities recommenced. The efforts of the Powers I have named tend at this moment to the conclusion of a new armistice which will be the preliminary of a definitive arrangement.

"The rest of Germany is agi-

tated by grave perturbations. The efforts made by the Assembly at Frankfort in favour of German unity have provoked the resistance of several of the federal States, and brought about a conflict which, as it approaches our frontiers, will necessitate on our part an anxious overlooking. The Empire of Austria, engaged in a fearful contest with Hungary, has thought itself authorized in calling in the assistance of Russia. The intervention of this Power, the march of its armies towards the west, could not but excite to a high degree the solicitude of the Government, which has exchanged upon this subject several diplomatic notes.

"Thus there exist everywhere in Europe causes of collision which we have sought to remove, preserving, at the same time, our independence of action and proper character.

"In all these questions we have always been in agreement with England, which has given us proofs of good-will of which we should be sensible.

"Russia has recognised the Republic. The Government has concluded postal treaties to facilitate international communications with Spain and Belgium.

"In America, the condition of Monte Video is singularly modified, as we learn from the advices of the admiral who commands our naval force in those waters. Our French population has migrated from one end of the Plata to the other. This displacement of the population must necessarily call for consideration.

"To conclude, Gentlemen Representatives, if our negotiations have not obtained the success which we had a right to expect, believe that the only sentiment which animates the Government of the Republic is that of the honour and interest of France.

"Resumé.

"Such, Gentlemen, is a summary exposition of the actual state of the affairs of the Republic. You see that our anxieties are heavy, our difficulties great, and that we have many important questions to solve, domestic as well as foreign. Strong, however, in your support, and in that of the nation, I hope, nevertheless, to be able to raise myself to the level of the task, by following out a clear and precise course of action.

"Our duty is to distinguish between the false and true ideas which rise up out of a revolution; then, when the distinction is made, one must place one's self at the head of one class and vigorously combat the other. Truth will be found by appealing to the intelligence of all—by rejecting nothing without having studied it thoroughly—by adopting everything which shall have been submitted to the examination of competent men, and passed through the ordeal of discussion.

"After what I have just stated, two sorts of laws will be presented for your approval; the first, to reassure society and repress excess; the second, to introduce everywhere real ameliorations.

"Independently of these projects, you will have to occupy yourselves with the organic laws which the last Assembly had not the time to work out, and which are the necessary complement of the constitution.

"What precedes, Gentlemen, is, I hope, sufficient to show you that my intentions are in conformity with your own. You wish, as I do,

to work for the welfare of this people which has elected us, for the glory and prosperity of our native country, and, like me, you think that the best means of obtaining these ends are neither violence nor cunning, but firmness and justice. France confides herself to the patriotism of the Members of the Assembly; she hopes that truth, unveiled in the broad daylight of the tribune, will confound falsehood and disarm error. On its side, the Executive Power will do its duty.

"I invite under the flag of the Republic, and upon the ground of the constitution, all the men who are devoted to the safety of the country. I count upon their assistance and their intelligence to enlighten me, upon my conscience to guide me, and upon the protection of God to enable me to accomplish my mission."

The French expedition to Rome was too favourable an opportunity not to be seized by the extreme Republicans as an occasion for a violent attack upon the Ministry. And certainly the Government had placed itself in a false position, and it was impossible to defend it from the charge of having abused the power of a great nation, by directing it against the independence of a weaker State, which had only copied the example of France itself in adopting republican institutions.

When the Assembly met on the 11th of June, the President announced the demise of Marshal Bugeaud, which, he said, was a national calamity, for the illustrious deceased was both a great citizen and a great captain.

M. Ledru Rollin next ascended the tribune, to address interpellations to the Ministry relative to the affairs of Rome. He thought that words were useless in the present circumstances, the more so as interpellations had hitherto had no other result than that of perverting the truth. Letters he had received in the morning from Rome, dated the evening of the 5th, stated that the French troops had been repulsed with considerable loss, and that two regiments of cavalry had been nearly destroyed by a masked battery of artillery brought to play upon them. ("We have received no such accounts," exclaimed M. de Tocqueville.) The Marseilles journals partly confirmed the statement of his correspondents. The 33d and 66th regiments suffered particularly, and the loss of the French was such that General Oudinot was obliged to demand a suspension of arms during twenty-four hours, to collect the wounded and bury the dead; which was granted by the Triumvirs. M. Ledru Rollin then proceeded to show that the instructions given by the Ministry to General Oudinot were contrary to the vote of the National Assembly of the 7th of May, and that the Government had no right to give that General orders to attack Rome and occupy it at any price. Before quitting the tribune, he announced that he had deposited on the table a formal act of accusation against the President of the Republic and his Ministers. It being indispensable, he added, to stop the effusion of blood now flowing in Rome, he moved that that document be referred immediately to the bureaux, and that the Assembly should retire forthwith to its standing committee to discuss it. ("No, no!" *from the right.*)

M. Odillon Barrot, who followed, said that the rumours to which M.

Ledru Rollin referred had not been confirmed by the despatches the Government had received both from the French camp and its agents along the Italian coast. He also had a right to bring an act of accusation against those who had for the third time demanded his impeachment. Were they within the limits of legality? Might they not by their unceasing provocations cause a legitimate struggle to degenerate into a sedition? He then proceeded to recapitulate all that the Government had done to convince the Romans that the French expedition had no other object than to afford them protection and liberty. When its endeavours failed, it should think of saving the honour of its diplomacy and army after exhausting all negotiations. It was only then the order to occupy Rome was given under the influence of the most imperious necessity—that of honour. M. Odillon Barrot next described all that Pius IX. had done for liberty; his clemency in amnestying all political offenders; and his establishment of the Constitutional Government in its plenitude. He then alluded to the murder of his Minister, Rossi, who had assisted the Pontiff in these reforms, and to the shameful behaviour of the deputies, who, witnesses of that cowardly deed, did not find a word of indignation to stigmatise the assassins, but quietly met to deliberate. The Pope having ultimately fled to a foreign country for personal security, the Catholic Powers became moved by the position of the Chief of Christendom. A conference was held at Gaeta, in which France participated. Various plans were suggested, but France always maintained her liberty of action, and stipulated in favour of the rights of the Roman population, and against the re-establishment of old abuses. Had she acted otherwise she would have dishonoured herself; had she consented to supply a contingent of troops, to restore the independence of the Holy Father—had she suffered Austria, Spain, and Naples to act alone—the very men who now demanded the impeachment of Ministers for acting, would have also demanded it for not interfering. He had never pledged himself to recognise the Roman Republic. On the contrary, he had ten times declared in the Constituent Assembly, amidst the clamours of a certain portion of the Assembly, that the Government would never recognise a Republic whose existence was menaced by an imminent crisis. France did not send an expedition to Rome to support or subvert any point of Government, but merely to protect the rights of the people, which would have been sacrificed by others, and to uphold her legitimate degree of influence in Italy. France was not alone. France could not prevent Austria, Spain, Naples, &c., from coalescing to restore the Pope to the plenitude of his independence. What could France do? What she had done. General Oudinot, on reaching Civita Vecchia, proclaimed the object of the expedition. He refused to receive the agent sent to him by the Holy See, in his anxiety to preserve to his mission its character of independence. He then opened communications with the Roman Government, and neglected no means of arriving at a reconciliation of the rights of the Holy Father, and of the population. He then advanced on Rome, to effect a *reconnaissance* and open more direct

communications with its Government. He presented himself as a friend, and was treated as an enemy. An ambush was laid, in which some French soldiers were killed and captured. The General withdrew, and shortly afterwards concluded an armistice with the Romans. It was under these circumstances the affair came before the Constituent Assembly onthe 7th of May. M. Drouyn de Lhuys twice ascended the tribune, and asked the Assembly if it was its intention that the French army should retrograde, and confine itself to the occupation of Civita Vecchia. Not a voice was raised to recommend that course, and M. Sénard, in the name of the committee, positively declared that such was not the meaning of the vote it submitted to the Assembly, and that it was understood that the French General should be left to act according to contingencies. M. Odillon Barrot then referred to the mission of M. Lesseps, and read a number of documents connected with it, which had been published. He cited the convention of the 29th of May, which the General had approved, and which was indignantly rejected by the Roman Constituent, together with that communicated to him by M. Lesseps, in the night of the 31st, by which the aid of France was assured to the population of the Roman States, and the latter were to consider the French as a friendly force come to assist them in the defence of their territory. By the same convention, the French were not to enter Rome, but merely to take proper exterior cantonments, both for the defence of the country and the health of the troops. The French Republic, moreover, was to guarantee the territory occupied by its troops against any foreign invasion, &c. Now, the French General was fully justified in refusing to ratify such a disgraceful convention, and declaring the mission of M. Lesseps at an end. He was the more justified in doing so, as he received on the same evening a despatch from Paris, recalling the negotiator, and ordering him (Oudinot) to attack Rome. The General had only conformed to the orders of the Ministry by declaring the mission of M. Lesseps terminated, and the Cabinet did not hesitate to cover his conduct with their responsibility, before the Assembly and the country. M. Odillon Barrot then briefly stated all that France had done for Italy, and particularly for Sicily and Piedmont, who, to their regret, disregarded her friendly advice; and declared that the concessions subscribed to by M. Lesseps had alone encouraged the Roman Triumvirs to propose such insolent terms as those contained in the convention of the 31st of May.

M. Ledru Rollin, who next ascended the tribune, undertook to prove that the Constitution had been violated, and maintained that it was false that the Constituent Assembly had authorized the Cabinet to violate its 5th article, or to enter Rome. The French were to remain mere spectators of passing events, and to prevent the Austrians attacking the Roman Republic. "The Constitution," exclaimed M. Ledru Rollin, "has been violated, and we will defend it by every possible means, even by arms." M. Ledru Rollin then descended from the tribune amidst the greatest uproar, cries of "*Vive la République*" from the left, and cries of "Order" from the right.

When silence was restored, M.

Dupin said that it was impossible to violate the Constitution in a more scandalous manner than by declaring in a Legislative Assembly that the Constitution was not to be defended by the laws, but by arms. (*Loud murmurs on the left,* "Bravos" *on the right.*)

M. Ledru Rollin observed that the 110th article confided the defence of the Constitution to the patriotism of all the citizens; and repeated that, if it was violated, he and his friends would defend it with arms. (*Cries and murmurs.*)

General Bedeau replied that everybody was bound to respect the decision of the majority, unless it was intended to give the minority the right of oppressing the country.

M. Segur Daguesseau next protested against anarchical doctrines, which would place the Constitution at the mercy of the minority. M. Ledru Rollin had said that the Cabinet was answerable for the blood shed at Rome. He (M. Segur) thought that those who incessantly preached civil and foreign war would have oceans of blood to answer for. After justifying the conduct of the Ministry in the Roman affairs, he proposed the following order of the day:—"The Legislative Assembly, approving of the explanations given by the Ministry, and full of sympathy for our brave soldiers, passes to the order of the day."

The House then divided on the order of the day "pure and simple," when there appeared—

For the order of the day .	361
Against it	203
Majority in favour of Ministers	158

This was the prelude to the coming storm.

The next step of Ledru Rollin and the other Members of the Mountain was to prepare an impeachment of the President of the Republic and his Ministers. The Act of Impeachment stated, that the French Republic respects foreign nationalities, as it intends to have its own respected by others; that the President cannot undertake any war without the consent of the Assembly; that he, his Ministers and agents, are responsible, each in what concerns him, for all the acts of the Government and of the administration; that the Roman expedition was a criminal violation of these provisions. This was signed by 142 members, and formally "laid upon the table" at the sitting of the Assembly on Monday the 11th of June.

A Committee was appointed to report upon it, and on the following day they directly negatived the proposal. Upon this the question was put to the vote, "should the proposition to impeach be considered?" The result was that the Left abstained from voting, and the question was negatived by a majority of 377 to 8.

The next day the disaffected Red party determined to attempt a *coup de main*, under the pretext of a procession to the Assembly for the purpose of petitioning against the proceedings of the French expedition at Rome. The terrible events of the month of June last year would, in all probability, have been repeated now, if a General less able and determined than Changarnier had been at the head of the military force. But his arrangements were so admirable, and the force under his command was so imposing, that the attempt at insurrection was utterly abortive, and exploded in

the immediate ruin of the conspirators.

The Members of the Mountain proceeded from the Palais National, about 12 o'clock, clothed in their insignia as representatives, and accompanied by some artillery of the National Guard, to the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and there established themselves *en permanence*, with the object of forming a Convention, in the event of the Government being overthrown. But the whole scheme was rapidly prostrated by the energetic measures taked by General Changarnier. In a general order issued by him in the course of the afternoon, he thus briefly described the military events of the day:—

"Informed at half past twelve that a numerous assemblage, composed of those wretches who have sworn the ruin of society, was formed near the Château d'Eau, and quitting that point was advancing, in a deep column, along the Boulevards in the direction of the Elysée and of the Palace of the Legislative Assembly, I placed myself at the head of four battalions and eight squadrons, and I arrived, at one o'clock, at the opening of the street on the flank of the column of factious, of which half had already passed in the direction of the Madeleine, and the other on the Boulevard behind the Rue de la Paix. Four Commissaries of Police, who preceded me, having made the proclamations prescribed by the law, I ordered a charge to be executed right and left along the Boulevards. Overthrown at the first shock, the factious dispersed in all directions after having fired some pistol shots, which did not wound any of us. The column of the right encountered three barricades commenced—the one opposite the Café de Paris, the other before the Passage of the Opéra, and the third at the entrance of the Faubourg Poissonnière, from which some musket shots were fired against us. Those barricades being weakly constructed, could not stop our march. We halted on the one side at the Place de la Madeleine, and on the other at the Porte St. Denis, where the crowds were completely dispersed. The ardour of the troops and of the National Guards which joined them on their march is indescribable."

At the time, however, of writing this report the contest was not quite over, for in the afternoon a considerable number of barricades were raised in the neighbourhood of the Rue Transnonain and of the Temple, which were instantly attacked and carried by the troops. In the mean time seven brigades, of from 6,000 to 10,000 men each, occupied the whole city in a connected chain of strategical posts. Nine battalions garrisoned the Hôtel de Ville and the arsenal, and kept open the communication from that central point with the corps in the circumference of Paris. The fourth brigade commanded the passage of the Seine at the Bastille, and the fifth, posted in great force on the heights of the Panthéon on the left bank, with a park of artillery, completed the line of communications from that side to the Hôtel de Ville. Twelve battalions of reserve rested on the Place de la Concorde, and six more in the Court of the Tuileries. Forty-two squadrons of horse were manœuvring on the outer barriers, to cut off the communication with the disaffected parts of the *banlieue*.

Such an overwhelming demonstration of military force effectually

prevented the further progress of the insurrection, and before eight o'clock in the evening tranquillity seemed to be everywhere restored. The President of the Republic rode through the streets, accompanied by a crowd of general officers, and he was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. In the course of the day the following decree was issued by the President, and countersigned by M. Odillon Barrot, Minister of Justice:—

"Considering that an armed insurrection, directed against the constitutional power of the Republic, has taken place in Paris, and that it may extend to other cities of France—considering the importance of arming the Government with all the means necessary to insure the prompt and efficacious repression of that insurrection, to enforce respect for the laws, and maintain the constitution;

"Article 1. The city of Paris and all the territory comprised within the first military division are declared in a state of siege.

"Article 2. This measure may be extended to the cities in which similar insurrections may take place, and when the Prefect shall have established by a decree the fact of a revolt against the laws."

The Legislative Assembly also addressed a proclamation to the French people in which they said—

"The sovereignty of the people is odiously denied by a factious minority which makes an appeal to force, and which, by an impious war, compromises anew with the public peace the reviving prosperity of the country. The Legislative Assembly, the emanation of the national will, will energetically fulfil all the duties imposed on it during these supreme circumstances. It is to it that belongs the right to speak in the name of the people, who confided their sovereign commission to it alone. The guardian of the Republic and of the Constitution, which are the inviolable guarantees of society and of order in peril, the national deputation will defend until death the Constitution and the Republic against a criminal insurrection. Citizens, rally round your representatives—the representatives of the French people. It is in our union with them, with the President of the Republic, with our brave and faithful army—it is in your unanimous concord that common safety is centered."

The President at the same time issued an address which contained the following passages:—

"Some factious men dare again to raise the standard of revolt against a Government which is legitimate, inasmuch as it is the emanation of universal suffrage. They accuse me of having violated the Constitution—I who have endured during six months, without being disturbed by them, their insults, calumnies, and provocations. The majority of the Assembly itself is the object of their insults. The accusation of which I am the object is but the pretext, and the proof is that those who attack me persecuted me with similar hatred and similar injustice, even at the moment when the people of Paris elected me a representative, and the people of France elected me President of the Republic. It is necessary that this system of agitation, which maintains uneasiness and mistrust in the country, and which engenders misery, should cease. It is time that the good should be reassured, and that the wicked should tremble. The Republic has no enemies more implacable than those men who,

perpetuating disturbance, compel us to convert France into a camp, and our plans of amelioration and progress into preparations for battle and defence."

Let us now return to the *Conservatoire des Arts*, where Ledru Rollin and his colleagues had taken up their position. This place had been from an early hour engirdled by troops, so placed that the conspirators were not aware of their proximity; and while they were sitting in conclave, their deliberations were rudely interrupted by the entrance of a body of troops from the 24th regiment of the line, which was the immediate signal for a general *sauve qui peut*. Several of the members, including Ledru Rollin and Sergeant Rattier, made an undignified exit through the windows, and succeeded in escaping; but others were not so fortunate, and they were seized and made prisoners by the soldiers*.

On the following day, when the Legislative Assembly met, the President rose and communicated a requisition from M. Baroche, Attorney-General of the Court of Appeal of Paris, who demanded that the Assembly, considering that sufficient ground existed to justify his application, should authorize him to institute proceedings against Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Victor Considerant, Boichot, and Rattier, charged with entering into a conspiracy having for its object to overturn the Government and excite civil war, crimes punishable by the 87th, 88th, 89th, and 91st articles of the penal code. M. Victor Considerant, moreover, as editor of the *Démocratique Pacifique*, had published in the number of the 13th of June a seditious article, in which he preached civil war, and attacked the rights the Legislative Assembly derived from universal suffrage. The above representatives had signed a manifesto to the people, in which the latter was declared sole Sovereign, and invited to take arms, and an incendiary *affiche*, issued at two o'clock on the 13th, at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in which the people, the National Guard, and the army, were urged to join the factious minority of the Assembly. M. Baroche added that 120 names of representatives were attached to that document, against whom he proposed to institute proceedings when he had ascertained that their signatures were genuine.

The President, at the request of M. Grandin, next read the *affiche*, which contained a direct provocation to revolt, together with the names of the subscribers.

M. Pascal Duprat, whose name was among them, protested, with contempt and indignation, against the forgery committed by printing his name at the bottom of the *affiche*. He had, he said, signed the act of accusation of the President of the Republic and his Ministers, because he considered that

* A curious instance of the mutability of fortune occurs in the contrast between two orders issued in 1848 and 1849 respectively, to the Prefect of one of the French departments. In 1848 he received the following telegraphic despatch :—

"Monsieur le Préfet,—Arrest by all possible means the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he present himself in your department.
(Signed) "LEDRU ROLLIN."

A year later the same Prefect received another despatch in the following terms :—

"Arrest by all possible means the citizen Ledru Rollin if he present himself in your department.
(Signed) "DUFAURE,
"Minister of Louis Napoleon."

the Constitution had been violated; but the majority having thought otherwise, he bowed to its decision, and would be the last to sanction an act contrary to the fundamental law.

Messrs. Anthony Thouret, Banul, Laurente de l'Ardéche, Savoyat, and others, likewise declared that they had not signed the incendiary *affiche*.

M. Versigny said that he did not think proper to protest against the insertion of his name among the signers of the *affiche* ("You must," *cried voices from the right*); but he could not help observing that its publication in the *Opinion Publique* and *Ordre* was intended to injure him and his friends in the opinion of their constituents.

M. Rouher maintained that the Assembly was deeply interested in knowing whether that document had been signed by any of its members, and by whom, and that it could only arrive at the knowledge of the truth by a Parliamentary inquiry. This proposition excited loud clamours on the left, and ultimately a Committee was appointed to draw up a report on the requisition of the Attorney-General.

On the 23rd of June M. Dufaure, the Minister of the Interior, issued a circular to the Prefects of Departments on the subject of those dangerous engines of disorder in France—political clubs; and coming from the Minister of a Republican Government, which was the offspring of a revolution, the document is interesting and instructive.

He declared that the Constitution had not made absolute and unlimited the right of assembly peaceably and unarmed, but had made that right subservient to public security. Referring to the results of the unlimited liberty given to the clubs during the last fifteen months, he inquired what one useful idea they had inspired, what one duty fulfilled? Had they not everywhere been frequented by men of heated imagination, who, when they found political institutions able to resist their violence, attacked the foundation of society? Through their success the flame of civil war was ready to break out through two-thirds of France. Society must defend itself. "Your duty, M. le Préfet, will be to interdict throughout your whole department, absolutely, any clubs or political meetings in which public affairs may be discussed. Accidental or permanent meetings appearing dangerous, you will interdict and prevent, or dissolve by force. The law does not interfere with religious, scientific, or literary meetings, having a determinate view, and which end with the accomplishment of the object intended, or above all, with electoral meetings which are truly such. To such meetings you will afford every encouragement. At the same time, you will take care to satisfy yourself that such meetings are in reality what they profess to be, and that they were not held under a mere pretext for forwarding designs dangerous to the peace of society."

On the 25th of the same month, M. Mauguin called the attention of the Assembly to the state of Europe, which was under arms from the line of the Oural to the Atlantic. Nevertheless, he said, no nation was actually at war with another; but it could not be a trifling matter that induced Russia and Turkey to call out all their forces. He then showed that the coalition was

resuscitated against France, as it stood in 1813, under the influence of Russia; and France, knowing that, should not, in the question of Denmark, have sided with England and Russia against Germany. M. Mauguin next examined the policy of Russia in granting her assistance to Austria against Hungary. She always had the East in view; and Austria being the nearest and greatest obstacle to the realization of her designs, she was anxious to absorb her, and Austria now as much belonging to Russia as Poland at the period of the first invasion, Russia would actually make use of her to assert her power in the East. England, the other obstacle to the encroachments of Russia on that side, had lost a great part of her influence on the continent, which she formerly owed to the subsidies she granted to the Powers, and to the armies she placed at their disposal. Now, England would go to war for commercial interests, but would no longer draw the sword for political questions, so that Russia might seize Constantinople whenever she pleased without any opposition from England. The Porte vainly applied to the latter for protection; she even denied the Sultan her moral support. England would probably occupy Alexandria, Candia, or some other island of the Archipelago, but would quietly suffer Russia to establish herself at Constantinople. France was the only serious obstacle to the incorporation of the Turkish Empire with Russia, and he felt justified in saying that the keys of Constantinople were at Paris. Russia and France were in a state of constant and complete antagonism; the former represented absolute power, and the latter absolute liberty. Russia beheld in France her real enemy, and the immense movement of troops towards Germany, observed in Russia from St. Petersburgh to the Caucasus, was destined to crush France, and not to reduce feeble Hungary. Prussia, on the other hand, was making immense armaments, and would shortly have 300,000 men under arms. It was not to wage war against Austria, but evidently to be ready to join in a new coalition against France, which would be left alone, as in 1813. He would not advise his country to declare war immediately, but he recommended it to assume a firm and decided attitude, to make a demonstration useful, energetic, and highly menacing. By following his advice, France would not only ensure peace, but take an important position in Europe. She would secure to Hungary an independent existence, to Turkey the integrity of her territory, and prove herself the benefactress of Europe.

M. Savoye added some interpellations regarding the behaviour of the Government to the Provisional Government of the Palatinate. He said that the French Ministry had leagued itself with Prussia, had arrested the agents of the Palatinate, and had seized its arms and money.

M. de Tocqueville, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied first as to the Palatinate. It was, doubtless, M. Savoye's duty to defend the Palatinate insurrection; for documents prove that he chiefly originated it, as the agent of M. Ledru Rollin. The person arrested was arrested as a conspirator of the 13th of May, and not as a Palatinate agent: the arms and money were seized under the law of nations; the insurgents themselves would

have been disarmed had they crossed the frontier. As to M. Mauguin's fear of a coalition, M. de Tocqueville treated it as a chimera: all his attention in office had been directed to ascertaining the secret designs of foreign powers, and he had acquired the conviction that no coalition had been formed to overthrow that Republic, which he was at least as anxious to preserve as they. (*Turning to the Left.*) The example of the past besides proved that no such coalition can endure long or be dangerous while England remains aloof; and England had on every occasion wished for friendly terms with France. If, however, the Social Democratic flag had prevailed here—if M. Ledru Rollin had then stood in that tribune—coalition there would have been and war by all the united nations against France. It was the fault of those who by their daily revolutions and multiplied assassinations rendered the state of things insupportable, that people were turned to look again for the past, and that liberty had made a backward step. For these reasons, he was for peace. War would be a peril for France; and therefore he declared that so long as a peace could be honourably maintained, he would devote himself to maintain it.

Next day General Cavaignac justified his policy of peace. "I did not wish for war," said he; "and if I am a partisan of peace, of honourable peace, it is because I am convinced that, even if all the States of Europe were in insurrection against their Governments, they would rather have returned to their former allegiance than submit to us. I may be mistaken, but you have just seen the repugnance evinced by Italy to accept our intervention. You have also witnessed the diplomatic repugnance of Sardinia."

The Assembly afterwards passed to the order of the day.

On the 11th of August, the Minister of Finance, M. Passy, presented a financial statement to the Assembly, the details of which were by no means encouraging, and gave a sombre view of the position of the national Treasury.

He reviewed the different budgets during the last ten years, and showed a deficit annually increasing. The Revolution of February had, moreover, augmented the expenditure of 1848 by 265,000,000 francs, and occasioned a diminution in the produce of the indirect taxes of 150,000,000 francs. The proceeds of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes had not sufficed to cover the difference. The final deficit for 1849 had been estimated at 91,000,000 francs; but he did not hesitate to extend it to 184,000,000 francs. The whole deficit on the 1st of January, 1850, would exceed 550,000,000 francs. As not more than 350,000,000 francs of this amount could be conveniently left in the shape of floating debt, he proposed to ask a loan of 200,000,000 francs. The expenditure for the year 1850 he calculated, including the sinking-fund, at 1,591,332,077 francs; and as he calculated the receipts, including the duty on potable liquors, at only 1,270,953,849 francs, the deficiency would not be less than 320,378,228 francs. To provide in future for an equilibrium of receipts and expenses, he proposed—1. The creation of new imposts and taxes to the amount of the sum which the Treasury needed. 2. A new arrangement of the sinking-fund, so as to make it applicable solely to Rentes actu-

ally annulled. 3. The constitution of obligations (or bonds) for special services, applicable solely to the expenditure on extraordinary public works. The new taxes and the new arrangement of the sinking-fund were not specified; but M. Passy hoped by the latter to save 7,000,000 francs per annum. The obligations for expenditure on public works would be of 500 francs each, and would be issued every year according as they might be required. They would be reimbursed by lot, and by means of a sinking-fund of two per cent. to be set aside for each series; and the interest on them would be regulated at a rate which must not in any case exceed the medium rate of the Rentes during the previous month.

On the 14th, some questions were put by M. Donaud (de l'Aviége) to M. de Tocqueville, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the object of French intervention at Rome. M. de Tocqueville in his reply said, that object was to maintain for France her just influence, to restore the Pope to his former place, to prevent the effects of a violent reaction, and to insure the just reforms requisite for the Roman people. No one could deny that the first point had been attained. It was easy now to criticise what had been done, but let any one consider what had been the position of Italy when the expedition was undertaken: Lombardy overrun, Piedmont conquered, the Duchies in the power of foreigners, every part of the country out of its normal condition.

In such a state of things there were only two modes of acting — with war, or intervention such as had taken place. But war was not possible when the Constituent Assembly, on the discussion of the Budget, had insisted on the necessity of a reduction in the army. Nothing remained but the intervention which had been decided on. Then what had been the result? The French army now were masters of Rome, and beyond any doubt occupied a most lofty position in the minds of the world. He passed a high eulogium on the conduct of the French expeditionary army for their forbearance and humanity, and for the high example of civilization which they had given in their treatment of Rome and its immortal monuments. As to the restoration of the Pope, he avowed that the Pontiff ought to be in a position of independence, and that such a position could only be insured when the temporal power was secured to him. He had strong reasons for believing that this was also the wish of the Roman people. He read a letter from M. Bixio to that effect, and despatches from M. Lesseps stating that the people were opposed to the movement entered upon, and attributing that movement principally to the counsels of the foreigners in Rome. The population of Rome, when the French troops entered their city, presented the singular spectacle of being much more in favour of the conqueror than the conquered, and he believed that the French Government, in rescuing the people of Rome from the bondage to which they had been subjected, had done a good work for humanity. But when he spoke of the restoration of the Pope, did he mean that the old abuses were to be maintained?— Certainly not. Whatever reforms

ought to be carried out in the administrative and judicial institutions of the country ought to be strenuously insisted on, as by means of them only the Head of the Catholic Church could attain his real grandeur. He had the greatest possible admiration for that most excellent institution of morality the Catholic Church. He believed that the nations which cherished it best were most likely to hold a high position in the minds of men, and it was with a view to restore that establishment to its legitimate grandeur that the expedition to Rome had been decided on. As to the reforms which ought to be carried out at Rome, he did not intend then to touch on that question. He could, however, declare two things on the point; the first, that he had every reason to think and to know that the Pope was fully of opinion that these reforms should take place; and the second, that the expedition to Rome ought not to end in a sterile and useless result.

After two vigorous and animated speeches from M. Jules Favre and M. de Falloux, the former of whom attacked, and the latter defended, the foreign policy of the Government, the Assembly resolved, by a majority of 428 to 176, to pass to the order of the day "pure and simple."

On the 13th of October, M. Thiers read in the Assembly the report which he had drawn up on behalf of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of granting the demand of credits made by the Government, to defray the expenses of the expedition against Rome. This document was an elaborate defence of the policy which dictated the armed interference of France, and a warm panegyric upon the results. The following is a brief abstract of its contents:—

It commenced with an historical sketch of the posture of affairs three years since, when a noble Pontiff, so cruelly recompensed for his good intentions, gave from the summit of the Vatican the signal of reform to Italian princes. "All men then hoped that the destinies of Italy would not be compromised by precipitation; that the people would be contented with administrative reforms, and even in the most advanced states would not extend their demands beyond Representative Monarchy; that if union were difficult concord would suffice to give the advantages of a confederation; at all events, that the Italians would not begin a war of independence, which must be hopeless for Italy unless Europe were immersed in a general war, but that if this war did spring up, all Italians would rush to support it on the Adige and the Po. Instead of this, a disorderly faction excited the people everywhere to demand institutions disproportionate to their development and habits —pushing them to the extreme of Republican forms, while still unequal to support municipal or provincial liberties; and, when the greatest fault had been committed, and the war of independence been unseasonably provoked, instead of turning the united arms of Italians against the common enemy, it turned them against their own Government.

"The consequences are known. Austria, making an incontestible use of its rights, reconquered Lombardy, invaded Piedmont, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and a portion of

the Roman States. Liberty retrograded; Governments, ill recompensed for their liberalism, will not renew their attempts; the enemies of reform have gathered strength, and the masses, let loose so dangerously, have been brought back by force to a due submission.

"Amid the wreck was there nothing to save or recover? Could not the balance of power in Italy be still sustained? Austria was about to pursue the consequences of her victory at Novara, and march upon Modena, Bologna, and Rome: the Catholic Sovereigns had assembled at Gaeta in order to re-establish an authority which is necessary to the Christian world—for there is nothing but sovereignty itself which can make the Pontificate independent; and without that independence, Catholic unity, which demands a certain religious submission on the part of Christian nations, would prove unacceptable, and would be dissolved, Catholicism would perish in the midst of its different sects, and the moral world, already so strongly shaken, would inevitably be destroyed. Could France consent to Austria's pushing her invasion into Rome itself, and obtaining dominion both morally and materially over the whole of Italy? If not, war or the occupation of Rome were the only alternatives. For war, the proper opportunity had been lost. That the intervention should be made was for the interest of France, as restoring the balance of power; of Christendom, as guaranteeing the independence of the Pontificate; of Italian freedom, as protecting it from the consequences of that natural irritation felt by Austria after her struggle with the Italian people, which might have induced her to restrict freedom unwarrantably —perhaps even to allow the accomplishment of a counter revolution. The intervention wisely resolved on was resolutely executed. It is true that the French army marched against a republic, but that consideration could not render sacred the existing Government. Our Constitution, defective in more than one point—(it is permissible to say this, since it has foreseen and provided for its own revision) —our Constitution would have perverted all reason if it had provided that such or such a form of government should render a neighbouring State odious or sacred to us. We are friends or enemies of a Government not on account of its form, but of its conduct. In this sense did the Constitution declare that France should not take arms against the liberty and nationality of any foreign nation. The constitutional question—'Did France, in going to Rome, go thither to harm the liberty of Italy, and especially that of the Roman people?' —is answered by the very objection urged against the results of the expedition, that sufficient clemency or political liberty has not been obtained from the Pontifical Government.

"France, once present in Rome, could not do violence to the Holy Father she came to deliver from the violence of a faction. She must return him his throne and his liberty, his full and complete liberty, for such was her mission. But a sovereign who has come to re-establish another, in common interest of order, humanity, religion, and religious equilibrium, finds in the gravity of the circumstances and in the services rendered the right of giving advice. In making her effort, she had the right to supplicate for measures calculated

to appease the legitimate discontent of the people—to advise reforms which, in reconciling the inhabitants of the Roman States with the Pontifical Government, should obviate the necessity of France herself returning, or leaving Austria to go to alternatives equally to be regretted by all the world. France could dispute the right of the Romans to overthrow in the name of the sovereignty the temporal authority of the Pope, necessary to Christian Europe, but could not dispute the right of having an equitable, enlightened Government conformable to the spirit of our times. Pius the Ninth understands these truths perfectly, and the first act which emanates from his deliberations is the *motu proprio*, which has been the subject of such animated discussion. . . . . By a great majority your Commission declares that she perceives in the *motu proprio* a primary and real good, of which nothing but an unjust prejudice can misconstrue the value. It gives a degree of municipal and provincial liberty which is desirable; but, so far as regards political liberty, it does not accord the power of deciding on the affairs of a country in one or two Assemblies in concert with the Executive Power, as in England for instance; or at least, it gives no more than the first rudiments of such institutions, under the form of a deliberative Privy Council. Municipal and provincial liberties are a first education, which it is useful that a people should pass through before they are prematurely and violently thrown into the stormy career of political liberty. In a word, the *motu proprio* guarantees to the Romans the advantages of a Government wisely liberal, and the word of Pius is sufficient to put an end to all doubts. The counsels of France must be directed to making this *motu proprio* efficacious; and above all, to the extension of the Pontiff's clemency to all who can be included in the armistice without danger to public order. This must be the work of an influence persevered in with patience, with calmness, and respect; an influence which commonly constitutes, we repeat, an inadmissible pretension if the direct necessity does not oblige us to exercise it, but which, confined within proper bounds, is perfectly compatible with the independence and dignity of the Holy See."

The report finished with the following answer to the question, How much longer must the expedition remain in Rome?—"It is impossible to state the moment when the Pope will be able to dispense with our army, in a country which has been the scene of such recent commotions."

The publication of the report was followed by some important events. The President of the Republic had a short time previously addressed a non-official note to M. Edgar Ney, in which he had expressed his admiration at the conduct of the French troops in the Roman expedition, and his warm approval of the policy that led to the campaign. This note had found its way into the public journals, and occasioned a good deal of observation and comment. It was supposed that Louis Napoleon was considerably piqued by a total absence of any allusion to it in the report drawn up by M. Thiers; but of course he did not assign this as a reason for his dissent from the tone of that document. He complained rather

of the reactionary spirit in which it seemed to have been framed, and in this view he was supported in his Cabinet by MM. Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. On the other hand the two Ministers, M. de Falloux and General Ruhlières took the side of M. Thiers, and the difference of opinion became so great that these two members of the Cabinet soon afterwards resigned. This was followed by an entire break up of the Odillon Barrot Ministry at the end of October. None of the members enjoyed the entire confidence of the President, and he dismissed them from their posts with some appearance of precipitancy and abruptness. The reasons assigned by him for this step were stated in a communication which he addressed to M. Dupin, the President of the Legislative Assembly, and they were as follows :—

"In order to strengthen the Republic, menaced by anarchy from so many sides—to insure order more efficiently than has been done up to this day—to maintain abroad the name of France at the height of her renown—men are needed, who, animated by a patriotic devotedness, comprehend the necessity of a direction single and firm, and of a clearly-defined policy, which does not compromise power by any irresolution; men whose minds are as much filled with the conviction of my peculiar responsibility as of their own, men of action as well as words.

"For nearly a year I have given many proofs of self-denial, in order that there might be no misunderstanding with regard to my real sentiments. Without rancour against any individuality or against any party, I have allowed men of the most contrary opinions to arrive at power; but without obtaining the happy result which I expected from that union. In place of effecting a fusion of different shades of opinion, I only arrived at a neutralization of forces.

"The unity of views and intentions was interfered with, and the spirit of conciliation taken for weakness. Scarcely had the dangers of the street been got over when the old parties were seen again to elevate their colours, revive their rivalries, and alarm the country by disseminating disquietude.

"In the midst of this confusion, France, uneasy because she sees no guidance, seeks the hand, the will of the elected of the 10th of December. But that will cannot be felt unless there be entire community of ideas, of views, and of convictions between the President and his Ministers; and unless the Assembly itself join in the thought of the nation as expressed in the election of the Executive Power.

"A whole system triumphed on the 10th of December; for the name of Napoleon is a complete programme in itself. It means at home, order, authority, religion, and the welfare of the people; abroad, national dignity. It is this policy, inaugurated by my election, that I wish to make triumph, with the support of the Assembly and that of the people. I wish to merit the confidence of the people by maintaining the Constitution to which I have sworn. I wish to inspire in the country, by my loyalty, my perseverance, and my firmness, a confidence such that affairs may resume their course, and that faith may be had in the future.

"The letter of a Constitution has certainly a great influence on the destiny of the country, but the manner in which it is executed has perhaps even more. The longer or shorter duration of power contributes powerfully to the stability of things; but it is also by displaying ideas and principles that a Government can succeed in persuading society to reassure itself."

The names of the new Ministry were announced in a decree signed by the President of the Republic without the countersignature of any Minister. It was in the following terms:—

"In the name of the French People, the President of the Republic decrees the following:

"Article 1. The resignation of the Ministers is accepted.

"Article 2. Are appointed Ministers—General d'Hautpoul, of War; M. de Rayneval, of Foreign Affairs; M. Ferdinand Barrot, of the Interior; M. Rouher, of Justice; M. Bineau, of Public Works; M. Parieu, of Public Instruction and Worship; M. Dumas, of Agriculture and Commerce; M. Achille Fould, of Finance; Rear-Admiral Romain Desfosses, of Marine.

"General d'Hautpoul is charged, ad interim, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs."

At the sitting of the Assembly on the 2nd of November, General d'Hautpoul, Minister of War, read from the tribune the following as the programme of the policy of the new Ministry:—

"The programme contained in the message of the President of the Republic is so explicitly defined as to place beyond all equivocation the policy which he has called us to follow.

"When he was pleased to call for our co-operation, he had already thought proper to use his constitutional initiative. We shall not certainly be precluded from seeking in the acts of the Cabinet that preceded us, more than one example of glorious devotedness to the country, and of an exalted appreciation of its interests.

"In the situation which had been made for us, all individual sympathy ought to be silenced, or rather to give itself up, in adhesion to a single and solemn testimony of friendship and gratitude.

"The future had been pointed out to us, and we became convinced of the urgency of providing for it.

"The new Cabinet, as our antecedents sufficiently indicated, has not been formed against the majority. On the contrary, it developes with energy the avowed principles of that majority. It has and cannot have any other.

"We must maintain the union of all shades in one party—the party to save France. We shall arrive at that result by a unity of views; by confidence in the strength of the power elected on the 10th of December, resting on the majority of this Assembly; and, finally, by the imperious sentiment of duty awakened everywhere in the minds of the functionaries of the State.

"Such is the object which the Chief of the Government has invited us to pursue with him; putting according to his right, nobly understood, his responsibility along with ours, in that difficult but patriotic effort.

"Peace abroad, guaranteed by the dignity becoming to France; persevering maintenance of order at home; an administration more than ever vigilant and economical of the finances of the State; such

is the programme which is dictated to us at once by the interests of the country, the confidence of this Assembly, and the personal convictions of the Chief of the Government.

"In the first rank of our duties we place the protection of labour in all its grades and all its forms. We desire that the farmer and the labourer, more and more assured as to the morrow, should at last completely regain that confidence which begins to revive. But we also desire that that security should spread to other regions of society, recall the labours of intelligence, and restore to capital and to credit an elastic vigour too long relaxed.

"The Cabinet, in accepting the burden of affairs which it did not seek, is bound to count on your sympathies and your support: your exalted reason and patriotism have given it that right."

CHAPTER XI.

PORTUGAL.—*Royal Speech at Opening of Cortes—Change of Ministry.*
HOLLAND.—*Royal Speech at Opening of Session of States-General—Death of the King of Holland.*
SARDINIA.—*Opening of the Sardinian Chambers—Protest addressed to Foreign Powers by the President of the Ministry—Resignation of Gioberti—Programme by the New Cabinet—Expiration of the Armistice with Austria—Determination of Sardinia to renew the struggle—Proclamation by Marshal Radetzky—Operations of the Campaign—Advance of Radetzky upon Turin—Battle of Novara, and defeat of the Piedmontese—Abdication of the King—New Ministry—Terms of the Armistice between Sardinia and Austria—Hostile temper of the Assembly—Excitement at Genoa—Insurrectionary Movements—Genoa declared in a state of siege—The City surrenders to General Marmora—Ineffectual resistance of other Italian towns—Dissolution of the Sardinian Chambers—Manifesto by the King Victor Emmanuel to the Nation.*
TUSCANY.—*Opening of the Legislative Chambers—Flight of the Grand Duke—Provisional Government appointed—Recall of the Duke, and New Ministry.*
VENICE.—*Blockade and Bombardment of the City.—Surrender to the Austrians.*
ROME.—*Supreme Junta appointed—Protest of the Pope—Demonstration in honour of the Constituent Assembly—Threat of Excommunication by the Pope—Mazzini invited to Rome—Remonstrances of Spain and Austria—Holy Office abolished at Rome—The Austrians enter Ferrara—Firm attitude of the Constituent Assembly—French Expedition under General Oudinot lands at Civita Vecchia—Advance upon Rome and temporary Repulse—Negotiations between M. Lesseps, the French Plenipotentiary, and the Triumvirate—Able Remonstrance of the latter—Prosecution of the Siege of Rome—The French attack the City—It finally surrenders—General Rostolan appointed Governor—Three Cardinal Commissioners sent by the Pope*—Motu Proprio *of the Pope.*

PORTUGAL.—On the 2nd of January, the Portuguese Cortes was opened with the following Royal speech:—

"*Worthy Peers of the Realm, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Nation,*—

"With extreme pleasure I again

see the national representatives reunited around my constitutional throne.

"Public tranquillity has remained unaltered during the interval since the last Session. Peace and order—essential guarantees of the representative system, founded upon public liberty and prosperity, have been maintained without the necessity of extraordinary measures, which are always of a painful nature.

"The Portuguese nation, in the free use of the liberties guaranteed by the constitutional Charter, has become worthy the envy of the most civilized countries, in consequence of the peace and tranquillity it enjoys whilst Europe has been devastated by the flame of civil discord. The monarchical and social principles, in so many places threatened, derive their force in Portugal from the hearts of subjects essentially venerators of the Crown and of the religion of their ancestors.

"I have been careful to reciprocate the proofs of friendship I continue to receive from Foreign Powers, and my Government seeks still further to consolidate and cement the ties which ally them with the Portuguese nation.

"With profound sorrow I received accounts of the unhappy events which made the Holy Father consider it necessary to withdraw himself from his dominions and proceed to Gaeta, to which place he was followed by my Minister in Rome, who attended him in all his tribulations, according to my orders.

"Animated by the religious sentiments which gained for my august predecessors the title I so much value, of 'Most Faithful Sons of the Church,' I sent a peer of the realm, who is a chamberlain of my palace, upon an extraordinary mission to the Sacred Pontiff, to whom I wrote as an obedient daughter, assuring him of the joy it would cause me should he be pleased to sanctify these realms with his presence.

"In consequence of these events, it is to be feared that delays will arise in the solution of pending negotiations, which are called for by the spiritual necessities of the people, and by the interests of the Crown, in the enjoyment of rights which were always held in great value by the monarchs of this kingdom. Meanwhile, I have the satisfaction to announce to you that some resolutions, adapted to promote the religious wellbeing of Portuguese subjects, have been agreed upon in common accord with the Holy See, as my Government will in due time inform you.

"You will likewise be made acquainted with a convention entered into with the empire of Brazil for establishing a just reciprocity in navigation dues, founded upon the mutual convenience of both countries.

"The state of the public treasury suffers from the defects of the present system of taxation, in which important modifications have become of urgent necessity, in order to combine the *boná fide* collection of the imposts with the convenience of the people, founding the improvements of the system on the clearness and simplicity of its regulations, and the severe responsibility of its agents.

"My Government will lay before you the budget of the receipts and expenditure of the State, and will render you an account of the execution of the laws recently passed for the administration of the public revenues.

"Upon fixing the naval and military forces, you will attend to the exigencies of the public security and the honour of the nation, seconding my Government in the measures it has to propose for attaining those important results.

"All my ultramarine provinces continue in perfect tranquillity. If their position be not so prosperous as might be expected from their valuable resources, it has, however, generally improved. My Government will propose to you such measures as it considers most appropriate for aiding the development of those resources.

"I rely upon your devoting most serious attention to the examination of the budget and the proposals of organic laws which my Government will present to you, and thus promote, by care and united efforts, administrative improvements in the most important branches of the service, adopting, with respect to each, such measures as experience indicates and the public necessities demand.

"I hope that the Chambers will give to my Government the efficacious and enlightened co-operation which the cause of the monarchy, of order, and of liberty exacts."

In the month of March a new Cabinet was formed, consisting of the following Ministers:—

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—The Count de Thomar.

Foreign Affairs—The Count de Tojal.

Justice—M. Felix Pereira Magalhaes.

Finance—M. Antonio Jose D'Arville.

Marine—The Viscount de Castelloes.

War—Brigadier A. M. G. Ferreri.

HOLLAND.—On the 14th of February, William II., King of Holland, opened the Session of the States-General, with the following Speech from the Throne:—

"*Gentlemen, Members of the First and Second Chambers of the States-General,—*

"Conformably with that which is prescribed by the fundamental law, the mission of the two Chambers of the States-General, which have existed up to this day, is at this moment accomplished.

"The two Chambers, since the adoption of the modified fundamental law, have aided me with the most conscientious care, and they deserve our sincere gratitude for the assistance which they have always rendered us up to the new era upon which we this day enter.

"Gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to see you assembled around me.

"Representatives of the nation which has proved by the recent elections its great estimation of the value of its political rights, and its firm resolve to carry them out with calmness and in a true spirit of order, you, gentlemen, will, I am persuaded, act in the same spirit; animated by ardent zeal, exempt from every prejudice, you will act in concert with me for the welfare of our country.

"I rejoice to be able to announce to you that a good understanding is still maintained with the other Powers, notwithstanding the revolutions and wars which have desolated a great part of Europe.

"The relations of the Duchy of Limburg with the Germanic Confederation have given rise to some difficulties, which, by adhering to the treaties, I hope to overcome.

"Tranquillity and public order

have nevertheless been maintained in the Duchy.

"The army has co-operated for the maintenance of this result in a most praiseworthy manner, and I cannot refrain from acknowledging the services which it has rendered there and elsewhere.

"When the serious events which took place last year rendered it necessary to augment the army, that augmentation, as well as the diminution which was subsequently gradually introduced, proved that the Netherlands can without difficulty and with promptitude develope and diminish its forces.

"In consequence of the measures which were taken, it is possible to leave untouched a considerable portion of the sums which had been accumulated in the budget of war for 1848.

"This year the diminution which has taken place in that budget is already considerable. A limited system of defence will introduce and consolidate new retrenchments.

"Our maritime forces continue to be a subject of great satisfaction by the services which they render.

"A considerable reinforcement of ships of the line has been sent to our possessions in the East and West Indies, and, in order to give more extensive protection to commerce, the eastern coast of Africa, along which commercial undertakings are extending, has been visited by a ship of the line, and orders have been given to another ship of the line to proceed to the north-west coast of America.

"Our East India possessions are in a state of tranquillity.

"Measures have been taken to repair the shock which our arms, notwithstanding the bravery of our troops, have sustained at Bali.

"Tranquillity also reigns in our West Indian possessions; although it was interrupted in some places last year, it was promptly re-established.

"If we contemplate the internal state of the kingdom, we shall there find more grounds than one for satisfaction.

"Our dearly beloved fellow-countrymen continue to distinguish themselves by their attachment to the principles of order, by their respect for the law and authority.

"The commotions which have agitated Europe have, it is true, exercised an unfavourable influence on our commerce and manufactures also, but scarcely has tranquillity been apparently re-established when a favourable reaction has taken place, and, at the present moment, a bright prospect opens.

"With the exception of the recent disasters which have taken place in some parts of our country, we have not to deplore the destruction of dykes, or the visit of inundations.

"Since the revision of the fundamental law, my attention has been drawn to the expenditure of the State, on the best method of introducing a reduction without making violent changes, or interfering with the regularity of the administration; and to the laws which are requisite for the complete execution of the fundamental law.

"The report which has been presented to me by the Provisional Ministry, on the diminution of the expenses of the State, has already led to the adoption of some of the suggestions which it contained. Others are susceptible of modification and of development, and must be regulated by law.

"I expect from the present National Assembly that, whenever its advice may be called for, it will comply, under the conviction that, in the present times especially, a strong Government is one of the first moment.

"The laws which are necessary to the execution of the fundamental law are prepared in that liberal spirit which has dictated the Constitution. They will be laid before you successively.

"The perturbation which late events have excited in international relations have had an unfavourable reaction on the receipts of the public treasury. This influence will be again felt, though in a modified degree, during the course of this year.

"Measures calculated to spare the labouring classes of the nation as much as possible will be laid before you to cover the existing deficit.

"The interest and the credit of the State demand that the burden of the present moment shall not again be transmitted to the future, in order that in better times and amid more favourable results all be not paralyzed and rendered abortive by the oppression of former burdens.

"Gentlemen, let us continue in that spirit of union which is strength, and with ardent zeal and labour, for the welfare of our country; and may the Most High bless our efforts!

"I declare the present Session of the States-General to be open."

On the 17th of March the King died rather suddenly at the Hague. His eldest son, the Prince of Orange, happened at the time to be on a visit to this country, and he was immediately proclaimed King, by the title of William III.

SARDINIA.—The new Session of the Sardinian Parliament was opened by the King, Charles Albert, in person on the 1st of February, when he delivered the following Speech:—

"*Gentlemen, Senators, and Deputies,*—

"It is a sweet and pleasing satisfaction to my heart to find myself surrounded by men who so becomingly represent the nation, and to assist at this solemn opening of Parliament. When it was inaugurated for the first time, our fortunes were different, but our hope was not greater. The latter has increased, because in addition to the efficacy of our former claims we have the sanction of experience, the merit of the trial, courage, and constancy in misfortune. The work to which you will have to devote yourselves in this second Session is varied and difficult, and therefore the more worthy of you. As regards anterior arrangements, your solicitude must be directed to develope the institutions we possess, to place them in perfect harmony with the genius and wants of the age, and to prosecute with ardour the end which is to be attained by the Constituent Assembly of the kingdom of Upper Italy. A constitutional government turns on two pivots, the king and the people. The first is the symbol of unity and power, and the second that of liberty and progress. I have accomplished my duty by granting free institutions to the nation, by conferring offices and honours on merit and not on fortune, by composing my Court of the chosen men of the State, and by devoting my life and that of my sons to the salvation and independence of the country. You have nobly

assisted me in that difficult task. Continue to co-operate with me, and rest assured that the intimate union of our endeavours must produce common felicity and security. We shall be aided in that glorious mission by the affection and esteem of the most civilized and illustrious nations of Europe, and in particular by those who are united to us by the common ties of nationality and country. Our efforts have tended to draw still closer those fraternal ties, and if the late events of Central Italy have suspended the effect of our labours, we are confident that that obstacle will not long endure. A confederation of the Italian princes and nations is one of the fondest wishes of our heart, and we will neglect nothing to realize it promptly. My Ministers will more fully explain to you the policy of the Government relative to the questions which agitate the Peninsula, and I am convinced that you will find it wise, generous, and national. As respects our land and sea forces, those bulwarks of our independence, the constant object of all our solicitude, I need only say that our troops have been reorganized and augmented, that they are in the best condition, and rival, in appearance and in heroism, our fleet. I have just visited them, and I could judge by their attitude and enthusiasm of the patriotic ardour that inflamed them. There is every reason to hope that the mediation offered to us by two generous and friendly Powers will arrive at a prompt solution. If our confidence be deceived, it will not prevent us from recommencing the war with the firm hope of success. But in order to conquer, the nation must co-operate with the army; and to this point I call your particular attention. I therein include those provinces which occupy as important a place in our heart as in our kingdom, and recommend themselves by their virtues, as well as by the special merit of constancy and martyrdom. Console yourselves for the sacrifices which you may be called on to make in order to accomplish their success, and they will bear perpetual fruit. Prudence and energy combined must save us. Such is my desire, gentlemen, and such is your mission, in the accomplishment of which you shall ever have the example of your Prince."

Notwithstanding the result of the last campaign, and the obvious inability of the Piedmontese and Italian troops to cope with the military power of Austria, it became evident in the early part of the year that Charles Albert would be dragged, by the folly and obstinacy of his people, into another contest with that empire. The pretext for the renewal of the struggle was an alleged violation, on the part of Austria, of the conditions of the armistice concluded in the month of August in the preceding year. To pave the way for a second appeal to arms, M. Gioberti, the President of the Sardinian Ministry, addressed, at the latter end of January, a protest to the different Foreign Powers, in which he said,—

"When the Sardinian army was obliged to recross the Ticino, the Chief of the Staff signed, with the Austrian Quarter-Master-General, on the 5th of August, 1848, a suspension of hostilities, the terms of which are well known. Although onerous and productive of fatal political consequences, Sardinia felt in honour bound to execute the clauses of a convention in which she could only recognise a purely

military importance, and she may justly state that she fulfilled her engagements with the most perfect loyalty. Austria, on the contrary, disregarding her promises, evinced, in not accomplishing the clauses of that convention, as much obstinacy and bad faith as the Government of his Majesty exhibited sincerity in fulfilling its own engagements. In that state of things, and in the prevision of the complication that may arise, the Government of his Majesty the King of Sardinia considers it its duty to lay before the Foreign Powers the facts and proofs on which it founds that double assertion. . . . . An iniquitous system of spoliation was organized under the name of extraordinary war contributions. A few unfortunate emigrants, guilty of having preferred exile to oppression, were visited with the most illegal confiscations. The Austrian fleet, notwithstanding the terms of the armistice and the formal promises made to the Ministers of the mediating Powers at Turin, began to seize the Italian vessels navigating the Adriatic, and thus perpetrated an act of hostility and violence, contrary to the principle of the liberty of the seas. The Government, confidently relying on the generous mediation of England and France, has already forwarded a protest to those Powers against this manifest violation of the terms of the armistice; against that abuse of force on the part of Austria in visiting with spoliation and death persons who were protected by the most formal conventions and the law of nations; against measures unparalleled in the annals of civilized nations. The Government of the King now deems it expedient to address the same protest to the other Foreign Powers, and to declare that it leaves to Austria the responsibility of the fatal consequences that may result to Italy and the whole of Europe from the violation of the most sacred compacts, and the illegality of its proceedings."

When Leopold, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, fled from his dominions in February, as will be found elsewhere detailed, the Prime Minister of Sardinia, Count Gioberti, proposed to march a Piedmontese army into Tuscany, put down the Republic which had been proclaimed at Florence on the 18th of that month, and restore the Grand Duke. This was a bold and politic measure, for Austria would have been thereby conciliated, and the disasters of a new campaign against that powerful monarchy averted. And if Sardinia had shown a firm determination to arrest the progress of Italian revolution and put a stop to the excesses of wild democracy, she might have placed herself at the head of a federal union of Italian sovereigns, and, by the influence thereby acquired, have effectually assisted the cause of real freedom and social improvement. An Italian Republic, "one and indivisible," composed of all the States of the Peninsula, is the dream of enthusiasm and folly, and the attempts to bring about such a result tend only to strengthen the hands of military power and bring ruin upon the people. Gioberti was, however, unable to carry out his plan, which even his Cabinet refused to support. The consequence was that he resigned, and General Chiodo was appointed to succeed him as President of the Council, and the Marquis Vittoria Colli Minister for Foreign Affairs. This decided the fate of Charles Albert, for it was

tantamount to a proclamation that Sardinia made common cause with the Republican factions throughout Italy, and preferred their alliance to friendship with Austria. The sequel will show the folly of such conduct.

On the 24th of February, the newly-constructed Cabinet issued the following programme of its policy:—

"Fellow Citizens,—The Cabinet to which the King confided the management of his executive power on the 16th of December last, having been modified by the change of one of its Members, we feel it necessary to declare that we firmly profess, and still believe perfectly feasible, the policy proclaimed from the moment we first accepted office. The programme that formed the fundamental condition of our first existence, and the principles explained before Parliament, will not cease to be the expression of this opinion and our rule of conduct. The Ministry will remain in power so long as the King and Parliament shall honour it with their confidence as at present, and will be ready to lay down power as soon as the voice of the people, constitutionally manifested by its true representatives, shall call in our stead more able or more fortunate men. A year has passed since the King, following the impulse of his heart, sanctioned the greatest act of his life by calling his people to enjoy constitutional liberties. We trust that none will attempt to destroy the palladium of our liberty and independence by bringing discredit on the authority of Parliament. The Ministry will not fail to defend the Constitution in all its parts, and to maintain the rights of the King and those of the people against all attempts."

On the 14th of March, M. Ratazzi, Minister of the Interior, announced to the Chamber of Deputies the expiration of the armistice. He said,—"Our forbearance and the friendly interference of the mediating powers have hitherto proved unavailing. The attitude of Austria has shown that no honourable peace can be hoped for unless won by arms. By waiting longer we should have wasted our strength without any result. Our finances would be exhausted, and our army, now so efficient and patriotic, would have felt its spirit broken had it been compelled to remain much longer inactive. You understood it, gentlemen, when a few days ago you manifested the wish of the nation. *You raised the war cry.* The Government has heard it. It is well aware of the perils attending the struggle about to recommence, and of the evils which will be its sad and unavoidable consequence. But between these perils and the shame of an ignominious peace, which would not insure Italian independence, the King's Government could not and ought not to hesitate. On the 12th, at noon, the cessation of the armistice was announced to Marshal Radetzky by a despatch of the Cabinet, handed to him by a superior officer expressly sent to Milan."

The King was already on his way to join the army, and had appointed in his absence the Prince de Carignan Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. General Chrzanowsky, a Polish officer, was also nominated Commander-in-Chief of the army; and the King declared his intention to accompany it, merely as a general officer, at the head of the brigade of Savoy.

When Marshal Radetzky was officially informed of the cessation

of the armistice, he immediately addressed from Milan the following spirited proclamation to his troops:—

"Soldiers, your most ardent wishes are fulfilled. The enemy have announced their intention to recommence hostilities. They are about to attempt a second time to seize the crown of Italy, but they will soon learn that six months' inaction has not impaired your loyalty, bravery, and devotedness to your Emperor and King. Remember your triumphant march from the gates of Verona, when you compelled that enemy to re-cross their frontier, and generously granted an armistice, which they have employed in preparing for war, instead, as they pretended, of negotiating peace. Well! we are ready to meet them, and will dictate in their capital the peace we generously offered them. Soldiers, the contest cannot be long. You will have to combat the same enemy you overpowered at Santa Lucia, Somma, Campana, Cuztozza, Volta, and under the walls of Milan. God is with us, for our cause is just. To arms, soldiers! Follow once more your old general to war and victory. I will witness your exploits. It will be the last joyful act of my long military career, if, in the capital of a perfidious enemy, I can decorate the breasts of my brave comrades with the emblem of valour, conquered with blood and glory. Let our watchword be, Forward! Soldiers, let us march to Turin, where alone we can find the peace for which we are fighting. Long live the Emperor and our country."

The effective force of the Austrians in Lombardy at this time did not exceed 55,000 men; and that of the Sardinians, including the Lombard corps, which formed the fifth division, was about 70,000.

It was a remarkable feature in the ensuing campaign that both the hostile armies crossed the Ticino, the river that separates Lombardy from Piedmont, almost at the same moment, for the mutual purpose of invading the enemy's territory. On the 20th of March, Charles Albert passed the river at the head of his troops at Buffalora, while Radetzky crossed twelve miles lower down the stream, between Vigevano and Pavia. General Ramorino had been ordered to prevent the Austrians from effecting a passage, but he made no attack upon them, and was in consequence deprived of his command. The result of this manœuvre was to place the main body of the Austrian army between the principal division of the Piedmontese, between Trecate and the bridge of Buffalora, and the corps of General Ramorino, which occupied a position to the south in the angle formed by the Po and the Ticino opposite Pavia. This bold advance compelled the Sardinians to change their tactics, and their army was immediately withdrawn from the left bank of the Ticino.

The position of the Piedmontese troops at this juncture was as follows:—

The reserve was at Vercelli with the Duke of Savoy, one division at Novara, the head-quarters at Trecate; the Duke of Genoa at Buffalora; and the vanguard, having passed Buffalora, had advanced to within five leagues of Milan. A retrograde movement was, however, now necessary, and the army rapidly returned along the road by which it had advanced, retiring from Magenta to Buffalora, and thence to Trecate and Novara,

where, on the 23rd of March, the head-quarters were established. In the mean time Radetzky continued to advance, intercepting the road to Turin; and on the 23rd he had reached Mortava, opposite to Vercelli. Here he was attacked by the Duke of Savoy, with the reserve; the object being to retard the progress of the Austrians, and give time to the main body of the Piedmontese army to march from Novara to Vercelli. But the attempt, as might be expected, entirely failed; the Duke of Savoy was driven back, and on the following day, the 24th, Marshal Radetzky advanced from Mortava to place himself between Vercelli and Novara. It was here that he met the Piedmontese army, and the engagement took place which decided the fate of the campaign. The following is an account of the battle, as given by the old Marshal in a despatch addressed by him to Prince Schwartzenberg, on the 24th of March:—

"The hostile army, which was already cut off from what was in reality their line of retreat, determined, with a force of 50,000 men, again to try the fortune of war in a position near Olengo, close to Novara. The second division, which formed the vanguard, under the command of the brave general of the cavalry, D'Aspré, yesterday marched from Vespolate towards Olengo, and there in the heights encountered the enemy, whose unexpected force made the result of the battle doubtful for some hours, as this division (2nd) could not be at once supported by that which was following its line of march. I had placed the fourth division on the right flank of the enemy, and behind that the first, in order to take him completely in the rear on the other side of the Gogna. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Albrecht, who commanded the vanguard division, for some hours heroically kept the enemy at bay, until the general of the cavalry, Baron D'Aspré, together with the commander of the third division, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Appel, with as much presence of mind as judgment, brought up this division on the two wings of that commanded by the Archduke Albrecht, while I ordered up the reserve division to support its centre. Thanks to the invincible courage and incomparable constancy of my troops, we succeeded in facing the enemy until the fourth division, under the circumspect guidance of its commander, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Thurn, acted so successfully upon the enemy's right wing on the other side of the Agoyna, that this decisive manœuvre made the enemy retreat on all sides in great disorder, necessitating them to seek shelter in a northern direction in the mountains."

The Piedmontese army, being thus entirely vanquished, was driven back in two divisions: one commanded by the Duke of Savoy, to Bielle, at the foot of the Alps; and the other, headed by General Chrzanowsky, to Borgo Manero. The result of the battle determined Charles Albert immediately to abdicate; and he issued a proclamation announcing that he had resigned his crown in favour of his son the Duke of Savoy. The unfortunate ex-King quitted his dominions, and took refuge in France, where he soon afterwards died.

In the mean time an armistice was concluded between Marshal Radetzky and the Duke of Savoy, now King Victor Emmanuel, upon

the terms that the Piedmontese should pay the expenses of the war, and suffer the fortress of Alessandria to be garrisoned by an Austrian corps in conjunction with a Piedmontese corps. The Sesia was to be the line of demarcation between the Austrians and the Piedmontese.

Marshal Radetzky at first demanded exclusive possession of Alessandria, Genoa, and a fortress in the Alps, but the King peremptorily refused to accede to those conditions, and the Marshal consented to the foregoing terms.

On the 27th of March the new Piedmontese Ministry was formed, consisting of the following members:—

M. Delannay, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. Pinelli, of the Interior.
M. Christiani, of Justice.
M. Nigre, of Finance.
M. Manilli, of Public Works.
M. La Bormida, of War and Marine.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies met in the evening of the same day, when M. Pinelli, the Minister of the Interior, communicated the terms of the "Armistice concluded between His Majesty the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, and Field Marshal Radetzky, on March 26, after the abdication of Charles Albert:—

"The King of Sardinia gives a solemn and positive assurance that he will conclude, as far as it may be consistent with his honour, a treaty of peace on the following bases:—Article 1. The King of Sardinia shall disband ten military corps, composed of Hungarians, Poles, and Lombards, His Majesty being at liberty to retain in his service any officers of those corps he pleases. Article 2. Count Radetzky shall apply to His Majesty the Emperor to grant an entire amnesty to the Hungarian, Polish, and Lombard soldiers, subjects of His Imperial Majesty. Article 3. The King of Sardinia allows 18,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry to occupy the territory comprised between the Po, the Ticino, and Sesia, and one-half of the garrison of the fortress of Alessandria is to be formed of Austrian troops. That occupation shall nowise interfere with the civil and judiciary administration of the province of Novara: 3000 Austrians shall compose one-half of the garrison of the city and citadel of Alessandria, and as many Piedmontese soldiers the other half. The Austrians are to have a free communication between Alessandria and Lomellina, through Valenza. A mixed military committee shall be appointed to provide for the maintenance of the Austrian troops. The Sardinian troops shall evacuate the Duchies of Modena, Piacenza, and Tuscany, that is, the territories which previous to the war did not belong to Piedmont. Article 4. It being impossible for one-half of the Austrian garrison of Alessandria to reach that place before three or four days, their admission into the fortress shall be guaranteed by the Sardinian Government. Article 5. The Sardinian fleet shall quit the Adriatic, with all the steamers, within a period of fifteen days; and the Piedmontese now at Venice shall be ordered back to their country within the same period. Article 6. King Victor Emmanuel promises to conclude a prompt and durable peace, and to reduce the army to the former peace standing. Article 7. The King of Sardinia regards inviolable all the conditions

above stipulated. Article 8. Both parties shall send plenipotentiaries to whatever city may be fixed, for the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace. Article 9. The peace shall be concluded independently of the stipulations of the present armistice. Article 10. If peace be not concluded, the cessation of the armistice shall be announced ten days previous to the resumption of hostilities. Article 11. All prisoners of war shall be immediately returned by both parties. Article 12. All the Austrians who have already crossed the Sesia shall re-enter the above-mentioned limits.

(Signed)

"CHRZANOWSKY and RADETZKY."

The reading of this document caused a violent commotion in the Assembly, and a stormy debate ensued.

M. Lanza proposed that the Assembly should declare the armistice unconstitutional, and that the Government who executed it would violate the fundamental compact.

M. Pinelli begged the Chamber not to vote too hastily such resolutions, and to wait until the facts were better known, for fear of exposing the country to complete ruin. "The terms of the armistice," exclaimed the Minister, "are not of such a nature as to make us despair of the resurrection of Italy."

The resolution, however, moved by M. Lanza was put from the chair and carried.

M. Testi next proposed:—

"1st, that the Chamber should declare itself *en permanence;* 2nd, that the Ministry be invited to procure all the information possible on the real state of affairs; and 3rd, that the Chamber should send a deputation to the King to acquaint him with the sentiments of the Assembly, and know his Royal intentions."

The first and third paragraphs of this proposition were alone adopted.

The Assembly subsequently adopted another resolution of M. Meltona to the following effect:—

"The Chamber, being unwilling to sacrifice the honour of the nation, invites the Government to concentrate all our forces under the walls of Alessandria, and, after proclaiming the country in danger, to call to Genoa all the able-bodied men capable of bearing arms."

The Assembly likewise voted the following resolution:—

"Should the Ministry permit the Austrian forces to enter the citadel of Alessandria previous to the approval of the armistice by Parliament, or recall the Sardinian fleet from the Adriatic, it will be guilty of high treason."

At this period of difficulty and danger the use that Austria might be disposed to make of her late victory was not the only peril that threatened the existence of the Sardinian monarchy. Intestine revolution was added to the evils of foreign war, and almost the first act of the new king, Victor Emmanuel, was directed against a rebellion of his own subjects. When the news of the disaster at Novara, and the armistice that had been concluded between Chrzanowsky and Radetzky, reached Genoa, the populace was thrown into a state of great excitement, and nothing was spoken of but determined resistance to the Austrians. An address was immediately sent from the municipality of the city to the Deputies of the Turin Chamber, in which it said:—

"You have protested with an indignation not inferior to that of the people you represent against the iniquitous conditions proposed in an armistice which is fatal to the national interest and honour. Deputies, the Municipality of Genoa, in concert with the brave National Guard, can assure you that this people is with you, with the national honour and interest; it applauds your acts, and is ready to support them with its means and its blood."

At the same time Avezzana, the commandant of the National Guard, summoned the citizens to arms. The gates of the city were closed, and the tocsin was sounded. General Azarta, who commanded the troops of the garrison, at first seemed disposed to co-operate with the citizens, and thinking that the only intention of the Genoese was to make a stand against the Austrians, he allowed the people to occupy the two forts Della Sperone and Del Begatto. The real nature of the movement, however, soon became apparent, and the insurgents did not disguise their intention to proclaim a Ligurian republic independent of Sardinia. Barricades were erected in the streets, and a Provisional Government was formed which called upon General Azarta to surrender the citadel. This he refused to do, and on the 3rd of April a severe conflict took place between the troops and the populace. The result was that a conference was proposed between the General and the Provisional Government, and the former was led blindfold through the streets to the Ducal Palace, where the Members were sitting. It ended in an agreement on the part of General Azarta to quit the city with his troops, which amounted to about 5000 men; and in the course of a few hours the whole force marched out of Genoa by the gate of the Lanterna on the road to Turin, attended, for some distance, by a body of National Guards.

In consequence of these proceedings the Sardinian Ministry resolved to declare Genoa in a state of siege, and a report of the events that had occurred was presented by them to the King. This report stated—

"Scarcely had the news of the unfortunate issue of the battle of Novara reached Genoa than the party which had created disturbances in that city during several months commenced the propagation of the falsest reports, and, amongst others, that in consequence of the armistice the fortifications of Genoa were to be occupied by the Austrian troops. A handful of men, seconded by some companies of the National Guards, forgetful of their duty, endeavoured to establish a committee of public safety, in which the names of the principal agitators figured. The Municipality having defeated this scheme by their firmness, the agitators persuaded the people to demand arms. The portion of the National Guard which supported the agitators were assembled at the Turzi Palace. The Intendant-General proceeded thither to endeavour to persuade the National Guards to maintain order. The latter replied by insults and menaces, and detained the Intendant as an hostage, and they subsequently obtained the surrender of the two forts, Della Sperone and Del Begatto, as the price of the release of their hostage. General

Feretti was himself confined in the Turzi Palace. The Lieutenant-General, in order not to compromise the few troops which occupied the Ducal Palace, entrenched himself in the position of the arsenal of Santo Spirito. Some foreigners had been introduced into the town and armed by the populace, who proclaimed a Provisional Government, composed of General Avezzana, Commander of the National Guards, the advocate David Morchio, and Constantine Reta. Numerous masses of troops having been joined by some artillerymen, attacked the arsenal, and thus commenced a civil war. General Azarta determined to quit the city, taking with him the garrison of the forts."

At the same time General della Marmora was named Extraordinary Commissioner for Genoa, and the whole civil and military authority over the city was placed in his hands. He immediately marched upon Genoa at the head of a strong body of troops, which, after a reinforcement had arrived from the main body of the Piedmontese army, amounted to 34,000 men. He issued a proclamation, in which he ordered—

"1. The troops which have left Genoa shall immediately retrace their steps. 2. The city shall be closely blockaded, and nobody shall be permitted either to leave or enter it without a special authorization from the Staff of the blockading forces. Loyal citizens, anxious to join the party of order, shall receive those authorizations, as well as aid and protection. Merchandise, provisions, and mails shall be denied admission. 3. All the districts occupied by the blockading forces shall be in a state of siege."

On the 3rd of April, General Marmora declared the city to be in a state of siege, and having invested it on the 5th with the forces under his command, he attacked it on the following day with such vigour that the insurgents begged for a truce that they might consider the terms of capitulation. The General accordingly granted an armistice for a few days, which expired on the 11th, and on that day unconditional possession of the city was made over to him, the leaders of the insurrection having in the mean time made their escape by taking refuge on board of an American war-steamer, which conveyed them in safety to Marseilles. An amnesty was proclaimed, which included all persons except twelve of the most conspicuous leaders of the late revolt, and no further disturbance occurred.

Although the victory gained by Marshal Radetzky had in fact annihilated all chance of effectual resistance, some of the cities of Piedmont refused to submit to the conditions of the armistice, and ventured to brave the military power of the Austrians. The principal of these was Brescia, which made a desperate stand for eight days, the citizens fighting from behind barricades. General Haynau arrived there on the 30th of March, and gave the town two hours to surrender. At the expiration of that period he commenced a bombardment, and a great part of the city was laid in ruins. The barricades were successively carried at the point of the bayonet, and the loss of life on both sides was very great. Ultimately the citizens were compelled to capitulate, and this decided the fate of Cosne and Bergamo, both of which towns had held out against the Austrians, but

on hearing that Brescia had fallen, they made no further resistance. The inhabitants of Bergamo were condemned to pay a fine of two millions of dollars.

Before quitting the subject of Piedmont we may state, that although a treaty with Austria was agreed upon, yet the opposition on the part of the Chamber of Deputies to its ratification was so strong, that the King was at last compelled to dissolve the Chamber. This measure was announced by a decree issued on the 20th of November, and it was preceded by a report drawn up by the Ministry and presented to the King, in which they said:—

"The Chamber of Deputies, in the opinion of the Council of Ministers, has mistaken its mission, which was one of peace and concord. The deliberations of the legislative body have not responded to the expectations of the country. Its last vote is unconstitutional, and the Ministry, whose intentions had always tended to consolidate the liberties granted us by the magnanimous Charles Albert, could not retire before an unconstitutional act. The Ministry insisted on the approbation of the treaty of peace, and the Chamber having already authorized the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity, and the delivery to Austria of bonds to the amount of 60,000,000*f*, the Ministry could not believe that its ratification could be refused. The contrary, however, was the case. After four days' discussion, in which the necessity of accepting the treaty was admitted by all, a motion was introduced to the effect of regulating the fate of the refugees of the provinces which had been annexed to the State in virtue of the law voted last year by the Parliament. The Ministry observed that the adoption of those special clauses could not be made a condition of the acceptance of the treaty. They declared that the intentions of the Government were favourable to those refugees, and in particular to those excluded from the amnesty. They cited their past treatment as a proof of their good intentions, and explained to the Assembly the urgency of its sanctioning the treaty. Finally, the Ministry announced that it was disposed to present a Bill to that effect, at the same time that it urged the necessity of the treaty being approved. The promise of the Ministry having been accepted, and the suspension of all deliberation having been proposed until that Bill was brought forward, the prorogation of the Session was decreed. The unconstitutionality of the vote is evident to whoever considers that it affects the independence of the Three Powers, inasmuch as it postpones the approbation of the treaty to the acceptance of a law by the Senate, whose adhesion could not certainly be promised nor guaranteed by the Ministry, and without taking into account the great difficulty the Ministry would have encountered in preparing a new project of law, in opposition to the 56th article of the statute, for a previous project of the kind had been already discussed and rejected by the Senate. Under these circumstances the Ministry proposed to your Majesty the prorogation of the Session of Parliament, contained in the proclamation of the 17th instant, and, after mature deliberation, the Council of Ministers now proposes to your Majesty to make a new appeal to the country by means of the dissolution of the present Elective Cham-

ber, and the earliest convocation of a new Chamber, as the authorization monthly granted to collect the taxes expires on the 1st of December."

At the same time the King addressed a manifesto to the nation in which he declared with energy and firmness his determination to adhere to his engagements, and while he reviewed, he boldly denounced the conduct of the Chamber. He said:—

"The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies nowise compromises the liberties of the country. They are placed under the protection of the venerated memory of Charles Albert, my father. They are confided to the honour of the House of Savoy, and guaranteed by the sanctity of my oath. Who can fear for them? Previous to the convocation of Parliament, I addressed a frank statement to the nation and to the electors in particular. In my proclamation of the 3rd July, 1849, I exhorted them to vote in such a manner that the statute should not become an impossibility. But only one-third of the electors participated in the elections. The remainder neglected the exercise of a right which is the strict duty of every citizen in a free country. I had fulfilled my duty, why did they not fulfil theirs? In the Speech of the Crown I exposed the deplorable position of the State. I demonstrated the necessity of renouncing all party spirit, and speedily solving the vital questions at issue. My words were dictated by a sincere love of the country and by the purest sentiments. What result did they produce? The first acts of the Chamber were hostile to the Crown. The Assembly acted according to its right; but if I had forgotten, should it not also forget? I will not refer to the unreasonable struggle engaged in by the Opposition against the policy manfully pursued by my Ministers, and which was the only one practicable. I will not allude either to the attacks directed against the prerogatives accorded to me by the law of the State. But I have a right to call the Chamber to a severe account for its last acts, and I confidently appeal to the judgment of Italy and Europe. I concluded with Austria an honourable and not ruinous treaty. The honour of the country, the sanctity of my oaths, commanded me to execute it faithfully, without any mental reservation or subterfuge. My Ministers having demanded its ratification, the Chamber imposed a condition which rendered the ratification unacceptable, by destroying the mutual independence of the Three Powers, and thus violating the statute of the kingdom. I have sworn to maintain justice and insure to each the free exercise of his right. I promised to save the nation from the tyranny of parties, whatever might be the name, the condition, and the rank of the men who composed them. I fulfil those promises and oaths by dissolving a Chamber which had become impossible, and by immediately convoking another Chamber. But if the country, if the electors, deny me their co-operation, the responsibility of future events shall no longer rest upon me, and the commotions that may ensue must not be ascribed to me but to themselves. If I deem it my duty to hold a severe language on this occasion, I hope that public good sense and justice will recognise that it was inspired by a deep affection for the people and their real interests, and by my firm de-

termination to maintain their liberties and defend them against their domestic and foreign enemies. Hitherto the House of Savoy has never appealed in vain to the loyalty, the good sense, and attachment of its people. I have accordingly a right to rely upon them in this circumstance, and feel convinced that, united, we shall save the State and the country from the perils that menace them."

ITALY.—TUSCANY. The Grand Duke of Tuscany opened the Session of the Legislative Chambers on the 10th of January with a speech, in which, alluding to the part taken by his army in the Austrian campaign, he said:—

"As respects war, the blood generously shed in Lombardy by the brave Tuscans, so far from discouraging them, only tends to redouble their ardour. The reasons for prosecuting the war, besides, still exist, and the danger is always the same. I cannot accordingly refuse to concur in the wishes of my people. Our relations with the Sovereigns and States out of Italy are not only pacific but cordial, with the exception, however, of Austria. We do not in the mean time forget that we must remain united with the Princes and States of Italy, like the fingers of the same hand, destined to grasp the sword of valour and concord, which alone can secure real liberty to our country." He added—"When you conferred on me the title of Father, I accepted it with joy, for I feel a truly paternal affection for men whose wishes I have always studied, and whom I still study to govern with love. If my contemporaries, and if posterity confirm the title of Father of my People, it will be the most glorious reward to which your Prince ever aspired."

In less than a month, however, after the utterance of these honeyed words, the inhabitants of Tuscany were startled by the unexpected intelligence that the Grand Duke had abandoned his dominions on the 7th of February. He was at that time staying at Siena, which he silently quitted, and left behind him a letter to announce that, the Pope having threatened to excommunicate him if he adhered to the Italian Constituent, he saw no other means of extricating himself from the embarrassing position in which he was placed than by quitting Tuscany. He recommended the members of his household to the charge of the Chambers.

This news created an immense sensation at Florence, where, on the 8th, a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Grand Ducal square, and the formation of a Provisional Government, to consist of MM. Montanelli, Guerazzi, and Mazzini, was voted by acclamation. The new Government immediately entered upon its functions, and issued the following proclamation—

"Art. 1. The Advocate A. Mordini is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs; Professor C. Marmocchi (deputy), Minister of the Interior; Dr. L. Romanelli (deputy), Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; Dr. F. Franchini (deputy), Minister of Public Instruction; M. Mariano d'Ayala (deputy), Minister of War; P. A. Adani (deputy), Minister of Finance and Public Works.

"Art. 2. A Member of the Provisional Government shall in turn preside over the Council of Ministers, during a week, in the order of the signatures of the Mem-

bers of the Government affixed to this decree." Future details were, however, to be regulated by the decision of the Roman Constitution, to which the Provisional Government agreed to submit itself.

The revolutionary fever did not last long in Tuscany. After an experiment of two months the people were anxious to have back the Sovereign; and on the 12th of April the municipality of Florence proclaimed, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, the recall of the Grand Duke, and the restoration of the monarchy. The peasants also rose on the same side, and Guerazzi fled to Leghorn. A new Ministry was formed, consisting of the following Members:—

MM. Tometti, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Martini, Finance; Tabarrini, Public Instruction; Allegietti, Interior; Duchiquez, Justice; and Bell'uomini, War.

VENICE.—From the period last year when Venice determined to take part in the struggle for Italian independence, the city had been placed by the Austrians in a state of close blockade. In the month of June in the present year a vigorous bombardment commenced; but the cannonade did little mischief, as the balls fell short of the inhabited part of the city, and only reached as far as the canal Reggio, and bridge of the Laguna. In the mean time the Venetians exerted themselves in their defence to the utmost, and on more than one occasion bravely repulsed the enemy's attacks. As the Austrian fleet had sailed for Ancona, they were enabled to obtain abundant supplies by sea, which greatly increased their means of resistance. On the 15th of June the Assembly confirmed their previous decree of the 2nd of April, by which they proclaimed their resolution to defend the city to the last. The contest was, however, too unequal; and, after an heroic resistance by the Venetians, the Austrians, on the 28th of August, gained complete possession of the city. The chief leaders, President Manin, General Pepe, and others escaped on board a French steamer. General Garzkewski was appointed Civil and Military Governor, and M. Mazzani, Prefect of the city.

ROME.—After the flight of Pope Pius IX., a Supreme Junta was established at Rome on the 19th of December, 1848, and consisted of the following Members:—Count Corsini, Count Camarata, and M. Galetti. They immediately issued a proclamation, in which they said that they only intended to assume their functions *pro tempore*, and until the Constituent Assembly of the Roman States should deliberate upon the form of Government, and that that Assembly, claimed by the unanimous wish of the nation, should be convoked as soon as possible.

A Bill was accordingly presented to the Roman Chambers on the 26th of December, whereby it was enacted that the election to the Assembly should take place on the 25th of January, by universal suffrage and ballot; that the Assembly should consist of 200 members, paid at the rate of two crowns a day, without property qualification; and that the Assembly should meet at Rome on the 5th of February.

Against all these acts the Pope continued to protest, and in a manifesto which he issued from Gaeta on the 25th of December, after enumerating the benefits which he had, since his elevation

to the Papacy, bestowed upon his subjects, and the ungrateful use they had made of his concessions, he said:—

"We, therefore, in consequence declare null and of no effect, and altogether illegal, every act which has been the consequence of the violences which have been mentioned to us, repeating, further, that this Junta of State which has been established in Rome, is nothing else but a usurpation of our sovereign powers, and that the said Junta neither has nor could have the remotest authority in any degree whatever. Thence let all our subjects of every grade and condition be informed, that in Rome, and in every part of the Pontifical dominions, there does not exist, nor can arise, any legitimate authority which is not derived from us. We have, from our aforesaid will and pleasure of the 27th of November, instituted a temporary Government commission, to whom alone exclusively belongs the re-regulation of all public matters during our absence, and until another disposition is made by our will and pleasure."

On the 2nd of January a grand demonstration in favour of the Constituent Assembly took place at Rome. The population, the Civic Guard, and the troops of the garrison assembled in the square of Venice, and thence marched down the Corso to the Square of the People, preceded by banners, torches, and military bands. From this last square the *cortège* repaired to the Capitol, crying, "*Viva* the Roman Constituent, the Italian Constituent, and the Independence of Italy!" Then all the banners were placed round the statue of Marcus Aurelius; and A. Rambaldi, having ascended the pedestal, read the decree for the convocation of the Assembly, and delivered the following address:—

"People of Rome, you are about to accomplish a great task; you may, if you wish, infuse vital force into our unhappy Italy, and unite her scattered members, which the despots and the dark congregations of priests are anxious to keep asunder. I am a priest of Christ, and it is with the deepest conviction I call you from the top of the Capitol to liberty and independence, because the principle of your right lives eternally in the Gospel. *Viva* the Roman Constituent, the initiative of the Italian Constituent!"

The Pope commenced the New Year with the threat of an excommunication, which caused great excitement and anger amongst the population of Rome. The letter of his Holiness was dated, Gaeta, January 1, and in it he said:—

"We have waited in the hope that the protests and decrees which we have issued would recall to their duties as subjects, and as part of the faithful, those who in the very capital of our States have despised these duties and trampled them under foot. But, instead of returning, a new and still more monstrous act of hypocritical felony and genuine rebellion, audaciously committed by them, has filled the measure of our grief, and excited our just indignation, as it will afflict the universal Church. We speak of that act, so detestable in all its bearings, by which it has been pretended to order the convocation of a *soi-disant* general Assembly of the Roman States by a decree of the 29th of December last, for the purpose of establishing new political forms in the Pontifical States. Thus heaping ini-

quity upon iniquity, the promoters of demagogical anarchy are endeavouring to destroy the temporal authority of the Roman Pontiff over the domains of the Holy Church, believing, and seeking at the same time to make it believed, that his sovereign power is subject to controversy, and depends upon the caprice of factions, although its rights are so irrefragably founded upon the most ancient and solid bases, and although they are acknowledged, defended, and venerated by all nations. We will spare our dignity the humiliation of dwelling upon all the monstrosity of this abominable act, arising from the absurdity of its origin, the illegality of its forms, and the impiety of its object. But it certainly belongs to the Apostolic authority with which unworthily we are invested, and to the responsibility with which we are bound by the most sacred oaths, taken in the presence of the Almighty, not only to protest, as we now do, in the most energetic and efficient manner, against this act, but, moreover, to denounce it in the face of the universe, as a monstrous and sacrilegious attempt against our independence and sovereignty—an attempt which merits the chastisements inflicted by divine and human laws. We are convinced that, on receiving this audacious appeal, you have cast it far from you with indignation as an insult and a crime. Nevertheless, that none of you may hereafter have the pretext of having been deceived by fallacious seductions and by artful preachers of subversive doctrines, or of having been ignorant of the machinations of the enemies of all order, of all law, of all right, of all true liberty, of even your own felicity, we have this day again raised and exalted our voice, so that you may be rendered perfectly assured of that absolute command, by which we forbid you, whatever may be your ranks or conditions, from taking any part in the elections of persons to be sent to the Assembly which we have condemned. In the mean time we remind you that this absolute interdiction is sanctioned by our predecessors and by councils, especially by the Holy Council of Trent (Sess. xxii. c. xi. de Refor.), in which the Church has repeatedly fulminated its censures, and particularly that of the greater excommunication, as incurred without the necessity of any previous declaration, by whomsoever shall render himself guilty of any attempt whatever against the temporal authority of the Sovereign Pontiffs of Rome, as we declare all those have unhappily incurred it who contributed to the above-mentioned act, and those which preceded it, to the detriment of the same sovereignty, or who, in any other manner, and under false pretences, have disturbed, violated, and usurped our authority. But, if we feel ourselves compelled by our conscientious duties to preserve and defend the sacred deposit of the patrimony of the spouse of Jesus Christ, confided to our care, and to employ the sword of just severity which God Himself, our Judge, has given into our hands to be thus used, we cannot, however, at any time forget, that we hold on earth the place of Him who in the exercise of His justice never failed to use mercy."

At the sitting of the Roman Constituent Assembly on the 8th of February the following decree was passed, whereby the temporal sovereignty of the Pope

was abolished, and a Republic established:—

"Art. 1. Papacy has fallen, *de facto* and *de jure*, from the temporal throne of the Roman State.

"Art. 2. The Roman Pontiff shall enjoy all the guarantees necessary for the exercise of his spiritual power.

"Art. 3. The Government of the Roman State is to be a pure democracy, and to assume the glorious name of the Roman Republic.

"Art. 4. The Roman Republic shall maintain with the rest of Italy relations required by a common nationality."

During the debate which followed, M. Mamiani admitted that the temporal dominion of the Popes had ever been the scourge of Italy, but he contended that in the present situation of Europe it would be impossible to establish a Republic in Rome. He accordingly demanded that the question be left to the decision of the Italian Constituent. Messrs. Filopanti and Agostini warmly combated the opinion of M. Mamiani. M. Audinot next moved that the Assembly should not separate without proclaiming the downfall of the Pope, but that the Italian Constituent alone should decide on the form of government. Ultimately the Assembly decreed, by a majority of 136 votes out of 144, the downfall of the Pope; and, by 120, the establishment of the Republic. At two o'clock P.M. on the 9th, the Republican flag was hoisted on the tower of the Capitol, and saluted by 101 guns fired by the Castle of St. Angelo.

Against this proclamation of the Republic the Pope, from his place of exile at Gaeta, issued without delay a formal protest, addressed to the representatives of the different Roman Catholic States, who were there assembled for the purpose of negotiating his restoration to his dominions.

The Pope said: "The long and uninterrupted series of attempts committed against the temporal dominion of the States of the Church, acquiesced in by many from ignorance, and followed up by the malign and evil spirit of those who for a long time past have imposed on the too easy kindness of the first, have touched the last stage of crime by a decree of the sitting Roman Constituent Assembly, under date of the 9th of February, which declared the Popedom deprived in right and fact of the temporal Government of the Roman States—thus converting that Government into a pure Democracy under the name of the Roman Republic. We are compelled by it again to raise our voice against an act which presents itself before the civilized world with all the characters of ingratitude, injustice, ignorance and impiety; and against which—thus surrounded by the Holy College, and by the worthy representatives of the Powers and Governments friendly to the Holy See—we do protest, and in the most solemn manner delare its nullity, as we have done all preceding acts. You, gentlemen, have been witnesses of the equally deplorable acts of the 15th and 16th of November of last year, and in concert with us have deplored and condemned them. You comforted our hearts in those unhappy days. You have followed us to this land, where we have been guided by the hand of God, who exalts the humble, but never abandons those who have confidence in Him. To you who still surround us—to you we ad-

dress these words, in the hope that you will convey our sentiments to your Courts and to your Governments. Fallen as many of our pontifical subjects are, in consequence of the artifices of that faction, enemy of all human society, into the abyss of profound misery, we, as temporal Prince, and still more as Head of the Pontificate of the Holy Catholic religion, expose the lamentations, and at the same time the prayers of our Pontifical subjects, who anxiously desire to see broken the chains which oppress them. We ask at the same time the maintenance of the sacred rights of the temporal dominion of the Holy See, which it has enjoyed for so many ages, and which by all have universally been recognised—rights which, by order of Divine Providence, are rendered needful for the free exercise of the Catholic religion of the Holy See. The lively interest manifested through the world in favour of our cause is a luminous proof that it is one of justice, and we cannot doubt but that this our protest will be received with all fitting interest and sympathy by the nations you represent."

On the 12th of February M. Tornaboni moved, and the Assembly decreed, that Joseph Mazzini be invited to Rome, and that the title of citizen be conferred on him. M. Sterbini next presented the following project of law:—

"1. The laws shall be made and justice rendered in the name of God and the people. All the laws and public Acts are to be headed in that form.

"2. The flag of the Roman Republic shall be tricoloured, with an eagle in the centre.

"3. All public functionaries, civil and military, are relieved from their oath to the Government abolished."

This decree was voted by acclamation, and a Committee of nine members was afterwards appointed to prepare the organic laws of the Roman Republic.

The scandal occasioned to the cause of Roman Catholicism by the flight and exile of the Pope roused even the dormant energies of Spain, and an official notice was, on the 21st of January, drawn up and addressed by the Spanish Cabinet to the Catholic Powers, in which it said that those Powers "have always considered themselves pledged to maintain the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, a subject of such importance to Europe that it cannot be left a prey to so small a portion of the Catholic world as the Roman States. Hence Spain does not believe that the Catholic Powers will allow the liberty of the Chief of the Church to be abandoned to the will of the city of Rome, the only one that dares to offend his dignity and reduce him to a state of dependence, which might end one day in an abuse of his spiritual power. The Spanish Government invites, therefore, the Catholic Powers, viz., France, Austria, Bavaria, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Naples, to come to an understanding with Spain on the subject, to name plenipotentiaries, and to fix on Madrid or any other city, in which to meet and deliberate on the best course to pursue for the purpose of putting a stop to the present state of things."

The Austrian Government also published a manifesto in favour of the Holy Father. This document, after explaining how the reforms introduced by the Pope, and of which Austria approved, had been made the pretext for the destruc-

tive intrigues of revolutionists, and how the expulsion of the Austrians, as the great obstacle to their designs, had been the chief object of the Radical party, proceeded to state the grievances which had led Austria to recall her ambassador from Rome, and the causes which now led her to renew diplomatic intercourse with the Pope. "The Austrian flag and the arms of the Empire on the palace of our Ambassador at Rome were insulted and torn down, and although the Holy Father himself condescended to express to the Ambassador his deep concern at this gross violation of international rights, yet his Government was overawed by the licentiousness of faction, and unable to make reparation for the injury which was done. At that time the Papal troops, too, in contempt of the direct and public will of their Sovereign, crossed the Po, and joined the ranks of the enemies of Austria. This was the surest proof of the Pope's authority in his own country having dwindled away to something as unsubstantial as a shadow.

"These facts are known to all the world. When by them the Austrian Government was convinced that the Holy Father was no longer free and able to grant due protection to our representative, we had no other alternative than to recall the Imperial Ambassador from Rome.

"The condition of affairs is now changed. The disgraceful ingratitude of the men whom he wished to load with benefits, and who a short time ago exalted him even to the skies, forced the Holy Father to consult his safety by flying from their violence. On his arrival at Gaeta he protested solemnly and before all the world against the criminal doings on the 16th of November, declaring all its consequences to be void and nugatory. The Imperial Court has received an official communication of this protest. This document shows clearly that the Holy Father has now escaped from the hands of his oppressors, and that he again enjoys the liberty requisite for the execution of his apostolic office. His Majesty the Emperor, readily following the impulse of his heart, means, therefore, to renew the diplomatic relations (so important to the religious interests of his people) with the Head of the Church, and to convey to him the expressions of his (the Emperor's) sincerest sympathies, to which the virtues, the misfortunes, and the exalted position of Pius IX. entitle that monarch. For this purpose an Imperial Ambassador is preparing to set out for the Holy Father's residence at Gaeta."

On the 18th of February a body of Austrian troops, under the command of General Haynau, crossed the Po, and entered Ferrara. The General met a deputation of the citizens, and handed them a written statement of the grievances which had caused his movement, for which he demanded a reparation from the town. These were that the communications with the citadel had been intercepted; that on the 7th three Austrian soldiers were killed; that the Consul of His Imperial Majesty had been insulted, and the Republic proclaimed. He required as a reparation—1. That the gates of the town should be occupied by Austrian soldiers. 2. That the murderers be delivered into his hands within twenty-four hours. 3. That the barricades be removed. 4. That the troops, to the number of

about 10,000, be maintained at the expense of the town, during their residence. 5. That military hospitals be forthwith established. 6. That a sum of 200,000 scudi be paid, besides 6000 as an indemnity to the Consul, within twenty-four hours. 7. That the Pontifical colours be again hoisted; and 8. That six hostages should guarantee the execution of the above conditions.

When the news reached Rome, the National Assembly there immediately passed a decree, declaring, "that the whole Republic is accountable for all the losses the generous Ferrara or any other portion of the Roman territory may suffer from the invasion of Austrian oppressors."

On the 27th of February M. Mazzini was proclaimed a member of the Roman Constituent Assembly, and on the same day that assembly adopted the law on judiciary organization which abolished all privileged jurisdictions, suppressed the ecclesiastical tribunals, and established at Rome a Court of Appeal and a Court of Cassation. The Assembly next voted by acclamation a project of decree abolishing the Holy Office, and decided that a pillar should be erected on the site of the palace where it had been installed. For the purpose of insuring vigour and unity of action, a Triumvirate was appointed, in whose hands the whole executive power was placed, and consisting of the following persons:—Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi.

On the 17th of March the Cabinet of Vienna addressed a note to its representatives at Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, in which it announced its willingness to co-operate in the restoration of the Pope, and after reviewing the events which had happened at Rome, it proposed that the Governments of Austria, France, and Naples should "make known to the Provisional Government of Rome that they are determined to give to the Sovereign Pontiff their moral, and, if needful, material aid, for the purpose of enabling him to return to Rome, and to be restored to the full rights of the Sovereignty to which he is entitled." And, "that they are about to use the means most efficacious to bring about, with the least possible delay, a result on which they are finally resolved."

In case, however, their remonstrance should be ineffectual, then the Austrian Cabinet proposed that after the expiration of a fixed period immediate recourse should be had to material means, the use of which was suggested in the following manner:—"The naval forces of France shall appear before Cività Vecchia. A part of the Neapolitan army shall cross the frontier of the States of the Church, whilst our troops pass the Po. The subsequent action of these several forces depends on circumstances; but it will cease the moment the Pope has resumed the reins of Government, and believes himself to be so well settled as to have no need of any foreign assistance."

Notwithstanding the successes of the Austrians, and the suppression of the revolutionary movement at Genoa, Florence, and elsewhere, the republicans of Rome stood firm, and their courage was worthy of a better cause. On the 14th of April Mazzini, one of the Triumvirate, thus addressed the Constituent Assembly:—

"The reaction, everybody knows,

has advanced a step. Treason has triumphed in Piedmont; it has also triumphed at Genoa. We have just learned that it has raised its head in Tuscany. After a short collision, a municipality, composed of persons notorious for their retrograde principles, has been appointed at Florence. The first act of that municipality was to proclaim its adhesion to the Grand Duke, and its main object, it said, was to save the country from foreign invasion. Whatever may be the fate of the cause of liberty in Tuscany, our situation must continue the same, and we will not deviate an iota from the course we have hitherto pursued. The only thing we have to do is to redouble our courage and energy. The Triumvirate calls on the Assembly to decree the general armament of the country, to order the renewal of the oath taken at the commencement of the session, to adopt the necessary measures to insure the success of the republican principle, and to issue a proclamation, sanctioning beforehand all the resolutions of the Triumvirs, in order that the people should see and know that a perfect accord exists between them and the Assembly. I further propose that it should formally proclaim that two millions of freemen are sufficiently strong to resist the reaction and foreign enemies. The moment has arrived to prove that the Republic is not a dream, but a sacred principle of improvement."

M. Sterbini afterwards exclaimed, "Let us swear to bury ourselves under the ruins of our common country sooner than desert the Republic we have proclaimed!" All the deputies enthusiastically rose and swore to die for the Republic.

After the Assembly had disposed of other matters, M. Agostini read the following draught of the proclamation proposed by M. Mazzini:—

"Considering the last events which have occurred in Italy, the Roman Constituent Assembly declares that the Roman Republic, the asylum and bulwark of Italian liberty, will neither yield nor enter into any compromise. The representatives and Triumvirs pledge their oath to that effect in the name of God and the people. The country shall be saved!"

The Assembly approved of and voted the resolution.

We have, in our narrative of the affairs of France, given an account of the departure of a French expedition to Rome, the real object of which it is even now difficult to explain or understand. It was under the command of General Oudinot, and reached Cività Vecchia on the 25th of April. The troops consisted of about 6000 men.

When the news reached Rome, the Constituent Assembly immediately declared itself permanent, and decreed that every deputy who should abandon his post should be deemed a traitor to his country. At the same time a protest was voted and forwarded to General Oudinot, which stated that—"The Roman Assembly protests in the name of God and the people against this unexpected invasion, declares its firm purpose of resisting, and holds France responsible for the consequences."

The Triumvirs also addressed a proclamation to the Romans, in which they said:—

"Romans!—A foreign intervention threatens the territory of the Republic. A body of French

soldiers has appeared at Cività Vecchia. Whatever its intention, the salvation of the principle which has been freely consented to by the people, the law of nations, the honour of the Roman name, command the Republic to resist; and the Republic will resist. The people must prove to France, and to the world, that it is a people not of children, but of men, and men who have dictated laws and given civilization to Europe. No one shall say that the Romans desired freedom and knew not how to obtain it."

On the 27th of April the French troops commenced their march on Rome, and on the 29th reached the neighbourhood of the walls. They seem to have been under a complete delusion as to the nature of the reception that awaited them; and in an attempt to enter the city, hardly anticipating any resistance, part of their advanced body was so vigorously attacked by the Romans, that it was compelled to fall back, not without some loss.

The false position of the French was now manifest. They professed to come as friends, to enable the Romans to act freely in the choice of a form of government, and to keep off the Austrians; but their presence was neither solicited nor desired. The inhabitants of Rome were under no coercion when they declared for a Republic, and it was ridiculous for *Frenchmen* to deny that the populace of a city or kingdom have a right to bring about a revolution.

Still it was necessary to wipe off the affront offered to the French arms, and General Oudinot could neither advance without open hostility, nor retire without the reproach of a defeat. His Government now became sensible of the dilemma in which he was placed, and they sent M. Lesseps as the plenipotentiary of France, to attempt an amicable solution of the difficulty.

We do not propose to weary our readers with any detailed account of the tedious negotiations that took place between M. Lesseps and the Roman Triumvirate. It will be sufficient to state generally that on the 24th of May he wrote and consented to a modification of the propositions originally made, so far that his Government should "guarantee from all invasion the territory occupied by the French troops." On the 25th the Triumvirs replied in an able letter, in which they thus reviewed the facts of the French intervention:—

"Permit us to look back for a moment at the source of the actual situation.

"In consequence of conferences held and arrangements made some time since, without the Government of Rome being asked to take part, it was decided by the Catholic Powers—1. That a political modification should take place in the Government and institutions of the Roman States. 2. That the modification should be based on the restoration of Pius IX., not as Pope—which would have found no opposition from us—but as temporal Prince. 3. That if an intervention were necessary to secure that object, an intervention should be made.

"We are willing to admit that whilst, with some of the contracting Governments, the dream of a general restoration and the absolute return to the treaties of 1815 was indulged, France was misled into co-operation with them, in consequence of erroneous informa-

tion given to it, by which it was systematically alleged that the Roman territory was in a state of anarchy, and tyrannized over by terror, exercised in the name of an odious minority. We likewise know that, in the proposed modification, the French Government sought to exercise an influence, more or less liberal, opposed to the absolutist programme of Austria and Naples. Nevertheless it is true that, whether under despotic or constitutional forms, with or without liberal guarantees for the Roman people, the ruling idea of all was to return to times gone by, and to arrange a 'transaction' between the Roman people and the Pope, as temporal Sovereign.

"We cannot conceal, Sir, that the French expedition was planned and executed under the influence of that idea. The expedition had for its object, on the one hand, to throw the sword of France into the scale of negotiations about to be opened at Rome, and guarantee, on the other hand, the Roman people from any retrograde excess; but, in any case, it was resolved that a constitutional monarchy should be reconstructed in favour of the Holy Pontiff. Apart, Sir, from the information we possess relative to the concert of Austria, from the result of the several interviews had with General Oudinot, the formal declarations given by successive agents to the Triumvirate, the silence so obstinately maintained whenever we sought to open the political question, and obtain a positive answer to the doubts suggested in our note of the 16th, we hold it to be a fact that you have the means within your power of ascertaining that the institutions by which the Roman States are now governed, arise from the free expression of the popular voice, and from the spontaneous and inviolable wishes of the people, legally consulted. Indeed, the discussion which took place in the French National Assembly, and the vote of that body, prove in the fullest manner the truth of all we say.

"In the face of such a situation, and under the menace of an inadmissible 'transaction,' and of negotiations which the condition of our people in no manner justifies, the part we have to play is no longer doubtful. We owe it to our country, to France, to all Europe, to fulfil honourably, and to the last, the mission with which we are charged—freely given, and freely accepted—namely, to maintain for our country, as far as it is possible, the inviolability of its territory, and of the institutions legally proclaimed. We desired time to appeal to France well informed from France badly informed, in order that the Republic might be saved from the stain and remorse which it must suffer if, carried along by bad foreign advice, she becomes, almost at the moment of her own creation, the accomplice of a crime for which we can find no parallel without reverting to the year 1772, and the first division of Poland. We owe it to Europe to maintain, as much as depends on us, the fundamental principle of international life, and the independence of every people as far as their internal affairs are concerned. We say this without pride, for, whilst it is with enthusiasm that we resist the invasion of the Italian monarchy, and our eternal enemy, Austria, it is with profound grief that we are compelled to oppose a French army, as we think we have de-

served, in following the line just pointed out, credit, not only from our own country, but from all European people, and especially from France.

"We come now, Sir, to the actual question. You are aware, Sir, of all the circumstances that have occurred since the French invasion. Our territory has been violated by the King of Naples; 4000 Spaniards embarked on the 17th, directed to our coast to invade it; the Austrians, after having overcome the heroic resistance of Bologna, have advanced into the Romagna, and are now in full march for Ancona.

"We have beaten and expelled from our territory the forces of the King of Naples. We will do the same with those of Austria if the position of the French army does not interfere with our operations.

"It is with regret that we thus speak; but it must be known, Sir, how much the French expedition to Cività Vecchia costs us at present.

"It is painful to affirm these things; but we state that of all the interventions by which we are now oppressed, that of France has been to us the most fatal. Against the soldiers of Naples and Austria we can freely fight, and God will protect the just cause; but we do not wish to fight against the French. We are, as respects France, in a state, not of war, but of defence. But this position—the only one we wish to maintain when we meet Frenchmen—has for us all the inconvenience, without any of the favourable chances of war.

. . . . . .

"France has the choice of only three *rôles* for its action in the Roman States—France must declare herself either for us, or against us, or remain neuter.

"To declare for us, is formally to recognise our Republic, and fight side by side with our troops against the Austrians.

"To declare against us, is to destroy, without any motive, public liberty, the national life of a friendly people, and to fight side by side with the Austrians.

"France cannot do so. She cannot begin an European war for the sake of our friendship. Let her then remain neuter in the struggle between us and our enemies. This day we demand only her neutrality.

"The occupation of Cività Vecchia is a fact accomplished. France thinks it wrong, in the actual state of things, to remain far from the field of action. She thinks that, whether we be conquerors or conquered, we have need of her mediating influence or of her protection. We do not agree with her, but we let her think so. Let her therefore remain at Cività Vecchia. Let her even extend her camp, as the number of her troops now require space, to the salubrious country between Cività Vecchia and Viterbo. Let her there await the issue of the battle which must ere long take place."

M. Lesseps afterwards proposed the following as the terms of an amicable arrangement of the dispute:—

"1. The Roman States claim the fraternal protection of the French Republic.

"2. The Roman people have the right to pronounce freely on the form of their Government.

"3. Rome will receive the French army as an army of brothers. The military service of the city will be performed conjointly

with the Roman troops, and the Roman civil and military authorities will continue to exercise their functions according to their legal attributes."

This note, however, met with no favourable response, and on the 29th, M. Lesseps and General Oudinot sent a joint ultimatum, which was read by Signor Mazzini to the Costituente, and referred to their judgment. It admitted the right of the Roman people to pronounce freely on its form of Government; omitted the former express demand to enter Rome, but made the Romans invite the aid of the French army as a "friendly army;" claimed for that army to encamp where it might think fit; and repeated the offer to guarantee the occupied territory. As a modification, the Triumvirs proposed that the French should put aside all appearance of hostility, and should be at liberty to choose any salubrious camp, but that Rome should be "sacred." Their communication reached M. Lesseps on the night of the 30th. Next day he repaired to Rome; and with the Triumvirs signed a convention, differing from that which he and General Oudinot jointly proposed, in promising the support of France to the Romans by its defending army. When M. Lesseps returned to the French camp, General Oudinot refused to sign the last convention; he protested against it as contrary to the instructions of the French Government, and therefore void; and he declared M. Lesseps' mission at an end. That evening he wrote to the Triumvirs, announcing that he must consider the convention as if it had never been drawn up, and must act immediately on the refusal of the ultimatum. In a despatch to the French Minister of War, General Oudinot said:—"Our military honour, in accordance with my instructions, forbade me to put my name to an act which opposed my entrance to Rome."

He now made vigorous preparations for the instant prosecution of the siege, and took possession of Monte Mario, an important height commanding the walls of the city, a movement which the Romans did not oppose, under the idea, encouraged in them by M. Lesseps (who seems to have thought that General Oudinot would ultimately yield to his views), that this was only a precautionary measure in anticipation of the advance of the Austrians.

On the 2nd and 3rd of June some sharp fighting occurred in the immediate vicinity of the Villa Pamfili Doria, which was taken and retaken several times, and at last destroyed by fire. The French now began to make regular approaches to the walls by means of trenches, and several days were occupied in bringing the besieging lines sufficiently close to the city for a general attack.

On the 12th of June everything was in readiness for an assault, but before commencing it, General Oudinot addressed to the President of the Roman Assembly a letter, inclosing the following proclamation, to which he called upon him to give instant publicity:—

"Inhabitants of Rome,—We come not to bring you war, we come to consolidate order and liberty amongst you. The intentions of our Government have been misunderstood. The siege works have brought us before your ramparts. Until the present moment we have replied but at rare intervals to the fire of your batteries.

We are arriving at the last moment, when the necessities of war produce dreadful calamities. Spare them to a city filled with so many glorious monuments. If you persist in repelling us, to you alone will belong the responsibility of irreparable disasters."

No immediate notice, however, was taken of this communication, and the fire of the French commenced on the morning of the 13th. Subsequently, the following answer was transmitted by the Triumvirate :—

"General! We have the honour to transmit to you the answer of the Assembly, extraordinarily convoked, to your communication, dated the 12th instant. *We* never betray our engagements. In the execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagement of defending the standard of the Republic, the honour of the country, and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. We will do so."

The nature and plan of the attack upon the city will be best understood by quoting a few passages from a despatch of General Oudinot to the French Government, in which he detailed the operations of the siege, from the 13th to the 15th of June :—

"The approach in advance of the second parallel has been executed by night, to the length of eighty-four yards. It has been connected with that parallel by a tunnel fifty-four yards long. During the day the men marched to the *sape pleine* to continue the fort to the left. As soon as night falls this operation shall be carried on to the *sape volante*. Stages have been erected in the approaches, to admit of the fire of musketry. The injury caused to the battery No. 5 by the fire of the preceding day, was repaired during the night. This work was not interrupted. On their part, the enemy re-established the *épaulement* which had been demolished, and surmounted it with loopholes, by means of which a continual fire of musketry has been maintained. This fire has not been stopped, although several discharges of grape have been made for that purpose. The enemy took advantage of the slightest shelter to fire through the embrasures with perseverance and resolution. The fire from the scarp, which, during the preceding day, had annoyed the batteries 5 and 6, has been renewed, and has not ceased to cut up the ground. It has been ascertained that this fire proceeded from an interior work, not far distant from the gate Saint Pancrazio. The battery No. 4 has been again employed in levelling the bags of earth raised at night by the enemy. It subsequently fired with effect at the breach. Towards four o'clock, an effort was made to batter the walls three yards lower. We have not yet ascertained the effect of the fire on the wall, which is built of brick. There were seventy-seven shots of 24 lbs. weight, and seventy of 16 lbs. fired from the battery. The mortar battery fired on an average four bombs per hour during the night into the bastions 6 and 7; but this fire was not sufficient to prevent the works from being repaired. The fire from the batteries 1 and 2 has been maintained with much vivacity. The first has fired four shells and ten shots of 16 lbs. weight, to destroy the upper defences of the bastion No. 6. The battery No. 2 has fired forty shots on the enemy's batteries of Testac-

cio, St. Alexis, and the one situated between them. On the extreme left, works have been executed in the battery No. 6, to strengthen it against the fire from the scarp of the rampart of the Porte St. Pancrazio. A fort of eighty metres to sixty, on the right side of the bastion 6, and about 120 metres of zigzag communication, have been made to reach the fort in which the artillery are to plant their breaching batteries. Round the Villa Corsini has been constructed a sort of rectangular redoubt, in which howitzers can be placed, to dislodge the enemy from the houses he occupies in the Villa and the city. The enemy paid considerable attention to these works; many of their pieces breached the parapet this morning, but it has been made more solid; and it is probable, by means of the night works, the redoubt will be fit to receive artillery on the morning of the 16th. During the day the works of the centre were enlarged, and the sappers were occupied in pushing forward the fort destined for the three breaching batteries.

"The firing of the artillery slackened during the night, at the desire of the engineers, in order not to impede the works of the approaches. During the day the batteries 1 and 2 fired but little. The mortar battery, however, on the contrary, kept up a vigorous fire, particularly in the morning. The mortar to the right threw shells into the bastion 6, the three others into the bastion 8, and particularly in the direction of a building supposed to be the depôt of a quantity of ammunition. The projectiles appeared skilfully directed, but no explosion was effected in the building alluded to.

"The battery No. 4 destroyed on the right face of the bastion 6 everything outside the line, and this side became silenced. The fire was directed upon the right flank of the same bastion, for the purpose of destroying it. This battery continues to be annoyed by the fire from the scarp. The battery No. 6 has completely destroyed the left face of the bastion 7, up to the cordon. This side is also silenced."

This mode of attack continued until the night of the 21st of June, when the breaches made in the bastions Nos. 6 and 7, and the curtain which connected them, having been declared practicable, three columns of the French advanced and carried the position, where, as it was too dark to make further progress, they entrenched themselves by means of a line of gabions. The point chosen for the assault led the French troops to the hill called Mont Janiculum, which is a vast space of ground covered with vineyards and gardens. The first streets of the Quartier Transtevere were beneath, at less than a quarter of a mile from the ramparts. There were several houses scattered about, which, as well as the walls of the inclosure, had been pierced with loopholes for musketry. There is also on Mont Janiculum a small portion of the wall of Aurelian, and beyond this stands the important position of San Pietro in Montorio, which commands the San Pancrazio gate and a part of the Transtevere. This position had been very strongly barricaded.

The Triumvirate, however, affected to make light of this success on the part of the French, and an order of the day was issued on the 23rd, which attributed it wholly to

the cowardice and treason of the officer in command of the post. This document, which bore the signature "Avezzano," stated that, "On the night of the 21st, a handful of the enemy penetrated to a narrow circle of our walls, and there took up a position. This deplorable fact must not be attributed to the valour of the enemy, nor to the cowardice of our troops, because we know that it was accomplished under the shade of night, and by means of a secret understanding with the officer who held the post, and who belonged to the second battalion of the Regiment of the Union. The coward who betrayed his trust, and abandoned the second bastion from the Porta S. Pancrazio, and thus left open a passage to the enemy, has been delivered up to a court-martial, will be tried, and, if found guilty, be treated with the utmost rigour of military law."

As a specimen of the style of address by which the democratic leaders in Rome strove to kindle the courage and enthusiasm of the citizens, we give the following proclamation, about the same time issued by the Triumvirate:—

"After a vigorous cannonade of thirty hours, silence was restored. *No one imagined that France would, like a thief in the night, steal into our city;* but it did so, and succeeded to a certain point. From the Porta Portese to the Porta S. Pancrazio the soldiers stole up in twos and threes, all protected by the darkness and silence of night, and entering by holes made in the walls, got possession of a bastion badly guarded by our troops. The first break of day showed them to us endeavouring to fortify themselves where they were, and to turn our own defences against us.

"At the first alarm in rushed the people. 'The enemy is within!' Without consideration for the number of the enemy, without any regard for themselves, they ran to the point of danger. The bell of the Capitol tolled loud and heavily. The city rose up in mass, and every man flew to his appointed post.

"Romans!—In the darkness of night, by means of treason, the enemy has set foot on the breach! Arise, Rome! Arise, ye people, in your might! Destroy him; fill the breach with his carcass! Blast the enemy—the accursed of God, who dare touch the sacred walls of Rome!

"Whilst Oudinot resorts to this infamous act, France rises up and recalls its troops from this work of invasion. One more effort, Romans, and the country is saved for ever! Rome, by its constancy, regenerates all Europe.

"In the name of your fathers, in the name of your future hopes, arise, and give battle! Arise, and conquer! One prayer to the God of the strong!—one thought to your faithful brethren!—one hand to your gun! Every man becomes a hero. This day decides the fate of Rome and the Republic!

"Mazzini.
"Armellini.
"Saffi."

About three o'clock in the morning of the 1st of July, after a prolonged cannonade of forty-eight hours, the breach in the bastion was declared practicable, and two columns of attack, one from the trenches in front, and another from the rampart already in possession

of the French, rushed forward at the same moment, and, after a severe struggle, secured a firm footing on the walls. The position was defended by the Romans for a few minutes with desperation; but all resistance was unavailing against the impetuous attack of the French troops, and 400 of the garrison were bayonetted on the spot, and 230 prisoners taken; the French losing at the same time 60 killed, and having about 100 wounded. Thirteen pieces of artillery found in the bastion were spiked, and then the position was abandoned, as so destructive a fire was opened on it from a battery established just above the Porta S. Pancrazio, that it was no longer tenable. The French then commenced a vigorous cannonade on the bastion No. 9 and the battery, intending to make on the following day a general assault, and carry the city by storm. The Triumvirate, however, saw that defence was no longer practicable, and at five P.M. a courier arrived from the city at the camp, with a despatch from General Roselli to General Oudinot, which contained the following decree, just issued at Rome:—"The Assembly ceases a defence which has become impossible, and remains at its post. It charges the Triumvirate with the execution of the present decree." Soon afterwards the Commander-in-Chief of the French army received from General Roselli a request for a suspension of hostilities, as a deputation from the Roman Municipality was about to be sent to head-quarters. The deputation arrived about ten o'clock at night, and in the mean time the French ceased their fire, and waited until the arrival of M. de Courcelles, the envoy from France, who alone was empowered to make definitive arrangements, and who, not anticipating so speedy a conclusion of the affair, had a short time previously left the camp.

No further difficulty, however, occurred, and on the 3rd of July, General Oudinot entered Rome at the head of his staff. He immediately issued a proclamation complaining of hostile clamours raised against his troops; declaring all powers of the state to be united in the military authorities; dissolving the Assembly; and declaring that "the Assembly, the Government, whose violent and oppressive reign began with ingratitude and terminated in an impious appeal to arms against a nation friendly to the Roman population, the clubs, and political associations, have ceased to exist." General Rostolan was appointed Governor of the city, and he took active measures to prevent any attempt at riot or disturbance. Soon afterwards the Pope sent a letter to General Oudinot, in which he said that a narrative of the events that had occurred in his Pontificate, of which he transmitted an account, would "sufficiently prove that the triumph of the French army had been gained over the enemies of human society, and of itself awaken sentiments in the minds of every right-thinking man in Europe, and in the whole world."

Certainly his Holiness did not evince much disposition to conciliate his rebellious subjects. He did not return to Rome himself, but sent three commissioners, the Cardinals Della Genga, Vanicelli, and Altieri, into whose hands General Oudinot, on the 3rd of August, committed the entire civil

administration of affairs, while he reserved to himself the task of watching over the public tranquillity. These Cardinal Commissioners, by two decrees issued on that day, dissolved all the provincial municipalities; restored the tribunals subverted by the late Provisional Government, and dissolved those established in their stead; dismissed all public servants appointed by that power, and restored the old officials; issued a commission of inquisition into the character and conduct of public bodies; and decreed that the paper of the illegitimate power should be current at a depreciation of 35 per cent.

The Pope, some time afterwards, issued a proclamation, which was designated by the name of *motu proprio*, whereby, after declaring his intention to establish institutions calculated to insure to his well-beloved subjects suitable liberties, and, at the same time, his determination to preserve intact, "in the face of the universe," his own independence, he announced the following measures as the reforms which he proposed to grant:—

"1. A Council of State, to give its advice on all bills before they are submitted to the Sovereign sanction.

"2. A Consulta di Stato for the finances, to determine all matters relating to the budget, the expenses to be incurred, the reduction of taxes, or the establishment of new ones, &c.

"3. The institution of Provincial Councils is confirmed; the members to be selected from lists presented by the Communal Councils; they are to discuss the local interests of the province, the local expenses, &c.

"4. The municipal bodies are to enjoy the widest possible liberties compatible with the local interest of the communes.

"5. Reforms and ameliorations are to be effected in the law institutions, as well as in civil, criminal, and administrative legislation. A Commission is to be named for that purpose.

"6. An amnesty is to be granted with certain restrictions."

This promised amnesty was published by the Cardinal Commissioners; and the restrictions consisted in the exception of the following persons from participation in its benefit: the members of the Provisional Government; the members of the Constituent Assembly who took part in the deliberations of that Assembly; the members of the Triumvirate and of the Government of the Republic; the heads of the military corps; all persons who, having already been amnestied, had broken their word of honour by taking part in the late political disorders; and, lastly, those who, in addition to political offences, had been guilty of private offences provided for by the ordinary laws. As may be easily imagined, such an amnesty did not increase the popularity of the Pope and his advisers, and the placards containing its announcement were everywhere torn down from the walls.

Nothing further of importance occurred during the remainder of the year, and the Pope still remains at Gaeta, either from real mistrust of his subjects, or to signify his displeasure at their rebellious conduct.

CHAPTER XII.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—*Correspondence between Mr. Temple and Prince Cariati respecting the Interference of Great Britain and France—Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies—"Statute" of the Sicilian Constitution—Ineffectual Attempt to induce the Sicilians to accept it—Violent Proclamation issued by the Provisional Government—Messina declared in a state of Siege—Proclamation of Prince Filangieri—Capture of Catania, and Surrender of Syracuse and Palermo—Final Suppression of the Rebellion.*

AUSTRIA.—*Discussion of the Diet at Kremsier on the proposed Draft of a new Constitution—Resolution moved by the Opposition—Speeches of MM. Pinkas, Fischof, Count Stadion, and others—Various Paragraphs voted—Election of President and Vice-Presidents—Promulgation of a Constitution by the Emperor at Vienna—Abstract of its principal Provisions.* CAMPAIGN IN HUNGARY—*Geographical Position and Military Capabilities of Hungary—Its principal Fortresses—Comparison of Advantages possessed by Austria and Hungary for carrying on the War—Consequences to Austria of failure in the Struggle—Position and Numbers of the contending Forces at the opening of the Campaign—Capture of Raab by Prince Windischgrätz—The Hungarians under Dembinski retreat—Charges of Cruelty brought against the Magyars—Retaliatory Proclamation by Windischgrätz—Comorn summoned to surrender—Defeat of the Hungarian General Perezel by Jellachich—Deputation from the Diet to Prince Windischgrätz—He enters Pesth, and Kossuth, the President of the Revolutionary Government, retires to Debrecin—Inaction of the Austrian General—March of Georgey intercepted, and he is forced to retreat—Successes of Count Nugent—Operations in Transylvania between General Püchner and Bem—Capture of Leopoldstadt—Windischgrätz attacks the Magyars, and falls back on Pesth, and afterwards on Stuhlweissenburg—He is superseded in the Command by F. M. Welden—Battle of the 9th of April—Successes of the Hungarians—Violent Resolutions of the Diet—Intervention of Russia—Manifesto of the Emperor—F. M. Welden succeeded by F. M. Haynau in Command of the Austrian Armies—Operations of the Campaign—Bem defeated by the Russians at St. György—Manœuvres against Georgey—Final Defeat of the Magyars at Temesvar—Isolation of Georgey—He advises the Provisional Government to surrender—Kossuth and others escape into Turkey—Georgey surrenders to the Russians—Capitulation of Comorn—Final Close of the War—Execution of Count Bathyany—Question between Russia and Turkey relative to the Extradition of the Refugees.*

NAPLES AND SICILY.—In our last volume we gave a brief account of the expedition undertaken by the Neapolitan Government against the revolted Sicilians, which ultimately occasioned an interference on the part of the English and French admirals to stop the effusion of blood, and a long correspondence afterwards took place between our Minister at Naples, Mr. Temple, and Prince Cariati, in which the former gave the following explanation of the causes and character of that interference:—

"The Governments of Great Britain and France deeply deplored the calamities which a renewal of hostilities in Sicily was inevitably calculated to produce, but they did not deem the case to be one which justified a forcible interference on their part, to prevent the King of Naples from employing the means at his command for the purpose of re-establishing his authority in Sicily. The expedition therefore sailed, and the operations of the Neapolitan troops against Messina were begun and carried on without interruption; and if hostilities had been conducted according to the usual practice of civilized nations, and had solely been directed against armed opponents, instead of being equally aimed at the extermination of the unresisting and helpless inhabitants, the naval commanders would no doubt have continued to preserve their neutral position. But the barbarities committed at Messina revolted the feelings of the British and French admirals; and, unable to stand by and remain passive spectators of such scenes as were then acting, those officers took upon themselves the responsibility of calling upon the contending parties to establish a suspension of hostilities, with a view to negotiation under the auspices of their two Governments—such armistice to last until it was known that their act would be sanctioned by their Governments. Both the British and the French Governments have felt that they could not do otherwise than confirm the steps taken by the naval commanders, and consider it, therefore, to be absolutely necessary that the armistice should remain in force while the negotiations may be going on, and until further instructions are received from them on the subject. The influence which the representatives of the two Powers may be able to exert upon the Sicilians must entirely depend upon the nature of the conditions which they may be empowered by the Neapolitan Government to propose at Palermo. If these conditions were insufficient, they could not hope that their influence could be exerted with success; but if they were called to offer such terms as would afford satisfactory guarantees to the Sicilians for securing to them all that their reasonable and legitimate interests may require, the two representatives would then feel authorized to use all their influence in pressing the acceptance of such conditions, but not to have recourse to coercive measures for that purpose; and, in the event of failure, it would remain for their respective Governments to decide what further steps should then be taken for the attainment of the object which they have in view."

In another letter, dated Dec. 16, 1848, Mr. Temple, after stating that he had received "instructions to tender to the Government of His Sicilian Majesty his

good offices, in conjunction with those of the French Minister, for the purpose of endeavouring to carry into effect a settlement of the Sicilian question," proceeded to detail the conditions on which peace ought to be re-established:—

"It appears to the Governments of Great Britain and France, that the only conditions which would offer any chance of re-establishing a good understanding between Naples and Sicily, and be consistent with the interests of both, are nearly identical with those which, at a former period, His Sicilian Majesty appeared to be willing to grant to his Sicilian subjects, on a judicious consideration of that variety of character, of wants, and of traditions which distinguish them from the inhabitants of his penisular dominions—namely, separate political institutions, a separate parliament, and a separate administration; the maintenance of order and the defence of the country being exclusively intrusted to a Sicilian army, organized by His Majesty, and placed under His Majesty's command.

"The two Governments, confiding in the wisdom of His Sicilian Majesty, and the generous sentiments with which he is animated, feel convinced that, following the impulse of his humane disposition, he will consider it indispensable to grant a general and complete amnesty to all persons who may have taken any part, either directly or indirectly, in the political movements of Sicily."

In consequence of the vexatious conduct of the Chamber of Deputies in opposing every ministerial measure, limiting the supplies to insignificant amounts, and keeping up, through the medium of individual members, an understanding with the Republican assemblies at Florence and Rome, the King resolved to dissolve that body, and a decree to that effect appeared on the 12th of March.

At the beginning of that month the King of Naples issued a proclamation to the Sicilians, in which he offered to the Provisional Government at Palermo, on condition that it would lay down its arms and return to its allegiance, what was designated as a "Statute," the basis of which was "the Constitution of 1812, with the exception of those modifications demanded by the change of circumstances and by the laws now in existence." At the same time the following abstract of its contents was given.

"This Statute, which we reserve to ourselves to put into ample form before the end of June of the present year, shall contain in substance the following disposition:—

"1. The religion of the State shall be only and solely, exclusively of every other, the Catholic Apostolic and Roman.

"2. Individual liberty is guaranteed, and no one shall be arrested or proceeded against, except in cases provided by the laws, and in the manner prescribed by them.

"3. No one shall be forced to give up his property, except for the sake of public utility and after being previously indemnified. A special law shall be made by Parliament, in accordance with the King, for the purpose of determining the competency and form of these forced appropriations made for the public good.

"4. The Sicilians have the right of printing and publishing their opinions, conforming to the dispositions which exist for the repres-

sion of abuses of this liberty. The King reserves to himself the plenitude of his power to publish the aforesaid dispositions in a special law.

"5. Sicily continuing to make an integral part of the united kingdom of the Two Sicilies, shall be governed by a constitutional monarchy, with a division of powers as follows."

Then follows a long list of provisions relating to the Executive Power; the Parliament consisting of two Chambers, one of Peers, nominated by the King, and for life, and the other of Commons, "composed of the deputies of 24 districts of Deputies, elected by the Universities of Sicily, of Palermo, Messina, Catania, and of the Deputies of the Communes, according to the number established by the Constitution of 1812—the Electors and Representatives."

The chief provisions with regard to the last two classes were the following:—

"The representatives of a district in the Chamber of Deputies shall be elected by all those who possess in that district a net rent, for life, of 18 ounces by the year, whether it proceed from freehold or usufruct, or from any rent or mortgage, as well as any other kind of property. The representatives of the city of Palermo shall be elected by all those who possess in the city or its territory a net rent, for life, of at least 50 ounces by the year, whether it arise from freehold or usufruct, or from any other rent or mortgage, or any other sort of property." And "Those alone can represent a district who have in Sicily a net revenue for life, either from freehold or usufruct, from rent or mortgage, or from any other kind of property, amounting to 300 ounces by the year.

"Those alone can represent Palermo who are in possession in Sicily of a revenue of the abovementioned kind of 500 ounces by the year."

This grant of a constitution was deemed by the English and French Ministers at Naples, Mr. Temple and M. de Rayneval, sufficiently liberal to make them exert all their influence to induce the Sicilians to accept it. They determined, therefore, to accompany the combined squadron under the command of Admirals Parker and Baudin, to Palermo, with copies of the proclamation, in hopes that they might prevail upon the Sicilians to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

On arriving at Palermo, after some written communications with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through the medium of the two Admirals, they had a personal interview with the Sicilian Council of Ministers, at which they strongly urged them to accept the articles contained in the King's proclamation. The Council, however, rejected the proposal, and some subsequent correspondence took place between the Sicilian Minister and the Admirals, the result of which was communicated by him to the Chamber of Palermo, at a sitting of the 20th of March. He said: "In the two last notes of the 18th, by Admiral Baudin, and the 19th, by Sir Wm. Parker, I was informed, after a repetition of the same arguments, that the Admirals had sent a steamer to Naples to acquaint the English and French Ministers of the state of the negotiation, at the same time giving us notice that in case a favourable issue did not take

place the armistice was to be denounced, and that the suspension of hostilities would be at an end on the 29th. To this notice we answered that time ran for the Sicilians as well as for the Neapolitans, and that we would renew the war at the expiration for the term if our interest so required. Such is the information I lay before the Chamber. I now only await your judgment respecting it."

This speech was received with enthusiasm, and the Provisional Government immediately issued a proclamation, to rouse the passions of the inhabitants. We give it as a specimen of the incendiary violence of the democratic party.

"Sicilians! The shout of war to you is a cry of delight. The day of the 29th of March, on which hostilities with the despot of Naples are to recommence, will be hailed with the same welcome as that of the 12th of January, and with good reason, because liberty can only be gained by the price of blood. The peace which you were offered was ignominious. It destroyed at one blow every interest created by the Revolution. You have won the admiration of all Europe; but if you had been more forgetful of your rights, and had again submitted to the lying despotism of a tyrant, what would that world have said? Sicilians! even though victory be not certain, when honour is at stake, a nation, like an individual, has the superior right to immolate itself. Better will it be to be consumed in the flaming ruins of our country than to exhibit to Europe the spectacle of vile cowardice. Death is preferable to slavery. But, no! we shall conquer—we confide in the sacred nature of our cause, and in the ardour of our souls.

"Look there. See the flaming desolation of Messina. War, then, is for us the symbol of vengeance and of love. One city of Sicily alone groans under the yoke of the enemy of liberty. To arms! to arms! Then, there, we must conquer or die."

On the 28th of March General Filangieri, Prince de Satriano, proclaimed Messina and its territory to be in a state of siege; and he addressed a proclamation to the Sicilian people and the troops, in which he said:—

"Sicilians! The revolutionary usurpers of power in Palermo have refused the liberal concessions which the King our august Sovereign had charged the English and French Admirals to take to Palermo. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of the same Powers soon after went down to Palermo to unite their efforts to those of the Admirals, but all was in vain. France and England can now judge by their proper representatives how useless their good offices are; and seeing that nothing more can be done under such circumstances, both fleets have been withdrawn from the Sicilian waters.

"The tyrants of this fertile island, not alone satisfied with that refusal, have added menace and insult, and used every means of terror, and even of assassination, to prevent honest citizens from accepting the full amnesty and the other liberal concessions which His Majesty has in his inexhaustible munificence granted to his Sicilian subjects.

"Such is the cause of the civil war which these odious anarchists excite. The civil war has no other motive. For your own sakes, honest and peaceful citizens, abstain from participating in that curse,

the greatest that can fall on human society. Remain quietly in your dwellings. It is not against you I am fighting, but I march against those who are the devastators of your fine country, and whose insatiable ambition must terminate in their own destruction."

On the same day military operations against the Sicilians were again resumed. Catania was taken by General Filangieri, after a bombardment which laid a great part of the city in ruins; and shortly afterwards Syracuse surrendered without resistance, as soon as the Neapolitan fleet arrived and the troops landed for the attack. On the 22nd of April a deputation from Palermo surrendered the keys of the city to General Filangieri, and offered unqualified submission to the King's authority. This put a final end to the insurrection, and during the remainder of the year no further disturbance occurred.

AUSTRIA.—The Committee of the Diet appointed to draw up the form of a new Constitution prefaced their report with a sentence which, although true in terms, is generally so understood and applied as to amount to a mischievous sophism. It was as follows:—"All the powers of the State proceed from the people alone." This came on for discussion in the Diet at its place of meeting at Kremsier, on the 4th January, when one of the Ministers, Count Stadion, rose and protested against the adoption of any such paragraph. In consequence of this the debate was adjourned, and in the mean time the following resolution was prepared by the Opposition, which, when the day arrived for the resumption of the debate, was moved by a deputy named Pinkas:—

"The Diet protests its grief at the declaration of the Cabinet, which was pronounced on the 4th of January, 1849, and before the commencement of the debate, and which expresses the views of the said Cabinet on Paragraph 1 of the draught of the fundamental rights. After this declaration, any, even the most loyal feelings, which might show themselves in the division on this paragraph, cannot any longer be considered as a free and unfettered resolution, but must appear in the light of the expression of an opinion which was forced upon the Diet. The Diet cannot but consider the terms and the motives of the said declaration as jarring with the dignity of free representatives, and incompatible with the position which the Imperial manifestoes of the 16th of May and the 6th of June, 1848, granted to the Constituent Diet."

M. Pinkas said his heart was heavy in addressing the Diet on that day and on that occasion. Formerly speakers had been conscious of the liberty of giving free utterance to their opinions. That consciousness existed no longer. The Cabinet had buried that liberty, and it was his sad task to speak at the funeral. He would not oppose the speaking of Ministers previous to the debate; his motion did not reflect on the fact that they (the Ministers) had spoken, but on the manner in which they had thought proper to speak. The Ministerial declaration took a range which must influence every individual division on every individual paragraph of the fundamental rights. Such a declaration was a blow to the dignity of a Constituent Diet. M. Pinkas proceeded to say the Ministerial protest was more than a simple declaration that the Ministry considered the point in debate in

the light of a Cabinet question; it was a threat against the Constituent Diet; it was an order in Council worthy of the days before the month of March, 1848. This was a Constituent—that is to say, an indissoluble Diet. He could not bring the Ministerial declaration within the limits of the new constitutional law of Austria. That law was based on a constitutional monarchy. Did this House ever refuse to recognise that basis? It acknowledged it in August, in September, December, and even in this month of January. Why then should Ministers cast a suspicion upon the Diet? In order to come to practice, it was necessary to argue the theories first; nor does this debate attack the Crown. The Committee, which is so unjustly suspected, could not help making this debate take the lead of the fundamental rights. Why had the House been robbed of the possibility of speaking their minds and passing a resolution? Such a resolution would now be valueless. The Ministerial declaration discredits the Diet in the eyes of the people, but it fails in protecting the Crown. Loyalty from conviction was a greater power in these days than subjection to the commands of any one.

M. Fischhof then rose, and attempted to show that the Cabinet had never done any good, and that it was not popular. He hinted that the attacks of the low Vienna press against the Diet had been provoked by the Ministers, who wished to ruin the Diet. He concluded by saying —"You may dissolve this Assembly; this very day you may force us from the post which, if we occupy, it is not by your will. But the people will never suffer aspersions on the honour of its representatives."

M. Gredler was at a loss to understand the reason of that strange and unnatural coalition which presented itself to his eyes.

M. Schuselka was happy to enlighten the hon. Member on the nature of what the hon. Member was pleased to call an "unnatural coalition." The Diet stretched forth both its hands, the right and the left, and grasped at liberty. This Ministerial declaration was an attack upon the honour of the House, a violation of its rights, and a wanton suspicion cast not only at the Committee on the Fundamental Rights, but on the whole of the House. He trusted there was no one whom the Ministerial menaces could frighten, but he (M. Schuselka) protested nevertheless upon the Ministers uttering them. Ministers were welcome to make motions and correct erroneous opinions, but they ought not to treat the members of the House like schoolboys.

Count Stadion next rose and read the following declaration:—

"Candour and determination are the first duties of the responsible advisers of a constitutional monarch. Acting up to the spirit of this principle, the Cabinet in its declaration of the 4th instant gave a plain intimation of its position in the debates of this House on the constitution in general, and on Paragraph 1 of the fundamental rights in particular. The Cabinet, acting for the Crown and for the people, and agreeable to popular opinion, determined the right on which the political relations of the Austrian monarchy are based. In doing this we did our duty, and we protest against the supposition of our declaration opposing any free declarations of opinions; the more so, since the principles of our declaration are identical with those which were enunciated in the pro-

gramme of the 27th of November, when they were welcomed not only by this House, but by the whole country. Our declaration cannot possibly preclude the expression of loyal opinions; on the contrary, it will be the standard under which all true friends to legal liberty and the greatness of our country will rally."

The House then divided on M. Pinkas' motion, when the numbers were—Ayes, 196; Noes, 99.

The result was that the consideration of the obnoxious paragraph was postponed, and the Diet proceeded to discuss the other propositions of the Committee. The second paragraph, after an amendment proposed by M. Schuselka had been adopted, was as follows:—

"All subjects of the State are equal; the constitution and laws define under what conditions the rights of an Austrian subject can be acquired, exercised, and forfeited.

"All privileges of rank are abolished; distinctions of nobility of all kinds are neither to be granted nor recognised by the State.

"Public offices and employments in the State are open to all subjects who may possess the necessary qualifications. Foreigners not naturalized are excluded from civil employments in the State and from the National Guard.

"Only personal merit shall give a right to public distinctions and rewards.

"No distinction is hereditary."

The following important and very reasonable provisions were afterwards passed without a single dissentient voice:—

"Personal liberty is guaranteed. No one can be withdrawn from his natural judge; there can be no privileged and exceptional courts of justice.

"No one can be arrested without the warrant of a magistrate, stating the grounds on which the same is granted, excepting when caught in the fact.

"The warrant must be given to the person arrested at once, or at the latest 24 hours after his arrest.

"Every one who has been arrested by the authorities appointed to watch over the public security must be delivered over to the regular tribunal within 24 hours, or set at liberty.

"Every defendant is to be admitted to bail on giving the security appointed by the court agreeably to the law, excepting when it is otherwise ordained by the Penal Laws."

At the sitting of the 20th of January the Diet elected a new President and two Vice-Presidents, all of whom were chosen from the ranks of the Opposition. Their names were M. Smolka as President, and MM. Hein and Prettis as Vice-Presidents.

While, however, the Diet of Austrian Deputies at Kremsier was slowly travailing in birth with a constitution, the Imperial Ministry prepared one complete in all its parts, which was promulgated at Vienna on the 7th of March. This most important document was preceded by an interesting appeal to the patriotism of the people of Austria, and a statement of the reasons which induced the Emperor to grant the Constitution of his own free will, rather than wait for the result of the labours of the Diet, which was declared to be, from the date of the publication of that instrument, dissolved. After giving the style and titles of the Emperor in

full*, the proclamation thus proceeded:—

"It is now almost a year since our most august predecessor in the empire, the Emperor Ferdinand I., met the general desire for political progress by the promise of free institutions. A feeling of gratitude and of joyful expectation pervaded then the empire. But later events were ill calculated to answer such just hopes. The condition of our country on this day fills our heart with sorrow. Domestic peace has left us. Pauperism threatens those countries which once were blessed with plenty. The intrigues of a few disaffected persons force us still, to our great grief, to maintain an exceptional state in our capital of Vienna, in spite of the loyal sentiments of the great majority of its inhabitants. A civil war devastates part of our kingdom of Hungary. In another Crown land the state of war prevents the introduction of organization—yes, and even in places where tranquillity is seemingly undisturbed, a spirit of distrust and hate stalks about in the darkness, gathering crowds under its standard.

"Such is the melancholy action, not of liberty, but of the abuse of liberty. To oppose these abuses, to finish the revolution, is no less our duty than our will.

"In the manifesto of the 2nd of December ultimo, we pronounced a hope that, with God's assistance, and in harmony with our peoples, we might succeed in uniting all countries and tribes of the monarchy into one grand State. These words of ours were joyfully accepted in all parts of our empire; they were the expression of a want, of which, though it was long felt, people had but lately become conscious; for in the regeneration of the whole monarchy, in a closer union of its component parts, did the people's sound sense find the first condition to a return of order and wealth, and the surest guarantee for a blessed and glorious future.

"The Diet, convoked by the Emperor Ferdinand I., has meanwhile framed at Kremsier a Constitution for one part of the monarchy. We resolved, though (in consideration of the position of that Diet during the events of October —a position which could hardly be reconciled to their duty of loyalty to our house) hesitatingly, to allow the Diet time for the completion of its great task, hoping that Assembly would not lose sight of the unalterable condition of the empire, and that they would soon and satisfactorily complete their task.

"We regret that we were disappointed in that expectation. After the debates of many months the Constitution remains unfinished. Theoretical discussions, containing not only great contra-

* "We, Francis Joseph, by the Grace of God Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Lombardy and Venice, of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia, Galicia, Lodomiria and Illyria; King of Jerusalem, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany and Cracow, Duke of Lorraine, of Salzburg, Styria, Karinthia, Krain, and the Bukovina; Grand Prince of Transylvania, Margrave of Moravia, Duke of Upper and Lower Silesia, of Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, of Auschwitz and Zator, of Teschen, Frioul, Ragusa, and Zara; Princely Count of Hapsburg, Tyrol, Kyburg, Görz, and Grädiska; Prince of Trent and Briden; Margrave of the Upper and Lower Lausitz; Count of Hohenembs, Feldkirch, Bregenz, Sonnenberg, &c., Lord of Trieste, Cattaro, and of the Windish Mark."

dictions to the practical condition of the State, but also opposing all right and legality within the State, have contributed to remove from us the return of tranquillity, of legality, and of public confidence; they have filled the minds of the well-disposed with gloomy apprehensions, and they have imparted courage and activity to the revolutionary party, which, though conquered by force of arms, has still managed to survive its defeat. This has shaken us in our hopes of that Assembly, in spite of the very respectable elements which it contains.

"The victorious progress of our armies in Hungary has, meanwhile, furthered the great work of the regeneration of a united Austria, the accomplishment of which is the aim and end of our life, and the necessity of giving a durable protection to the foundation of that work has become apparent. A Constitution uniting not only the countries represented at Kremsier, but also the other parts of the country, is what the peoples of the monarchy expect from us with a just and generous impatience, and this expectation removes the task of framing the Constitution beyond the limits of the vocation of the Diet.

"We have, therefore, resolved for the whole of our Empire to make to our people a spontaneous gift from our own imperial power, of those rights, liberties, and political institutions which were promised them by our august uncle and predecessor, and by ourselves, and which we, to the best of our knowledge and belief, consider most salutary for the welfare of Austria. We proclaim, therefore, under the present date, the Charter of the Constitution for the one and indivisible Empire of Austria, and we dissolve the Diet now assembled at Kremsier, ordering its members to disperse after the publication of this resolution.

"The unity of the whole, with the independence and free development of its parts, a strong power, protecting justice and order all over the Empire, joined to the liberty of the individuals, of the parishes, of the countries of our crown, and of the various nationalities—the foundation of an energetic Administration, equally removed from pinching centralization and weakening dissolution, and which gives room for motion to the nobler faculties, while it protects the peace both at home and abroad—the creation of a system of State economy which is frugal, inoppressive, and public—the completion of the disburdening of landed property with a fair indemnity by the mediation of the State—the assurance of true liberty by law—such are the principles by which we were guided in granting this Charter of a Constitution.

"People of Austria! almost everywhere in Europe is human society shaken to its foundations; the criminal endeavours of a wicked party threaten it on all sides with dissolution. But, however great the dangers for Austria and for Europe, we do not doubt of a great and blessed future for our country.

"In this we rely upon the assistance of Almighty God, who at no time has abandoned our empire. We rely upon the good will and the loyalty of our peoples, for the well-disposed form the great majority among them. We rely upon the gallantry and honour of our glorious army.

"People of Austria! crowd round your Emperor, surround him with your affection and active co-operation, and the Constitution of the empire will not then remain a dead letter. It will grow to be a bulwark of your liberty, a guarantee for the power, the splendour, the unity of the monarchy. Great is the work, but it will be accomplished by our united forces.

"Given in our Royal capital of Olmütz this day, the 4th day of March, in the year of Grace 1849, and in the first year of our reign.

"FRANCIS JOSEPH.

"SCHWARZENBERG.	"CORDON.
"STADION.	"BRUCK.
"KRAUSS.	"THINNFELD.
"BACH.	"KULMER."

Then followed separate provisions for certain dependencies and Crown lands of the Austrian Empire, viz.—For the Archduchy of Austria on either bank of the Enns; for the Duchies of Salzburg and Styria; for the Kingdom of Illyria, that is to say, for the Duchies of Karinthia and Krain, the princely Counties of Görz and Grädiska, the Margravate of Istria and the city of Trieste, with the territories appertaining thereunto; for the Counties of Tyrol and Voralberg; for the Kingdom of Bohemia; for the Margravate of Moravia; for the Duchies of Upper and Lower Silesia; for the Kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, with the Duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, and the Grand Duchy of Cracow; for the Duchy of Buckovina; and, lastly, for the Kingdom of Dalmatia—in respect of which the Emperor stated, "in recognition and for the protection of the political rights guaranteed to the inhabitants of these countries by the constitutional form of State which we have accepted, we decree as follows:—

"Sec. 1.—The full enjoyment of political liberty, and the right of domestic exercise of the religious confession, are guaranteed to every one. The enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of the religious confession, but that religious confession shall not be allowed to interfere with the political duties of the citizens."

This was followed by other sections, of which we give the most important provisions:—

"Sec. 2.—Every church and religious society, if recognised by law, has the right of a common public exercise of its religion.

"Sec. 3.—Science and scientific instruction are free.

"Sec. 4.—The general education of the people is to be provided for by public institutions. The instruction in religion in the national schools is to be taken care of by the respective churches or religious associations. The State has the supreme control over the affairs of instruction and education.

"Sec. 5.—Everybody has the right of a free expression of his opinion, by words, by writing, by print, and by drawings or paintings. The press is not allowed to be put under a censorship. Repressive laws shall be published against the abuses of the press.

"Sec. 6.—The right of petitioning belongs to everybody.

"Sec. 7.—Austrian citizens have the right to assemble, and to form associations, if the end or the means and the manner of the meeting or association are not opposed to the law, or dangerous to the State.

"Sec. 8.—Individual liberty is guaranteed.

"Sec. 9.—The police are bound to liberate persons whom they have taken into custody within forty-eight hours, or to deliver them into the hands of the judge of the district.

"Sec. 10.—A man's domicile is inviolable.

"Sec. 11.—The secrecy of correspondence shall not be violated, and letters shall not be seized unless in time of war, or on the strength of a judicial warrant."

The next document was headed, "Constitution for the Empire of Austria," and was divided into chapters, of which the first treated of the Empire, and the first section declared that the Empire of Austria consists of the following Crown lands, viz.:—

"The Archduchy of Austria on either bank of the Enns; the Duchies of Salzburg and Styria; the Kingdom of Illyria (consisting of the Duchies of Karinthia and Krain, the princely Counties of Görz and Grädiska, the Margravate of Istria, and the city of Trieste, with the territories thereunto appertaining; the princely County of Tyrol and Voralberg; the Kingdom of Bohemia; the Margravate of Moravia; the Duchies of Upper and Lower Silesia; the Kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, with the Duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, and the Grand Duchy of Cracow; the Duchy of Bukovina; the Kingdoms of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Sclavonia, with the territories of the Croatian coast; the city of Fiume, with the territories thereunto appertaining; the Kingdom of Hungary; the Grand Duchy of Transylvania, inclusive of the Saxish country, and the Counties of Krászna, Middle Szolnok, and Zarand; the districts of Kövar and the city of Zilah; the territories of the military border, and the Kingdoms of Lombardy and Venice."

Chapter II. treated of the Emperor, and defined his authority and functions. It stated that,

"The Crown of the Empire, and of each single Crown land, is hereditary in the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, according to the Pragmatic Sanction, and the Austrian family laws.

"The Emperor is crowned as Emperor of Austria.

"At his coronation the Emperor takes his oath on the Constitution.

"The Emperor is august, inviolable, and irresponsible; decides in matters of peace and war; receives Ambassadors, and sends them, and he concludes treaties with foreign Powers.

"The Emperor proclaims the laws, and publishes the decrees respecting the same. Each decree must have the counter-signature of a responsible Minister.

"The Emperor appoints the Ministers, and he dismisses them; he appoints to all offices in all branches of the Administration; he confers titles, orders, and distinctions."

Chapter III. treated of the "Citizenship of the Empire," or, in other words, of the political rights of the people; but our limits preclude us from doing more than noticing a few of the most important of the provisions of this chapter.

"Sec. 23.—For all peoples of the Empire there is but one general Austrian citizenship. A special law shall determine the conditions under which it may be acquired or lost.

"Sec. 24.—In no Crown land

shall there be any difference between its natives and those of another Crown land, neither in the administration of civil or criminal justice, nor in the ways and manners of justice, nor in the distribution of the public burdens.

"The verdicts of the courts of justice of all Austrian Crown lands are equally binding on all.

"Sec. 25.—No limits shall be put to the right of each citizen to settle wherever he pleases within the confines of the Empire. Emigration is restrained only by the fulfilment of military service.

"Sec. 26.—Serfdom, no matter of what kind or denomination, is abolished. A slave becomes free by touching Austrian ground, or going on board of an Austrian ship.

"Sec. 27.—All Austrian citizens are equal before the law and before the courts of justice.

"Sec. 28.—Public offices are open to all persons qualified for the same.

"Sec. 29.—Property is under the protection of the Empire; it can only be limited or withdrawn for purposes of public benefit, and in consideration of a legal indemnification.

"Sec. 30.—Every Austrian citizen has the right to acquire landed property of all kinds in all parts of the Empire, and he is likewise entitled to the practice of any trade or profession which the law permits.

"Sec. 31.—The removal of property within the confines of the Empire is not subject to any restrictions. Duties upon property removing into foreign countries shall only be taken on the principle of reciprocity.

"Sec. 32.—All dues, works, or payments attached to, or weighing upon, landed property, be they caused by servitude or by former division of property, shall be paid off at the pleasure of the landholder, nor shall it in future be legal to divide property so as to load one part of it with a permanent burden.

"Chapter IV.—Treating of the Imperial Diet.

"Sec. 33.—The General Austrian Imperial Diet shall consist of two houses—namely, of an Upper House and of a Lower House, to be convoked every year by the Emperor.

"Sec. 34.—The Imperial Diet assembles at Vienna, but the Emperor has power to convoke it to any other place.

"Sec. 35.—The Upper House is formed by deputies, to be chosen by the Crown lands from the members of their respective provincial diets.

"Sec. 36.—Their number is one-half of the constitutional number of the Lower House.

"Sec. 37.—The two members which each Crown land sends to the Imperial Diet are required to be in the enjoyment of all their civil and political rights; they must have been citizens of the Austrian Empire for at least five years, and they must be 40 years of age.

"The other members of the Upper House shall be elected by the Diet among citizens possessing the above-named qualifications, and paying at least 500 florins (44*l.*) direct taxes.

"In those Crown lands in which the number of citizens so taxed does not amount to the proportion of 1 to 6000 souls, that number shall be completed by such citizens whose taxes come nearest to the above-named census.

"Sec. 38.—The Lower House

proceeds from general and direct elections.

"The franchise belongs to every Austrian citizen who is of age, who is in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and who either pays the annual amount of direct taxes fixed by the electoral law, or who, on account of his personal qualities, possesses the active franchise of a parish of an Austrian Crown land.

"Sec. 40.—A candidate for the Lower House must have the franchise; he must be an Austrian citizen, and not under 30 years of age.

"Sec. 41.—The votes to the elections for either House are given by word of mouth and publicly.

"Sec. 44.—The members of the Upper House are elected for ten years; those of the Lower House for five. They may be re-elected.

"Sec. 45.—The members of the Lower House receive an indemnification, but not those of the Upper House.

"Sec. 46.—Nobody can be a member of both Houses at one and the same time.

"Sec. 48.—The members are not allowed to receive instructions, or to vote by proxy.

"Sec. 49.—Either House has the right to inquire into, and decide on, the election of its members.

"Sec. 51.—No resolution is legal without the presence of the majority of the constitutional number of members.

"Sec. 52.—Secret voting, with the exception of votes at elections, shall not take place.

"Sec. 53.—A resolution can only be made by an absolute majority of votes. An equality of votes condemns the measure.

"Sec. 54.—The sittings of the Imperial Diet are public; but each House may resolve itself into a secret committee on the motion of the President or of 10 members.

"Sec. 56.—Deputations are not to be admitted to the Imperial Diet.

"Sec. 57.—No member of the Imperial Diet can be made answerable out of doors for the opinions which he pronounces in the House.

"Sec. 58.—The arrest and prosecution of a member during the Session can only take place with the express consent of the House to which that member belongs, excepting always a case of seizure *in flagrante*.

"Sec. 59.—Each House has the framing of its standing orders within the limits of the principles determined by the constitution. The mutual relations of the Upper and Lower House are regulated by a convention of both the Houses.

"Sec. 60.—The right of proposing laws belongs to the Emperor and to either House.

"Sec. 61.—The consent of the Emperor and of both Houses is required for each law. A bill which has been rejected either by the Emperor or by one of the Houses cannot be brought in again in the course of the same Session.

"Sec. 62.—The Imperial Diet participates in the legislation on the affairs which this constitution designates as affairs of the Empire.

"Sec. 64.—The Emperor prorogues the Imperial Diet, and he may dissolve it at any time. On the prorogation of the Diet, or on the dissolution of one of the Houses, the sittings of either House must immediately cease. In case of a dissolution of the Imperial Diet, another Diet must be convoked within three months after the dissolution.

"CHAPTER V.—TREATING OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRIES AND OF THE PROVINCIAL DIETS.

"Sec. 66.—The constitution of the kingdom of Hungary shall so far be maintained that the regulations which do not tally with this constitution lose their effect, and the equality of rights, of all nationalities, and of the languages of the country in all relations of public and civil life, shall be guaranteed by institutions framed for that purpose. These relations are to be regulated by a special statute.

"Sec. 67.—The Woiwodeship of Servia has a promise of institutions for the protection of its religion and nationality, emanating from ancient charters of privilege and Imperial declarations of modern times.

"Sec. 68.—In the kingdoms of Croatia and Sclavonia, including the coast, and in the city of Fiume, and its territories, the peculiar institutions of these dominions shall be upheld within the union of those countries with the Empire, as determined by this charter of a constitution, but with the complete independence of the said countries from the kingdom of Hungary. Deputies from Dalmatia, under the mediation of the Executive Imperial power, will negotiate with the congregation of these kingdoms respecting their annexation and its conditions. The result is to be submitted to the sanction of the Emperor.

"Sec. 69.—The internal formation and constitution of the Grand Duchy of Transylvania shall be fixed by a new statute for that country, on the principle of its complete independence of the kingdom of Hungary, and of the equality of rights of all the nations which inhabit the country.

"Sec. 70.—The institution of the military border shall be maintained for the protection of the integrity of the Empire, and, as a component part of the Imperial army, the same shall be placed under the command of the Imperial Executive. The relations of property of the inhabitants of the military border shall have the same alleviations guaranteed by special statute which have been granted to the inhabitants of the other Crown lands.

"Sec. 71.—The constitution of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, and the relations of that Crown land to the Empire, shall be determined by a special statute.

"Sec. 72.—All the other Crown lands are to have their own special constitutions. The present provincial constitutions (*ständische verfassungen*) lose their effect.

"Sec. 73.—The composition of the Diet depends on the interests of the respective countries. The members are chosen by direct elections.

"Sec. 74. — The rights and duties of the representation of the countries (*i. e.* provincial representation) are discharged either by the Diet, or by committees of their own appointment.

"Sec. 75.—Every Diet has the right of participating in the legislation on the affairs of its country (province); it has the right to propose new laws, and to watch over the execution of existing statutes. Each provincial law requires the assent of the Emperor and of the Diet of the province.

"CHAPTER VI.—TREATING OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

"Sec. 79. — The Executive power throughout the Empire, and

in all the Crown lands, is one and indivisible. It belongs exclusively to the Emperor, who exercises it by his responsible Ministers, and by their functionaries.

"Sec. 83.—The Ministers are at the head of the administration of the Empire in general, and of the Crown lands in particular; they publish decrees, and watch over the execution of the laws for the empire and for the provinces.

"Sec. 84.—The Ministers are entitled, under their own responsibility, to suspend the execution of administrative measures which are opposed to the laws and to the common welfare.

"Sec. 85.—The Ministers have the right of appearing in the Imperial Diet, and of speaking on all occasions; they may also cause themselves to be represented by commissioners, which they delegate for a time or for a debate. They cannot vote unless they are members.

"Sec. 86.—A special law shall determine the nature of the responsibility of Ministers, the judicial proceedings against them, and their punishment in case they are found guilty.

"Chapter VIII.—Treating of the Judicial Power.

"Sec. 93.—The judicial power shall be exercised by independent courts of justice.

"Sec. 94.—The administration of justice emanates from the Empire. Patrimonial courts are to be abolished.

"Sec. 95.—No judge appointed by the State can be suspended in his office, nor can he be dismissed from it, unless it be done by a competent judicial verdict; nor shall it be lawful to remove him from one position to another, or to discharge him with a pension, unless it be done by his express wish and desire.

"Sec. 96.—The exercise of judicial power, and that of the functions of the administration, shall be separated and be independent from one another. A legal authority shall decide on questions of competency between the administrative and judicial functionaries.

"Sec. 97.—Justice shall generally be administered publicly, and by word of mouth, with the exception of cases in which publicity might endanger the public morality. All heavy crimes (to be defined by law), political crimes, and cases of libel, are to be decided on by juries.

"Chapter IX.—Treating of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Empire.

"Sec. 100.—A supreme court of justice of the Empire shall be instituted to decide on questions between the Empire and the Crown lands, or in matters of litigation of the Crown lands among themselves, unless indeed the subject falls within the province of the legislative Imperial power; and, further, in cases of violation of political rights, and in cases of the impeachment of Ministers and lieutenants of the Emperor, and in cases of conspiracies against the safety of the Monarch or the country; and, lastly, in all cases of treason.

"Sec. 101.—The seat of that Court is at Vienna, and the practice and composition of the Court (with reference to the Crown lands) shall be determined by a special statute.

"Chapter X.—Treating of the Taxation of the Empire.

"Sec. 102.—All taxes and rates

for the purposes of the Empire, and of the provinces, shall be imposed by laws.

"Sec. 103.—The expenditure and income of the country must annually be stated in a budget, the same to be fixed by law.

"Sec. 104.—The national debt is guaranteed by the Empire.

"CHAPTER XII. — CONTAINING CERTAIN GENERAL REGULATIONS.

"Sec. 112.—For the time being, and until the organic laws required by this constitution shall have been made in a constitutional manner, the necessary decrees will be issued by the Emperor in Council.

"Sec. 113.—The existing laws and decrees remain in force until the new ones take effect.

"Sec. 115.—Alterations of this constitution of the Empire may be moved by the first Diet, in the usual way of legislation; but, in future, resolutions purposing such alterations shall not be moved, except in the presence of three-fourths of the number of all the members, and they shall not be allowed to pass without the assent of two-thirds of the members present.

"Given in our Royal capital of Olmutz this day, the 4th day of March, in the year of Grace 1849, and in the first year of our reign,

"FRANCIS JOSEPH.

"SCHWARZENBERG.	"CORDON.
"STADION.	"BRUCK.
"KRAUSS.	"THINNFELD.
"BACH.	"KULMER."

The chief interest in the affairs of Austria, during this year, was concentrated on her struggle with the revolted kingdom of Hungary, to which we now turn our attention.

CAMPAIGN IN HUNGARY.—In our last volume we mentioned that during the insurrection of Vienna, which was quelled by the united arms of Prince Windischgrätz and the Ban Jellachich, the Hungarians marched an army to the assistance of the rebellious capital, but were forced to retreat when almost under the walls of the city, and driven back to their own territory.

An act of such open hostility on the part of Hungary rendered it necessary for Austria to reduce that kingdom to submission and allegiance; and this led to the sanguinary civil war, of which we now proceed to relate the chief events.

But, before entering on the details of the contest, it will be useful to give a brief account of the nature and military capabilities of the country in which it was fought*.

The kingdom of Hungary extends from about 45° to 50° of N. lat., and from 16° to 25° of E. long., and its shape is that of an irregular lozenge; it contains nearly 133,000 square miles, and stretches about 400 miles in each direction. It is bounded on the N. by Moravia and Galicia, on the S. by Croatia, Sclavonia, and the Banat; on the E. by Transylvania and Bukovina; and on the W. by Lower Austria and Styria; and is thus entirely surrounded by other provinces of the Austrian Empire.

The river Danube enters it at Presburg, and flows due east till it reaches Waitzen, where it makes a sudden and sharp bend to the south, and continues this course as far as the confines of Sclavonia, where it is joined by the Drave and resumes its easterly direction, and

* The relative numbers of the Austrians and Hungarians will be found in the preceding volume, p. 402.

so flows on till it reaches the Black Sea. The other great river of Hungary is the Theiss, which rises in the N.E., and for the greater part of its course flows nearly due south, until it joins the Danube between Peterwardein and Belgrade, on the confines of Sclavonia and the Banat. By these rivers Hungary is divided into three portions of unequal extent, and their course very materially affects, and even shapes the plan of military operations, as will be seen in the history of the campaign.

The capital of Hungary is Pesth, of which Buda forms a kind of suburb, separated from it only by the Danube. But in a military point of view Buda is of the chief importance, being very strongly fortified, and entirely commanding Pesth. The other strong places on the Hungarian frontier of the Danube are Raab, Grän, Waitzen, and especially Komorn, which was called a maiden fortress, as having never been taken, and being considered impregnable. Peterwardein, also on the confines of Sclavonia, is a place of very great strength.

With reference to the struggle on which she was now about to enter, it must be remembered that Austria had not only the Hungarian war on her hands, but had also to keep Lombardy in subjection, and to prosecute the siege of Venice. She was, moreover, obliged to keep a large force in her own capital to overawe the inhabitants; and many other parts of her empire were disaffected, as, for instance, her Polish dominions, Cracow, and many parts of Bohemia.

On the other hand, the whole of the Magyar population of Hungary were devoted to their cause, and they were engaged in this single war alone. Again, while Hungary is compact, and therefore can without difficulty always concentrate her forces and bring them rapidly to bear on any one point in the Austrian territory; Austria on the contrary, when Hungary, the great connecting link and centre of so many of her various provinces, is taken from her, is divided and disconnected.

One great point, indeed, was in favour of Austria at the opening of the war, viz., that even after supplying the exigencies of the other parts of the empire, she had still a numerous, well-disciplined, and efficient army to employ in the subjugation of Hungary. On the other hand, the latter, at the beginning of the contest, had comparatively few regular and veteran forces. But this was a want which would be felt only at the first, and could be soon supplied. For the Hungarians are an eminently warlike people, and almost the whole population receives some military training, so that under efficient officers a large and well-disciplined army can very soon be organized. Besides this, the nature of the country, its great rivers the Danube and the Theiss, and its fortresses, make it one of the most defensible in Europe, so that, if the war was to be waged between Austria and Hungary alone, without any foreign intervention or assistance, the probability of success was fully as much on the side of the latter as on that of the former. And indeed it can hardly be considered, in a military point of view, that Austria alone, circumstanced as she was, was equal to the task of subduing Hungary.

In considering the risks to which the opposite sides in the contest were exposed, we see at once that they were by no means equal.

For if Hungary were beaten, she would continue as before an integral part of a large and powerful empire; but if Austria failed of victory, and her revolted province achieved its independence, the dissolution of the empire would have followed almost of necessity. For a glance at the map will show that, without Hungary, and still more, if Hungary were an independent and hostile kingdom, the large provinces of Galicia, Bukovina, Transylvania, and the Banat, would be cut off geographically from Austria; and even if the Sclaves, from jealousy of the Magyar race and supremacy, did not join Hungary, they would almost certainly have attempted to realize the idea of an independent Sclavonic commonwealth, which had of late been a favourite project amongst them; and Austria must have been well aware of these perilous contingencies, and of the difficulty of the task she undertook, as well as of the fatal consequences of failure.

Since, then, knowing all this, she made no pacific overtures, and refused to listen to any terms save those of unconditional submission on the part of Hungary, it is evident that she did not rely upon her own strength alone, but was confident, before she commenced the struggle, that, if she failed of speedy conquest, or were entangled in difficulty, she might count upon the giant arm of Russia being stretched out for her support, and knew that the whole weight of that vast empire would be thrown into the scale, and thus of necessity turn the balance in her favour. And in the following contest we shall see that that interference did take place, which the circumstances of the contending Powers pointed out as so probable beforehand. At first the disciplined troops of Austria marched on without much opposition, the Hungarians retreating before them and avoiding any general engagement, but in the meanwhile organizing and training their own army. Then, in turn, the Hungarians with superior forces drove back the Austrians, who at last called in the aid of Russia; and, thus assisted, they were enabled to reduce the rebellious kingdom to submission.

Having made these few preliminary remarks, we proceed to give the military details and history of the campaign.

As soon as the rebellion in Vienna had been quelled, and the city itself stormed and taken by the victorious arms of Prince Windischgrätz and the Ban of Croatia, it was determined by the Austrian Ministry, or, we should rather say, by the Austrian Generals, to march immediately against Hungary.

The following, we believe, will be found to be a not inaccurate account of the position and numbers of the contending forces at the opening of the war, although it must be borne in mind that the foreign accounts and bulletins on both sides were so frequently falsified, that it is by no means easy to arrive at the truth in relating the course of events.

On the side of the Austrians the principal army was commanded by Windischgrätz and Jellachich, and was intended to march upon the Hungarian capital, following the course of the Danube, and gaining possession if possible of Raab, Komorn, and Waitzen, on its way. This force, with the reserve under Prince Jesbelloni, consisted of about 75,000 men.

A second body of troops, about

24,000 strong, under General Count Nugent, was stationed on the frontiers of Styria and Croatia, to support the great army, and act as occasion required.

A third force, commanded by Generals Schlock, Gotz, and Colleredo, was to manœuvre on the north-east of Hungary, amounting to about 18,000 men.

Another force of about 5000 troops was posted on the Banat near Bukovina and Gräger. And in Transylvania an army of 18,000 men was ordered to act in two divisions, the one in the north of that country under Colonel Urban, and the other commanded by General Pückner in the south.

The principal army of the Hungarians, consisting of nearly 70,000 men, was commanded by General Dembinski, a Pole, and was opposed to the main army of the Austrians under Windischgrätz. But Dembinski's head-quarters being between the Theiss and the Danube, he was ready also to act against General Schlock, or to march to any part of the country as occasion might require.

A second army of about 30,000 or 35,000 men was stationed in Transylvania, and commanded by General Bem, the Polish leader of the rebellion at Vienna, who had escaped from the city when it was taken by Prince Windischgrätz.

They had also garrisons in various fortresses, and many smaller detached forces scattered over the country, which must have amounted altogether to about 20,000 troops.

Previous to the intervention of Russia, the main struggle took place between the armies of Windischgrätz and Dembinski; and we will therefore now follow the operations of these two Generals.

The first event of any importance in the war was the capture of Raab by the Imperial army. This city is situated on an extensive marshy plain, where the rivers Raab and Rabnitz fall into the Danube. It lies on the high road between Vienna and Pesth, and was not very strongly fortified.

The Commander-in-chief had marched from Vienna without meeting any opposition, and on the 26th of December, 1848, he had advanced his head-quarters as far as St. Miklos, near Hochstrass, within about half an hour's march of Raab. Early on the morning of the following day he ordered two columns to cross the Danube, the one above the other, below the town, with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the Hungarian army; he himself advancing meanwhile with the reserve corps to the banks of the Rabnitz, over which he threw a bridge; and he had scarcely accomplished this operation, when he learnt that the Hungarians had abandoned their fortifications, and retreated in two columns to Komorn and Buda. On his way to take possession of Raab he was met by a deputation of the citizens bearing the keys of the city, and, according to the Austrian account, they cheered him, and expressed their joy by an illumination in the evening; but we may doubt the genuineness of this demonstration of good-will.

The Prince, however, failed in his attempt to cut off the Hungarians, who not only retreated unmolested, but succeeded in carrying off all their guns and military stores. Indeed, it seems to have formed part of their original plan to abandon Raab without a contest. It had already detained the Imperial forces for eight days, a delay which was of great importance to the Magyars, and they probably did not

yet choose to risk a general engagement with the veteran and better-disciplined army of the Austrians.

While marching upon Raab, Prince Windischgrätz accused the Magyars of having endeavoured to destroy his troops by means of poisoned meat, and of having butchered fifty-three Croats whom they had captured; and, whatever may be thought of the former charge, the truth of the latter is rendered only too probable by the atrocities which they committed on subsequent occasions. It was under feelings of exasperation on account of this alleged conduct of the Magyars, that the Imperial General issued the following proclamation of stern severity from his head-quarters at Nicola, on the 26th of December:—

"Any inhabitant who is taken with a weapon of any description in his hand will be immediately hanged.

"If the inhabitants of any place shall, united, dare to attack any Imperial Royal military courier, any transports, any or single commanding officers, or to injure them in any way soever, such place shall be made level with the earth.

"The authorities of the different places shall answer with their heads for the preservation of the public peace."

From Raab the Austrians advanced without further delay upon Komorn, and on the 30th a division of the army reached the fortress and summoned it to surrender; but its Commander, General Mêgtheny, who had formerly been an officer in the Imperial army, refused to give up the place. This celebrated fortress stands on the junction of the Waag and the Danube, and is considered one of the strongest places, if not the strongest, in Europe. Being aware that the garrison was thoroughly provided in every respect, and that the fortress could not be reduced except by a regular siege, Prince Windischgrätz left there a considerable force and battering train, and marched with the rest of his army to Buda and Pesth, and on the 4th of January this year reached Bia, about 12 miles from Buda. Meanwhile Baron Jellachich, who commanded the right wing of the great army, attacked and defeated the Hungarian General, Perezel, at a place called Mor. Perezel fell back upon Stuhlweissenburg, and the Ban advanced to the neighbourhood of Teteny, where he was in a position to co-operate with Windischgrätz, and could also prevent Perezel's army from entering Buda.

Whilst Prince Windischgrätz was preparing to attack the city of Pesth, the Hungarian Diet sent a deputation to his head-quarters on the 3rd of January; when he refused to receive them as a deputation, but admitted them, with the exception of Count Bathyany, to a private interview, at which he informed them that he would listen to no terms short of unconditional surrender. Count Bathyany he refused to see, as against him the Austrian Government was peculiarly incensed, considering him the chief fomenter of the rebellion. The deputation returned with this answer to Pesth, and the Austrians continued their advance, and on the 5th, while preparing for the attack, they again found themselves unopposed, and the city abandoned by the enemy; for Kossuth, the head of the Revolutionary Government, having carried with him the regalia of Hungary, retreated with about 1000

troops to Debrecin, which place, during the remainder of the war, was the head-quarters of the insurgent Government. On taking possession of Pesth, Prince Windischgrätz sequestrated the property of Kossuth, and arrested several persons, amongst whom was Count Bathyany.

It might have been now expected that the Imperial Commander-in-chief would have followed up his rapid success, and have attacked the Magyars with his whole army, whilst they were evidently unwilling to engage him, and were dispirited by continual retreats. But, instead of this, he remained at Pesth, in singular and unexplained inactivity. The main army of the Hungarians, commanded by Dembinski, was allowed to retire across the Theiss with little molestation and no loss, followed (rather for observation seemingly than attack) by General Œttinger's brigade, which occupied Szolnok on the 15th.

Another division of the Hungarian army, commanded by General Georgey, retreated northwards, by Waitzen, towards Kremnitz. This force, on account of the direction of its march, which would lead it towards the Austrian frontier, and place it in the rear of Windischgrätz's army, should he advance further into Hungary, was pursued with greater vigour; and Field-Marshal Sconck was detached from the main army for that purpose with eight battalions of foot, six squadrons of horse and 36 guns. At Kremnitz he effected a junction with General Gotz, and, thus strengthened, attacked Georgey at Neu Sohl, and forced him to retreat.

It will now be convenient to relate the events of the war which took place simultaneously in other quarters.

The connecting links between the great army and the division under Count Nugent, were two columns, commanded by Colonel Hornath and Count Althann; the former, shortly after the capture of Pesth, succeeded in occupying Vespism and Stuhlweissenburg, and the latter in dispersing several scattered bands of Perezel's defeated army, and in reducing to obedience some disaffected parts of the country. Count Nugent was also successful; in several skirmishes with the Magyars his troops had constantly the advantage, and forced them to retreat. On the 26th of January, he attacked and drove a force of about 4000 Hungarians from Funfkirchen, who, however, succeeded in making good their retreat, with ten guns, to the strong fortress of Essey, which was then in the possession of the insurgents; but it was afterwards taken by the Austrians.

In the north of Transylvania, General Urban had driven the Hungarians within their own frontiers, but afterwards, attacked by superior numbers, he was himself forced to retire to Klausenburg. He gave dreadful accounts of the barbarous way in which the Magyars carried on the war, firing the Romanic villages, and hanging the peasants.

In the south of Transylvania, the contest was waged by General Pückner against Bem. At the commencement of the campaign, the latter had marched through Hungary and endeavoured to force his way into Galicia by Kaskaw, for the purpose of exciting a rebellion in that province; but being

intercepted by the army commanded by Count Schlock, he was defeated and driven back. He then entered Transylvania at the north, and with a much superior force obliged General Nolan to retreat into Bukovina; but the latter being then joined by Field-Marshal Malkowsky, Bem in his turn was driven back, and retreated rapidly to the south of Transylvania. He there organized a considerable army, by means of which he maintained a decided superiority over his opponents until the Russians appeared on the scene. On the 21st of January, he engaged the Austrians at Hermandstadt, and in the battle both sides claimed the victory. But the result of this and various other engagements was, that General Pückner was at last forced out of Transylvania into the Banat, after having, according to the Hungarian accounts, narrowly escaped being entirely surrounded and cut off.

In the mean time General Schlock, on the north-east, had, as has been already mentioned, early in the war defeated the attempt of Bem to enter Galicia; and subsequently, on the 4th of January, at a place called Szisko, he sustained a severe engagement with the Hungarian General, Merzaros, whom he forced to retreat. On the 21st, he again fought a battle near Tokay, with no decided result, but with considerable loss on both sides.

Galicia meanwhile was kept quiet by Baron Hammerstein, who stationed a strong force at Stry, and declared Galicia, Cracow, and Bukovina in a state of siege. On the north-west of Hungary the principal event was the siege and capture of the strong fortress of Leopoldstadt, which surrendered to Field Marshal Simonich on the 2nd of February.

After the capture of Pesth on the 5th of January, Prince Windischgrätz remained stationary, there or in the neighbourhood, during the remainder of that and nearly the whole of the following month. On the 26th of February, the Imperial General's head-quarters were at Gyongyos, and the Magyar army was collected in such force on the right bank of the Theiss that he saw himself compelled either to attack it or retreat. He had previously desired General Schlock to join him with all his troops on the 26th; but this that officer was unable to do until the following day, for he found a narrow defile, through which he had to pass, occupied by the enemy in great numbers, and it was not till after a desperate struggle and severe loss that he succeeded in forcing his way at nightfall.

On the 27th, Windischgrätz, who had already commenced the attack the day before, was apprized of the approach of Schlock by a heavy cannonade on his left, and as soon as the junction of the armies had been effected, he renewed the engagement, and a sanguinary battle was fought near the city of Grän. In their bulletin the Austrians, as usual, claimed the victory, and asserted that the Magyars had retreated towards Miskolcz. But the real result of this and other engagements was, that Windischgrätz gradually fell back on Pesth and the Danube, closely followed by the Hungarians. On the 2nd of March, the Magyar army commenced a series of attacks on the new position of the Imperialists, which lasted four

days, and ended in the total defeat of the latter.

By the 6th, the Austrians were driven back at all points, and their centre was forced under the walls of Pesth, while the left wing retreated to Waitzen, and the right crossed the Danube, and occupied Stuhlweissenburg. At this period of the war the chief command was taken from Prince Windischgrätz, who had clearly proved himself unequal to his position, and was conferred on Field-Marshal Welden. The latter general, on assuming the command, issued an address to his army, in which he said: "We fight for a just cause, and Heaven will assist us! Lo! those that oppose us are but villanous miscreants, the scum of all people, the deceivers of nations, which they sacrificed to their egotistical intrigues, and who have turned this blessed country into a plaything for venal Poles, and into a desert! Well, then, with them let it be war to the knife; but once more we will offer the hand of friendship to our erring brethren. Hitherto the war in Hungary could not have that success which our sublime leader wished it to have; for the extent of the country and the numerous places which we had to hold weakened our forces, while the enemy could operate in all directions, and everywhere false traitors were found who favoured their bad cause. They did not scruple at any means, and by rapine and murder they pressed even the most peaceable into their abhorred service."

But the change of generals produced at first little or no change in the conduct or fortunes of the war.

After various minor successes, and less important actions, the Magyars, on the 9th of April, again made a general attack on the Austrian army, and whilst Dembinski engaged the centre under Welden, the right wing, commanded by General Georgey, attacked Waitzen, and routed the force left there by Schlock, under the command of General Götz. The latter general, together with many of his officers, fell bravely fighting in the streets of the city, and his troops retreated, partly towards Neutra, and partly across the Danube to Grän. After the battle of the 9th, General Welden found it necessary to cross the Danube to Buda, and abandon Pesth, which was immediately occupied by the Magyar army.

The disasters of the Imperial forces now continued without intermission. Welden, fearing lest he might be cut off, soon quitted Buda, leaving only a garrison in the fortress, and retreated towards the frontier. On the 20th, the Austrians again sustained a defeat opposite to Grän; the siege of Komorn was hastily raised, and Grän and Raab were abandoned.

After these reverses General Welden (now placed on the defensive) fixed his head-quarters at Presburg, which had been fortified in every possible way, and Schlock was posted at Altenburg and Oldenburg, both which latter positions were subsequently taken by the Magyars, after several severe engagements.

In the mean time the Ban Jellachich marched southward towards Croatia, which greatly needed his presence, as, together with other neighbouring provinces, it was in a disturbed and unsatisfactory state. Thus, at the beginning of

May, the Austrians had lost all the advantages which they had gained upon the Danube at the opening of the war. Bem had also been constantly victorious in Transylvania, and had not only forced Pückner to retreat from that country, but had beaten a small Russian force, which the inhabitants of a part of Transylvania, hostile to the Magyars, had called in to their assistance. The following extract from a letter, written about this time by Bem to Lord Dudley Stuart, may be found interesting:—

"I was fortunate in being able to quit Vienna and to arrive in disguise at Presburg. Having offered myself to the Hungarian Government, the honour was conferred on me of commanding the army which was to reconquer Transylvania. Between 18,000 and 20,000 Austrian troops, with their generals, which the *camarilla* had employed to kindle and keep alive a civil war, performed their task throughout that country, called to their aid the Russians (10,000 of whom came from Wallachia), and occupied the frontier towns of Hermanstadt and Cronstadt. This armed intervention of a foreign Power, checked for a moment my progress. However, this state of things did not last long, and I was fortunate enough to beat both, to drive them entirely out of Transylvania, and to restore liberty to that unfortunate country. Such is the state of things at this moment. You can well imagine what pleasure I feel when fate puts it in my power to thrash (*étriller*) the Muscovites."

We must now advert to two important events which took place simultaneously with the retreat of the Austrian army under Welden. The first was that on the 14th of April, Kossuth, the head of the insurrection, prevailed on the Hungarian Chamber to pass the following resolutions, pronouncing the deposition of the Emperor, and placing the government, for the present, in his own hands.

1. "Hungary, together with Transylvania, and all parts, countries, and provinces appertaining thereunto, is and shall be a free and independent European State. The territory of the whole of this said Hungarian State is indivisible, and its integrity inviolable.

"2. The House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, by its treason, perjury, and armed aggression on the Hungarian nation, and further by the audacity which prompted it to divide the area of the country, to separate Transylvania and Croatia from Hungary, to annihilate the independent political existence of the country, and to raise an armed power for the purpose of murdering the nation—by these and many other gross crimes and enormities has the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine broken the Pragmatic Sanction, and every other tie which joined the two countries of Austria and Hungary. In consequence of which, this perjured House of Hapsburg-Lorraine is and shall be excluded, and deposed and banished, now and for ever, from the dominion, sovereignty, and enjoyment of the territories of Hungary, as well as of Transylvania, and all the parts, countries, and provinces thereunto appertaining.

"And the said House is and shall be declared in the name of the nation to have forfeited the throne, and to be excluded and disowned and banished.

" 3. The said Hungarian nation enters, according to its unalienable natural rights, as an independent and free State, into the family of European States; and the said nation resolves to declare and protest, and hereby does declare and protest, viz., that it will live in peace and amity with all other States that shall abstain from violating its rights, but especially with those peoples which formerly were joined with the said nation under a common Sovereign, as well as with the Turkish Empire and the States of Italy.

" 4. The future system of government in all its details shall be provided for by the Parliament, and until that work shall have been consummated the country shall be governed by a President, assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers, to be appointed by the said President, under the personal responsibility of the said President and of the said Ministers.

" The execution of the principles contained in these resolutions is confided to a committee of three persons."

These violent resolutions were approved of by Bem and Dembinski, and the other Polish officers, who were anxious to make reconciliation between Austria and Hungary impossible, and to establish a Republic. But they were proposed without the knowledge or sanction, and contrary to the wish of Georgey, who was greatly offended; and this, among other things, contributed to the catastrophe which ended the war.

The second event to which we allude was the calling in the aid of Russia, which step was rendered imperative by the disasters of the Austrians.

The appeal of Austria was promptly responded to by Russia, and the Emperor Nicholas explained to Europe the reason of his intervention in the affairs of a neighbouring country in the following manifesto:—

" St. Petersburg, April 27.

" The insurrection in Hungary has of late made so much progress that Russia cannot possibly remain inactive. A temporary insufficiency of the Austrian forces, divided as they are on many points, has favoured the progress of the insurgents from the Theiss to the Danube. They occupy almost the whole of Upper Hungary and of Transylvania. Their revolutionary plans have swollen in magnitude in proportion to the success of their arms. The Magyar movement has been adulterated by the presence of Polish emigrants, forming whole corps of the Hungarian army, and by the influence of certain persons, as Bem and Dembinski, who make plans of attack and defence, and it has come to be a general insurrection, especially of Poland. That insurrection was to break out in Galicia first, and in our own provinces afterwards. The intrigues of these insurrectionists undermined Galicia and Cracow; they endeavoured to foil our endeavours and throw off Turkey, to restore tranquillity in the Danubian principalities by encouraging the Moldavians and Wallachians to resistance, and they still keep the vast extent of our frontiers in a perpetual state of excitement and ferment. Such a state of things endangers our dearest interests, and prudence compels us to anticipate the difficulties it prepares for us. The Austrian Government

being for the moment unable to oppose a sufficient power to the insurgents, it has formally requested His Majesty the Emperor to assist in the repression of a rebellion which endangers the tranquillity of the two empires. It was but natural that the two Cabinets should understand one another on this point of common interest, and our troops have, consequently, advanced into Galicia, to co-operate with Austria against the Hungarian rebellion. We trust the Governments that are equally interested in the maintenance of tranquillity will not misunderstand our motives of action. The Emperor is sorry to quit the passive and expectant position which he has hitherto maintained, but still he remains faithful to the spirit of his former declarations, for, in granting to every State the right to arrange its own political constitution according to its own mind, and refraining from interfering with any alterations of their form of government which such States might think proper to make, His Majesty reserved to himself his full liberty of action in case the reaction of revolutions near him should tend to endanger his own safety or the political equilibrium on the frontiers of his empire. Our safety is endangered by what is now doing and preparing in Hungary. This is clearly proved by the insurgents' own plans and endeavours, and any attack of theirs against the existence and the unity of the Austrian monarchy would also be an attack upon those territorial possessions which His Majesty, according to the spirit and the letter of the treaties, deems necessary for the equilibrium of Europe and the safety of his own States. Let it even be granted that passing circumstances might give a short-lived existence to an independent Hungary, it must be clear to every one who is acquainted with the vast powers and resources of Austria that such a State cannot have any hope of duration. But, raised on the basis of anarchy, and imbued with that hostile spirit which the Hungarian chiefs have against Russia, there is, nevertheless, a great danger for us in the movement, at the extension of which we dare not to connive. In protecting his Polish and Danubian provinces from the scourge of a propaganda which means to convulse them, and by granting the assistance which the Austrian Government claims at his hands, the Emperor flatters himself that he acts in his own interest, and also in the interest of European peace and tranquillity.

"NESSELRODE."

The Russian armies, amounting to about 150,000 men, entered the Austrian territory and Hungary at several points; but the three principal corps were the following:— 1. The main army, which penetrated through Galicia into the north of Hungary, at the head of which was Prince Paskiewitch, to whom was entrusted the chief command of the whole Russian forces. 2. Another large body of troops, commanded by General Lüders, consisting of not less than 40,000 men, which marched into Transylvania. 3. A third division which entered Hungary at the north-west by Moravia, and for some time had its head-quarters at Hvadisch, its wings extending right and left over a great extent of country. There was also a large

reserve force, commanded by General Sass, which, at the commencement of the Russian campaign, was stationed in Galicia, and another considerable body of troops in Bukovina.

Previously to the advance of the great Russian army into the north of Hungary, the districts of Oldenburg and Altenburg to the south, and the line of the Waag to the north of the Danube, were the chief seats of the war; and throughout the latter end of May and the whole of June repeated and sanguinary engagements took place in those parts; these battles, however, led to no decisive results on either side.

To the south of the Danube, the Hungarians had captured Altenburg and Oldenburg, and at one time threatened to march upon Vienna, but they subsequently retreated back upon Raab, and the Austrians were able to occupy their former positions; nor was it easy to say, in the many subsequent struggles that took place before the Russians actually arrived, on which side the fortune of war in this part of the campaign inclined.

On the north of the Danube, the most desperate engagement that was fought was that of Pered, on the banks of the Waag, upon the 20th of June, between Georgey, the Hungarian leader, with 30,000 troops and 80 pieces of cannon, and the Austrian General, Wohlgemuth. Georgey at first succeeded in crossing the river, and compelling his opponent to retreat, but a Russian reinforcement of 10,000 men coming to the assistance of the Austrians, they, in their turn, forced back the Magyars, whom they pursued nearly to Komorn. This battle, or rather series of battles, lasted through three days, and was attended with considerable loss to both sides.

The events just related took place before the two great Russian armies commanded by Prince Paskiewitch and General Lüders had penetrated into the north of Hungary and into Transylvania. The advance of these forces, however, produced an immediate change in the movements of the war.

Dembinski was obliged to withdraw his army from the position he had previously occupied, in order to oppose Prince Paskiewitch, and Georgey could no longer attack, but was in danger of being isolated and cut off.

Another event also, of no small advantage to the Austrians, was that Field-Marshal Welden, broken down by anxiety and fatigue, had resigned the chief command in the field, and was succeeded by Field-Marshal Haynau, whose vigour and great ability had been fully proved in the recent Italian campaigns.

This general, relieved by the approach of his principal allies from part of the forces previously opposed to the main body of the Austrians, at once advanced and resumed the attack, and prosecuted an uninterrupted course of victory and success till the close of the war. But, before following his line of march, we will briefly notice the campaign carried on by the gallant Ban of Croatia, and the events which took place in Transylvania.

On the retreat of the Austrians from Pesth under Welden, Jellachich marched with his division of the Imperial army towards the south. His head-quarters were generally at Esseg, his wings stretching, the one towards the strong

fortress of Peterwardein (which was still in the hands of the Magyars), and the other in communication with Count Nugent.

Throughout the whole of May and June his troops were repeatedly engaged with those of the Magyars, and, if we may believe the Austrian accounts, the advantage was generally on his side.

On the 15th of June he took Neusatz by storm, and three days afterwards Funfkirchen was occupied by General Nugent. Neusatz, however, was subsequently abandoned, as it was too much exposed to the guns of Peterwardein.

To mention the various battles in which he and the various corps, both Austrians and Russians, were engaged, would occupy too much of our space, and we must content ourselves with saying, in reference to this quarter of the war, that the Ban maintained his positions with success throughout the whole of June, but that when Dembinski subsequently retreated to the south, intending to join Bem and Perezel, the Ban's position became one of extreme danger, and he was, probably, only saved from serious disaster by the rapid advance of Field-Marshal Haynau, of which we shall presently give an account.

Let us now turn to Transylvania. The advance of Russians here, as elsewhere, produced an immediate change in the contest. Towards the end of May, or the early part of June, not less than 60,000 Russian troops were employed in Transylvania, the Banat, and Sclavonia, and the greater portion of them in the first of these provinces.

On the 12th of July, a junction was effected between the Russians and the Austrian army under Pückner. On the 14th, the united armies retook Cronstadt; and on the 16th, General Lüders marched to the attack of Hermanstadt, which, after a severe battle on his way thither, was taken on the 21st. Bem was beaten by the Russian General, Clamgallas, at St. György; and at this time the Magyar army was in a state of great disorganization, as is evident from the following extract of a proclamation issued by Bem at Schassburg on the 25th, to which place he had retreated after his last defeat. He said, "At the battle of St. György the behaviour of the troops did not equal my expectations. I am extremely dissatisfied with the infantry. During the battle the masses got into such disorder that they fired upon each other. The confused shouting drowned the voices of the officers. If the latter had accustomed their men to observe silence, this never could have occurred. I therefore prohibit screaming and shouting in the ranks, under pain of death. Every detachment which quits the field of battle without orders shall be decimated. Major Markowsky continually cried 'Forwards!' when there was no enemy, and his battalion, by its disorderly movements, created the greatest confusion. If such things should happen again, I will make an example. The roads are covered with stragglers, but I will in future bring every man who unnecessarily quits his troop to a drum-head court-martial."

On the 31st, General Lüders, with the combined armies, attacked Bem at Schassburg, and completely defeated him, with great loss; Bem himself narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, and was wounded with a lance by one of the Cossacks in pursuit.

In this battle Bem's travelling carriage fell into the hands of the Russians, and in it were found several letters from Kossuth, the publication of which gave a severe blow to the Hungarian cause, and perhaps contributed, by exasperating General Georgey, to hasten the termination of the war. These letters disclosed the state of utter bankruptcy in which the finances of the insurgents were plunged. Kossuth writes, "I can give you my life, but no money." He also complained of the ambition and disobedience of Georgey, and offered Bem the supreme command of all the Magyar armies.

After his defeat at Schassburg Bem retreated towards Mediasch, which he reached on the 3rd of August, with not above 9000 or 10,000 men; he was there joined by about 5000 more, and marched upon Hermanstadt, which had been left in charge of General Hassford. The General, not thinking it possible that Bem would return to Hermanstadt, and hearing that a large body of Hungarians were at Reissmarkt, under General Stein, had marched on them and gained a complete victory; he had just returned to Hermanstadt, when Bem surprised and attacked him, and after a murderous battle in the streets of the city, Hassford was compelled to retreat to Talmars, on the borders of Wallachia. Meanwhile General Lüders had ascertained that Bem had directed his march to Hermanstadt, and immediately pursued him, to save Hassford if possible from being attacked. In this he did not succeed, not being able to reach Hermanstadt till the morning of the 6th, a day after Bem had driven out the Imperial forces. The Russian General immediately attacked the Hungarians and completely routed them. The two battles of Schassburg and Hermanstadt nearly annihilated Bem's army: many of his men threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, and many now joined the side of the victors. Bem, with a few troops, escaped into the Banat, intending to join Dembinski, who was before Temesvar with a large army. He came up with the Hungarians on the 9th, whilst they were engaged in battle, and assumed the chief command; but he did so only to share the final overthrow which the Magyars sustained from Field-Marshal Haynau.

We now return to the history of the chief operations of the main Austrian army under Field-Marshal Haynau, from the time when he commenced his advance to the victory of Temesvar.

On the 27th of June, the Imperial army, 80,000 strong, commanded by Haynau and Schlock, and accompanied by the Emperor of Austria in person, marched forward against Georgey, who had returned to Raab. As they advanced, a heavy cannonade was opened by the Magyars, and it was expected that a general engagement would ensue; it was, however, only intended to cover Georgey's retreat, who abandoned the city during the night with all his forces, and on the morning of the 28th, after a mere show of resistance, the Emperor was allowed to take undisputed possession of the town.

From Raab, Haynau and Schlock, with a large body of Russian infantry, advanced towards Komorn, and on the 2nd of July they were encountered by Georgey and General Klapka with an army not much inferior to their own. A general engagement followed at a place called Aes, which was obstinately

contested without any marked advantage on either side.

Georgey now, to avoid being isolated, determined to cross the Danube, with the intention of uniting his army with that of Dembinski, who at an earlier period had gone to the north-east to arrest the invasion of the Russians. The latter, however, had already begun his retreat southwards, and Georgey was not able to effect a junction with him. As soon as Haynau was aware of Georgey's retreat across the river, he marched against Buda and Pesth, and reoccupied the city without opposition on the 10th of July. He made, however, but a very short stay in the Hungarian capital, and determined to march to the assistance of the Ban with all possible expedition, by which course also he hoped (as was eventually the case) that he should intercept Georgey, if that General contrived to elude the Russians and to retreat south, in order to join the other Magyar armies under Dembinski and Bem.

On the 2nd of August, the Imperial Commander-in-chief came before Szegedin, which was defended by an Hungarian army 30,000 strong, besides the Landsturm, commanded by Dembinski and others, and, after severe fighting, the Austrians on the 4th succeeded in occupying the town and in crossing the Theiss.

On the 5th the Imperialists again attacked the Hungarian positions, and, after a long and sanguinary battle, completely defeated them with great loss. The beaten army of the Magyars retreated upon Temesvar, the capital of the Banat. The fortress of the city was of great strength, and had remained in the hands of the Austrians, but had long been besieged, and was now reduced to the last extremity. Upon the 8th of August, after several skirmishes with the enemy on his march, in which they invariably retreated, General Haynau came up with the whole Hungarian army guarding the approaches to Temesvar, and next day a decisive battle was fought, and the Magyars were utterly routed. This was an irreparable blow, and Bem and Dembinski retreated with the remains of their shattered army to Lugos.

On the 15th of June, the Emperor of Russia arrived at Dakla and inspected the army, and immediately afterwards Paskiewitch, with his army in four divisions, marched by the Dakla Pass of the Carpathians into Hungary. They met (contrary to all expectation) with but little resistance from the 20,000 Magyars placed by Dembinski to defend the passes. These troops constantly retreated, and the Russians rapidly advanced to Miskdez without one serious engagement. On the 14th of July, Prince Paskiewitch had pushed his head-quarters as far as Gyongyos.

Meanwhile Georgey, having in vain attempted to break through Haynau's army on the right side of the Danube, and so reunite himself to Dembinski, determined to march on the left bank, by Waitzen, hoping to be able to reach that place and effect a junction with Dembinski before the Russians had advanced so far south. On the 8th of July, therefore, in the night-time, leaving General Klapka with 20,000 men at Komorn, he took the road to Waitzen with an army about 45,000 strong. He occupied the place, and endeavoured to debouch on the 15th, whilst Dembinski simultaneously advanced to facilitate his attempt. They were, how-

ever, unable to effect this most important object, for the Russian field-marshal ordered General Rüdiger to attack him, and after a desperate contest, which lasted during two days, Georgey was defeated. Nor was Dembinski more successful, for a part of his force was routed with loss by the Austrians, and he retreated precipitately to Szegedin. Georgey was now entirely isolated, and retreated towards Losonez, closely followed by Generals Grabbe and Tsheoloeff. On the 26th he marched to Tokay, followed by Grabbe. Meanwhile Prince Paskiewitch was at Ugvaros, and his second and third divisions at Debrecin, ready to intercept Georgey should he march southwards from Tokay, in order to effect a junction with Dembinski.

The Magyar chief succeeded, however, in eluding their vigilance, and, after various engagements with General Grabbe at Tokay, in which neither side was victorious, he commenced his march south on the 31st of July, and, on the 2nd of August, he directed a division of his army to march on Debrecin, when the Russians, thinking this was the whole of the retreating army, attacked it with the weight of their forces, and allowed Georgey meanwhile, with the greater part of his troops, to reach Grosswardein. Here he expected to find provisions, of which he was in the greatest need; but all the supplies had been removed to Arad, by Kossuth's order; he therefore hurried on thither, and, as he left that place on the 10th, his van was met and repulsed by Schlock, whom General Haynau had ordered to march to Arad immediately after the battle of Temesvar. He next attempted to cross the Maros and reach Lugos, but found himself again intercepted, and, at the same time, he heard of the total overthrow and dispersion of Dembinski's army on the previous day. He thus found himself hemmed in on every side—the Austrians in front, the Russians, under General Rüdiger, close behind him, and, on his right, Paskiewitch, with the combined imperial armies of Lüders and Püchner. He therefore returned to Arad, where Kossuth's government was assembled, and called a council of military chiefs. Here, having pointed out that their situation was desperate, and escape impossible, he advised surrender to the Russians as the best measure for the country and army in their present position. Almost all the officers present agreed that the struggle was now hopeless, and that it was necessary to obtain the best terms possible. Kossuth vehemently resisted this proposal, but in the result was compelled to resign his dictatorship to Georgey, and he then immediately made the best of his way to Orsova, and afterwards into Turkey, where he was followed by Bem, Dembinski, and other Polish chiefs implicated in the rebellion*. Georgey then

* The following letter from Kossuth to Count Bathyani, written at this juncture, will be found interesting:—

"Dear Count—You will receive this letter from Colonel von Kalmany, who is charged to communicate my wishes to you verbally. The apprehensions I stated to you at Szegedin on the 23rd of June have been realized. Georgey's conquest of Ofen was the last gleam of the setting sun of the Republic, for immediately afterwards Dembinski was defeated in the north, and Perezel in the south; then Georgey fell into his fatal position at Komorn; and, finally, Bem was compelled to retreat before Lüders. My slender hopes of being able, by resorting to extraordinary measures, to give our

at once opened negotiations with the Russian Commander-in-chief, offering the surrender of his whole army, and only stipulating that the Russians should intercede with the Emperor of Austria on behalf of his country, his army, and himself. This request was readily granted, and, on the 13th of August, Georgey, with 30,000 troops, and 138 pieces of artillery, surrendered at Vilagosh to the Russian General Rüdiger, which virtually put an end to the civil war.

Upon the Danube the Hungarians abandoned Raab, which they had continued to occupy ever since the successful sally of Klapka, and retreated to the almost impregnable fortress of Komorn. The Austrians re-entered Raab on the 15th; and the only places of importance which now held out were Komorn and Peterwardein.

To General Klapka, the Governor of Komorn, Georgey wrote in the following terms:—

"General,—the die is cast; our hopes are crushed! Our power has been broken by the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, aided by the armies of Russia. The struggles and the sacrifices of our great nation were fruitless, and it were madness to persevere. General, you will think my actions at Vilagosh mysterious and even incredible. I will explain my motives to you and to the world. I am a Hungarian. I love my country above all things, and I followed the dictates of my heart, which urged me to restore peace to my poor and ruined country, and thus to save it from perdition.

"General,—this is my motive for what I did at Vilagosh. Posterity will judge me.

"General,—by virtue of the dignity of Dictator, which the nation conferred on me by the (dissolved) Parliament, I summon you to follow my example, and by an immediate surrender of the fortress of Komorn to end a war of which the protraction would for ever crush the greatness and the glory of the Hungarian nation.

"General,—I am aware of your sentiments. I know your patriotism, and I am sure you will obey my order, for I know you understand my motives.

"May God be with you, and may He guide your steps.

"ARTHUR GEORGEY."

Klapka, however, at first refused to yield the fortress, unless the following conditions were granted.

1. A complete amnesty to all Hungarians. 2. The garrison to retain arms, and retire to some neighbouring country. 3. An independent ministry to be granted to Hungary.

Field Marshal Haynau, however,

cause a more favourable turn, have been wholly destroyed by the shameful ingratitude of Georgey; for the sudden revelation and execution of his plans, which I had long perceived and feared, was a treason to the cause of the nation, and inflicted on me, and through me on the Republic, a deathblow. Our misfortune has cost us 200,000 cannon-balls; and a flight, already become dangerous, is the grave of so many glorious victories.

"Our cause is now utterly lost. The immense fatigues I have lately undergone have wearied my spirits and shattered my bodily strength: I sigh for repose. My greatest consolation, in my present critical position, is the knowledge that those most dear to me after my native land—my family—are in safety.

"I go to-night with Csanyi and Horvath to Lugos, where I shall expect your verbal answer through Colonel von Kalmany.

"In the mean time, accept the assurance of my profound respect.

"KOSSUTH.

"Arad, Aug. 11."

insisted upon an unconditional surrender, and made his preparations for reducing the fortress by a regular siege; but, at a later period, the Austrian general, in order to avoid further bloodshed, and put a final close to the war, offered honourable terms of capitulation to the garrison, which General Klapka accepted, and delivered up the fortress on the 1st of October. Peterwardein had previously surrendered.

This was the last act of the eventful drama of the war, and the whole country was now reduced to submission and allegiance.

The Russian Field Marshal had delivered all his prisoners, with the exception of Georgey, whom he retained by agreement, into the hands of the Austrian Commander-in-chief. Their fate was determined by the instructions sent from the Austrian Government. To Georgey the Emperor granted a complete pardon, and the same act of gracious clemency was extended to all the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and to all officers who had not previously served in the Imperial army. These last were to be hereafter tried and punished; and several of them were subsequently executed.

Amongst these instances of perhaps necessary severity, the case which excited the greatest sensation was that of Count Louis Bathyany, the former Prime Minister of Hungary, who had surrendered to Windischgrätz, on his entry into Pesth. Since that time he had been kept a prisoner, but during the continuance of the war his name had been almost forgotten by the public. He was now suddenly ordered to be tried by a court-martial, and was condemned to be hanged by the following sentence:—

"Louis Count Bathyany, native of Presburg, aged forty years, a Catholic, married — avowing in part, and legally convicted of having, in his quality of Prime Minister of Hungary, taken, executed, or caused to be executed, measures greatly outstripping the administrative limits of Hungary, as guaranteed by the laws of March —of having weakened the legal bonds between Hungary and the hereditary States of the Empire established by the Pragmatic Sanction of the Empire — of having created dangers threatening violently to overthrow the constitution of the State—also of having, after having resigned, on the 3rd of October of last year, the post of Prime Minister, by joining the ranks of the insurgents, by making a public appeal to armed resistances, by reassembling the Diet dissolved by His Majesty, fortified and maintained the cause of the revolution—has been for the crime of high treason sentenced to the confiscation of all his property, and to death by strangulation; and, after confirmation and publication, that sentence was carried out to-day.

"The Imperial and Royal
Council of War.
"Pesth, Oct. 6, 1849."

This sentence was, however, changed to one of a more military and honourable kind, and he was shot on the following day.

A joint demand was now made by Russia and Austria upon the Porte, to deliver up the fugitives who had sought safety and protection at Widdin, within the Turkish frontier. And, in order to enforce this surrender, Prince Radzivil

and Baron de Titoff were commissioned by the former Power, and Count Sturmer by the latter, to proceed to Constantinople, and make known the wishes of the two Emperors. The Sultan and his Ministers, however, firmly resisted this attempt to induce them to violate the laws of humanity, by giving up to the vengeance of the conquerors those who had fled within their territory for refuge. Of course, the real party with whom they had to deal was the Russian Emperor, as Austria at this juncture was a cypher in his hands. As no threats could shake the resolution of the Ottoman Government, Baron de Titoff and Count Sturmer, on the 17th of September, officially notified to the Porte the suspension of all diplomatic intercourse between their own courts and that of the Sultan. To this, the Turkish Seraskier, Ali Pacha, employed to conduct the negotiation, replied, that he hoped that the interruption of friendly intercourse would be of very short duration, and that the Emperor of Russia would not impute to Turkey as a crime an opposition to his demand which was dictated by humanity, by a regard to national dignity, by the honour of the Sultan, and by the most sacred duties of hospitality. In the mean time an envoy was despatched from the Sultan to St. Petersburg, to offer amicable explanations on the subject of the difference between the two Governments.

At the same time, however, a communication was made to the Hungarian and Polish refugees, that in order to enable Turkey to afford them the protection which they claimed, it would be necessary for them to abjure the Christian faith, and become Mussulmans! To this extraordinary demand Kossuth returned an evasive answer; but Bem, Dembinski, and many of the rest, made no scruples, the former saying that it was his vocation to fight against Russia, and not dispute about religion.

Ultimately, the two Emperors receded from their most improper and unjust demand; the refugees were not disturbed, and the danger of a rupture between Turkey and Russia passed away.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRUSSIA.—*Address of the King to his Army—Election to the New Chambers—Opening of the Chambers, and Royal Speech—Answer of the King to the Frankfort Deputation offering him the Crown of Germany—"Motion of urgency" voted by the Chamber—The King refuses the Imperial Crown—Announcement by Count Brandenburg of the views of Government on the German Question, and the Federal Constitution—Defeat of Ministers—The continuance of the State of Siege at Berlin declared illegal by the Second Chamber—Its dissolution by the King—Excitement at Berlin—Notes addressed by the Prussian Cabinet to the German Governments, and by the King to his Plenipotentiary at Frankfort—Promulgation of the new Electoral Law—Question of Vote by Ballot—Opening of the new Prussian Parliament—Extracts from the Royal Speech.*

CENTRAL GERMANY.—*Debates in the Frankfort Parliament upon the Austrian Question—Speeches of M. Venedey, Von Gagern, and others—Proposition of the Committee negatived—Views of Von Gagern and his party—Proceedings with respect to the choice of a German Emperor—Resolutions moved by M. Welcker—Speeches of M. Welcker and Von Gagern—Proposition made by Austria—The choice of the Assembly falls on the King of Prussia—Deputation proceeds to Berlin—Refusal of the Imperial Crown by the Prussian Monarch—Protest of the Frankfort Parliament—Collective Note of the Plenipotentiaries of German States—Angry Resolutions voted by the Parliament—Remonstrance by Prussia, and recall of her Deputies—Secession of part of the Frankfort Parliament to Stuttgardt—Draught of an Imperial Federal Constitution promulgated by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony—Refusal of Austria and Bavaria to join—Violent proceedings and votes of the Stuttgardt Parliament—The rest of the Members of the Frankfort Parliament withdraw to Gotha.*

BADISH INSURRECTION.—*Popular disaffection in the Grand Duchy of Baden—Formation of Provisional National Committees there, and also in the Palatinate—The Bavarian Government declare the Palatinate to be in a state of insurrection—Prussia assists the Confederated German States in putting down the Rebellion—Operations of the Confederated Troops under General Peucker—The Prince of Prussia assumes the chief command—Defeat of the Insurgent Leader, Mieroslawski—Suppression of the Insurrection.*

SAXONY.—*Dissolution of the Chambers—Outbreak of Rebellion at Dresden—Formation of a Provisional Government—Contest in the Streets—The Revolt finally crushed.*

PRUSSIA.—At the opening of the new year, Berlin was still in a state of siege; but, under the iron rule of General Von Wrangel, no attempt was made at disturbance.

On the 1st of January, the King, in the following order of the day, took the opportunity of thanking the army, to whose steady and unflinching loyalty he owed the preservation of his crown during the revolutionary storm of the preceding year. He said:—

"I congratulate my brave army, the line and Landwehr, on the opening of the new year. At the close of that fateful year, 1848, it is a heartfelt pleasure for me to express my acknowledgments to it for its unequalled conduct. When, without God's assistance, Prussia would have sunk under treason and deception, my army has preserved its old renown, and acquired fresh glory. Both King and people regard with pride the sons of our fatherland. They remained faithful, when revolt prevented the peaceful development of those free institutions which I had introduced to my people. When Germany required its arms in Schleswig, it covered our banners with new laurels. When the insurrection in Posen was to be suppressed, it underwent victoriously both toils and dangers; its co-operation in the task of preserving order in South Germany acquired anew a tribute of acknowledgment of the Prussian name. Finally, when in Prussia itself the violation of the laws made necessary the interposition of the armed power and the calling out the Landwehr, the men of that force cheerfully abandoned house and hearth, wife and children, to discharge their duty; and both Landwehr and the troops of the line justified the confidence I have always reposed in them, and proved how admirable is that organization of the whole army which was established by the late King, my father. Everywhere the troops have done their duty. But higher still than their achievements in the field do I value that conduct they have observed for months together under the most detestable attacks—under insults, slanders, and attempts to seduce them from their allegiance, against which they have opposed, unshaken, their spirit of loyalty and a noble self-command. I knew my army—where I called them, there they stood prepared, in unbroken fidelity and perfect discipline. In Prussia's most glorious epochs the troops could have done no more. To the generals, officers, and soldiers of the standing army and the Landwehr I return thanks, both in my own name and in that of our common country.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

Notwithstanding the state of siege, the business of the election of members to sit in the new Chambers chiefly occupied the attention of the Berliners, and the inhabitants of Prussia generally, at the beginning of the year, and the ministerial and opposition parties exerted themselves to the utmost to secure a victory in the future Assembly. With the exception of Count Reichenbach and M. Jung, all the leaders of the extreme Left were re-elected, and the most distinguished members of the ministerial party in the late Chambers also obtained seats.

The new Chambers were opened at Berlin on the 26th of February, by the King in person, in the *Weisser-Saal* of the palace, where the former Diet, and also the Na-

tional Assembly had been opened. Count Brandenburg advanced to meet the King, conducted him to the throne, and then delivered to him the speech, which his Majesty immediately read, as follows :—

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the First and Second Chamber,—

"Circumstances which you must all well remember compelled me, in the month of December last, to dissolve the National Assembly, called together to unite with the Crown in framing the Constitution.

"At the same time, impressed with the urgent necessity of the final restoration of the authority of the law, I granted to the nation a Constitution which by its provisions faithfully fulfilled all my promises of the month of March in the past year.

"Since that measure, the anxiety which prevailed a few months ago in the greater part of the country has given place to a more quiet state of feeling. Confidence, before so deeply shaken, is gradually returning. Trade and commerce begin to recover from the shock under which they threatened to sink.

"Impressed with the importance of the present occasion, I see the members of both Chambers elected according to the provisions of the new Constitution assembled round my throne. You are aware, gentlemen, that I have reserved to you a revision of the Constitution. It is now for you to come to an agreement upon it among yourselves, and with my Government.

"To my regret, it has been necessary to place the capital and its environs under a state of siege, in order to restore the authority of the law and insure the public safety. With reference to this state of siege, some special propositions will be submitted to you without delay.

"Besides the provisions and regulations contained in my patent of the 5th of December, there were several other questions for which the public interest required a speedy settlement, and which have been dealt with according to the 105th article of the Constitution. In particular, I have been induced, by the numerous and pressing petitions for an immediate reform of the laws affecting the labouring classes and workmen, to issue two preliminary decrees to effect this object. These decrees and orders will be without delay laid before you for your ratification.

"Besides these, you will be required to proceed to the discussion of various projects of law, some of them necessary for carrying into effect the principles of the Constitution, which will be successively submitted to you. I especially recommend to your most careful consideration the draught of the law for the organization of the government of the rural parishes and communes, the new organization of the government of the provincial circles and districts, the law of public instruction, the law relating to church patronage, the income-tax and land-tax laws, as well as the law transferring some local and hereditary taxes from their present holders, the total abolition of some of those dues without compensation, and the law for the establishment of rural banks.

"The preparatory measures for realizing the independence of various religious congregations, as provided by the draught of the Constitution, have been taken,

and will be proceeded with as rapidly as the importance of the question will permit.

"Before the commencement of the financial year the estimate of the revenue for 1849, with the necessary explanations, will be laid before you for your approval. You will perceive by that estimate that, notwithstanding the anticipated diminution of the public income compared with that of the former year, the increased expenditure in different departments, particularly that of public works, will be covered without any increase of the present taxes, and without making any new demand on the credit of the State.

"An account will be laid before you of the application of the voluntary loan of 15,000,000 thalers, raised during the past year on the authority of the vote of a United Diet.

"I have to acknowledge with gratitude and satisfaction that the readiness with which the possessors of property, in all parts of the kingdom, and among every class of the people, under depressing circumstances, contributed to this loan rendered the recourse to any more expensive measure unnecessary.

"A report will also be made to you on the issue of bank-notes on the deposit of goods, and the measures taken in connection with it, for the relief of commercial embarrassment. By this measure the Government succeeded in preventing many serious calamities, which would have had an injurious reaction on greater circles, and even on whole provinces, and in maintaining the activity of trade and employment in the country.

"The estimate of the whole of the revenue for 1850, with the projects of the necessary laws required for its settlement, will be laid before you as soon as your discussion of the several measures of taxation are so far advanced as to furnish a basis for the future income of the State.

"The completion of the means of national defence has not been interrupted, notwithstanding the increased pressure on the public revenue, and Prussia can rely with confidence on its army, whose organization, bravery, and devotion have been exhibited under heavy trials.

"A closer union of the States of Germany in one federal State has been the object of my most earnest desires, and the endeavours of my Government have been directed towards obtaining this great end, for which Prussia is willing to make all necessary sacrifices. The path towards an agreement between all the German Princes and the National Assembly at Frankfort has already been entered upon, and the efforts of my Government will continue to be directed to insure it. I need not say, gentlemen, how much you will be able to contribute towards the accomplishment of this great purpose.

"The present state of the negotiations which have been commenced between the Central Government of Germany and the Crown of Denmark entitles us to hope that the differences by which peace, commerce, and navigation were interrupted last year will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

"The peaceable and amicable relations of my Government with Foreign States have not been disturbed.

"Deeply I mourn for the death of a Prince of my Royal House,

who a few days since was taken from us in the bloom of his life, and called away from the glorious mission of devoting his powers to the service of his native land.

"Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Chamber,—With confidence the country looks towards your co-operation with my Government for the consolidation of public order, that it may enjoy its constitutional liberties, and that its prosperity may thus be promoted. The protection of those liberties and of public order—the foundation of all national prosperity—I shall always have at heart, and shall rely on your support. May your efforts, with the help of God, serve to augment the glory of Prussia, whose people, closely united with their Princes, have overcome so many difficulties; and may they secure, both to Prussia and Germany, a peaceable and happy futurity."

The Session proved to be a short and stormy one, but we must confine ourselves to the most important incidents.

When the result of the vote of the Frankfort Parliament, which determined that the crown of Germany should be offered to the King of Prussia (see CENTRAL GERMANY), was known at Berlin, an address was immediately agreed to by the Upper Chamber, which contained the following passages:—

"The wishes and expectations we recently expressed to your Majesty on the re-organization of Germany, and the mission of Prussia in an especial manner to assist it, have speedily been followed by most decisive events.

"The representatives of the German nation sitting at Frankfort have chosen Frederick William IV. —we say with feelings of exultation—our King, as the Hereditary Emperor of the Germans.

"This intelligence has deeply interested us. By this election, which calls the House of Hohenzollern to the direction of our Fatherland, we see the seal placed on that confidence which Prussia and its King have acquired by their conflicts and struggles for the interests and honour of Germany.

"We also wish and trust that your Majesty will not refuse the fulfilment of the hopes of the nation, and that you will take into your strong hands the guidance of the destinies of the German nation."

A deputation from the Frankfort Parliament was sent to Berlin to communicate the result of its recent vote, and make a formal offer of the diadem of Germany to the King.

On the 3rd of April they were received by His Majesty in the Rittersaal of the Palace, when the President of the deputation, M. Simons, in a short address stated the object of the mission with which he and his colleagues were entrusted, and presented to His Majesty the formal resolution of the National Assembly. The King immediately returned the following answer:—

"Gentlemen, the message you bring me has deeply moved me. It has directed my gaze to the King of kings, and to the sacred and august duties I have, as the King of my people, and a Prince among the mightiest of Germany. A look in that direction, gentlemen, gives clearness to the vision and certainty to the heart. In the resolution you have communicated to me I recognise the voice of the representatives of the German people. Your vocation gives me a title, the value of which I know how to prize. If

accepted, it demands from me incalculable sacrifices, and burdens me with heavy duties. The German National Assembly has counted on me in all things which were calculated to establish the unity, power, and glory of Germany. I feel honoured by their confidence; and I am ready by deeds to prove that their reliance on my fidelity, love, and devotion to the cause of the country has not been misplaced; but I should not justify that confidence—I should not answer to the expectations of the German people—I should not strengthen the unity of Germany—if I, violating sacred rights and breaking my former explicit and solemn promises, were, without the voluntary assent of the crowned Princes and free States of our Fatherland, to take a resolution which must be of decisive importance to them and to States which they rule. It will now lie with the several Governments of the German States to examine the Constitution which the National Assembly has drawn up, and declare whether it will be of advantage to all—whether the rights it confers on me will place me in the position to guide the destinies of Germany and realize the expectations of the people. But of this Germany may be certain, and you may declare it in every State—that if it needs the protection of the Prussian sword, I will, even without a summons, not hesitate to follow that course from which my royal House has never departed—the course of fidelity and honour."

When this reply was made known, M. Vincke, in the Second Chamber, proposed the following "motion of urgency:"—

"In consideration that the answer which the Ministry has advised His Majesty to return to the deputation of the Frankfort Assembly, and which has been received by them, is not in accordance with the address voted by the hon. Chamber in its sitting of yesterday, and is calculated to produce the greatest dangers to Germany, the Chamber resolves to name a committee to draw up an address to His Majesty in reference to that answer, in which the opinion of the Chamber on the present position of the country will be expressed."

The "urgency" of the motion was voted unanimously, and an address was drawn up by M. Vincke, which stated—

"It is the confidence of the representatives of the German people that calls your Majesty to the glorious mission of taking into firm hands the guidance of that destiny as the head of regenerated Germany.

"We recognise the earnestness of the hour; we do not forget the weight of considerations that cannot be avoided; but in face of the incalculable dangers which may arise from Germany being left without a guiding hand in the conflicting agitations of the time, in the present shattered condition of the Continent in all its relations, we trust your Majesty's wisdom and devotion to the cause of Germany will enable you to choose the right path, and to overcome all difficulties.

"We, therefore, respectfully present this prayer to your Majesty,—

"That you will not refuse the summons of the National Assembly, but fulfil the hopes and expectations of the German people."

Count Brandenburg, the head of the Ministry, took this opportunity of announcing the principle on which the Prussian Government intended to stand with reference to the German question in its present

stage. It recognised the Frankfort vote as an essential progress; it would do all in its power to ensure the attainment of the end, now so much nearer than before; but it would adhere firmly to this resolution to recognise that decision as binding only on those German Powers and Princes who should, of their own free election, confirm it by their future vote.

Various amendments were moved, but they were all rejected, and M. Vincke's address was carried by 156 to 151.

The result of the King's appeal to the voice of the other Germanic States, in order that he might decide whether he would accept the Imperial diadem, was, that Austria, Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Hanover at once declared their decided dissent. The King had also insisted upon some modifications of the Frankfort Constitution, which the Parliament there refused to make. He therefore gave a distinct and unequivocal refusal in about a fortnight after the offer had been made, on the ground that the Imperial supremacy was an unreal dignity, and the Constitution only "a means gradually and under legal pretences to set aside authority and to introduce the Republic."

The question of the acceptance or refusal of the German Federal Constitution, as voted by the Frankfort Assembly, came before the Second Chamber at Berlin on the 21st of April, when Count Brandenburg, on behalf of the Cabinet, read a declaration that the Ministry were opposed to it, and deemed it inexpedient. In order to relieve the general state of anxiety, he said he had to declare that the Government felt persuaded it had not departed from the course indicated by the note of the 23rd of January, and that of the 3rd of April. Next, that the Cabinet had always felt the most sincere wish to unite the States of Germany into a Federation; to its regret such an union had encountered invincible obstacles, which the Government itself had felt as a disappointment of its former hopes; it would still, however, persist in its efforts to obtain the end desired. That the German Constitution required the acceptance and assent of the several Governments to give it validity, had often been stated; and this was acknowledged even in the report of the Commission. His Majesty's Government, in its note of the 23rd of January, had begun the attempt to procure the modifications it considered necessary in concord with the rest of the German States, and to bring them under the notice of the National Assembly; it had entertained the hope by this means to procure a change in those objections which it thought necessary should be removed, but, unhappily (continued the Minister, laying especial emphasis on the words), these hopes had not been fulfilled! The representations had been totally and wholly disregarded; the Constitution during the second reading sustained alterations which could not but be considered highly prejudicial. These modifications were so important that the Cabinet was unable to advise the unconditional acceptance of the Constitution itself. It had felt compelled to couple the acceptance with certain conditions, which its Plenipotentiaries in Frankfort were instructed to state.

Count Brandenburg here ceased to read, and added, "I recognise the force of public opinion; but we

dare not recklessly commit the ship to the winds and currents, or it will never reach a secure haven!"

The Chamber, however, decided by a majority of 179 votes to 159 to accept the Constitution, adopting the following resolution :—

"The Chamber declares that it recognises the Constitution as agreed to by the National Assembly in its second reading as legal and valid, and is of opinion that any alteration of it can only be made in the manner pointed out by the Constitution itself."

The next proof of determined opposition was a resolution of the Chamber, declaring that the continuance of the state of siege at Berlin was illegal, which was carried by 184 votes to 139; and another resolution, by which the Chamber pledged itself "to call on the Government immediately to terminate the state of siege declared on the 12th of November last," was also carried by 177 votes to 153.

The temper thus unequivocally shown by the Second Chamber determined the Brandenburg Cabinet to dissolve that body, and on the 26th of April the President of the Ministry rose in his place, and without a word of explanation or comment read the following decree:—

"We, Frederick William, do decree, on the ground of the 49th and 76th Articles of the Constitution of the 5th of December last, and on the advice of our Ministry, as follows:—

"1. That the Second Chamber is hereby dissolved; and

"2. That the Upper Chamber is adjourned."

The House was taken completely by surprise, and the members looked at each other as if thunderstricken. The President read the decree a second time, declared the Chamber dissolved, and then he and the rest of the Ministers abruptly quitted the Hall. In the evening, however, there appeared in the Gazette an address presented by the Ministry to the King, in which they stated the reasons which induced them to advise the step. They said—

"We are convinced that the Second Chamber has not confined itself within the limits of its legitimate functions. We perceive it exceeding its powers in the resolution of the 21st instant, by which the Constitution drawn up by the Frankfort National Assembly is declared valid, and again in the resolution of yesterday, by which the continuance of the state of siege, which we consider as indispensable for the preservation of public order and security, is not only declared to be illegal and in contradiction with the 110th article of the Constitution, but its immediate termination is demanded."

The news of the dissolution caused great excitement in Berlin, and the military, in attempting to clear the crowds that assembled on the Linden, found themselves compelled to fire. Other collisions took place, but not more than seven persons were killed in the various affrays before order was completely restored.

Shortly afterwards the Prussian Cabinet addressed a note to the several German Governments on the "German question." The purport of this note was that Prussia promises to oppose the revolutionary agitations of the time with every energy, and endeavour to furnish the other Governments with timely assistance for the same purpose. The danger was a common one,

and Prussia would not betray its mission to interfere in the hour of peril, wherever and in any manner it might be necessary. It believed that a limit must be put to the revolution in Germany. This could not be effected by mere passive resistance, but by active interference. It expressed its dissatisfaction that so many of the German States, abandoning their former objections, should have given in their adhesion to the Frankfort Constitution—a course which compelled Prussia to abandon the plan it proposed in its vote of the 3rd of April. But it invited those German States who had not given in their assent, to send Plenipotentiaries forthwith to Berlin, or furnish their Ambassadors with the necessary instructions to enter into a conference and understanding with the Prussian Government. It has always considered that the German Constitution, to be durable, must have the co-operation of the German Governments with the representatives of the German people.

The King of Prussia also addressed a letter to M. Camphausen, his Plenipotentiary at Frankfort, in which he said that "his conscience would not allow him to call upon his people to make the sacrifices that would be required to support him in his new position; and he, therefore, with the advice of his Ministers, had resolved to decline accepting the Imperial dignity in connection with the Constitution voted at Frankfort. Nevertheless, as the appointment of a German empire is not indispensable to the establishment of a comprehensive unity, the King cannot think that his declining the office can endanger that unity. He invites the Frankfort Assembly to meet him with patriotism, and give such a direction to the business as will render co-operation possible, and insure by peaceful means the adoption of a modified Constitution."

On the 31st of May the new electoral law for Prussia was officially published, and consisted of the following provisions with regard to the constitution and election of the Second Chamber *: —

"The Deputies of the Second Chamber are chosen by electors in electoral districts; the electors are chosen by the primitive voters in special districts.

"The formation of the electoral districts is to take place according to the last official returns of the number of the population.

"One elector is to be chosen for every 250 souls.

"The electoral districts of the

* The new Second Chamber was to consist of 350 Deputies, to be returned by the several districts into which Prussia is divided, in the following proportions: —

Konigsberg	18
Gumbinnen	14
Dantzic	9
Marienwerder	13
Posen	20
Bromberg	10
City of Berlin	9
Potsdam	18
Frankfort	18
Stettin	12
Koslin	9
Stralsund	4
Breslau	25
Oppeln	21
Liegnitz	20
Magdeburg	15
Merseberg	16
Erfurt	7
Munster	9
Minden	10
Arnsberg	12
Koln	11
Dusseldorf	19
Coblenz	11
Trier	11
Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle)	9
Total	350

primitive voters are to be formed in such a manner that the number of electors who are to be chosen in the same can be divided by three.

"Every independent Prussian who has attained his 24th year, and is in full possession of all civil rights, is a primitive voter in the commune in which he has been a resident for six months, provided he does not receive support from public alms.

"The military of the standing army, as well as of the Landwehr, have the right of voting in the garrisons where they are stationed at the time of the elections, without regard to the length of time they have been there. The electoral districts of the military are to contain 750 men each. Those of the Landwehr, who have been called out, vote at the place where they are stationed.

"The primitive electors are to be divided into three sections, according to the amount of direct taxes (class-tax, land-tax, and occupation-tax) they pay to the State, and in such a manner that each section pays one-third of the whole amount of the taxes paid by all the primitive electors of the district.

"Where no class-taxes are levied, the State-tax, which has been introduced by the law of the 4th of April, 1848, takes its place.

"The first class of primitive voters consists of those who pay the highest tax.

"The second class consists of those who pay the tax which is the one lower than the first. And the third class consists of those who pay the lowest tax.

"Every class chooses one-third of the number of electors.

"In the electoral assemblies no discussions can be held or resolutions passed. Votes given under protest or reserve are illegal.

"Every Prussian who has attained his 30th year, and is in full possession of all civil rights, and who has been a citizen of Prussia for one year, is eligible as deputy.

"The deputies are elected by the votes being entered into an official list."

This document was accompanied by an important declaration of the Prussian Government against secret voting, and a perusal of the following passage may be found useful with reference to the question of the ballot, which is the favourite though fallacious project of some politicians in this country. It is wise to avail ourselves of the practical experience of others, when a measure of doubtful expediency is proposed as a remedy for evils which are admitted to exist. The Prussian Ministry said:—

"The provisions of the law of election of the 6th of December, as to the mode of voting, are in part imperfect, in part impracticable. While the constitution contains no express enactment on the subject, the 10th article of the law of election prescribes that the votes shall be given by tickets written by the voter himself; and it is only by analogy that the votes of the electoral college have been hitherto given in the same manner. In both cases, according to our opinion, the secret mode of voting cannot further be practised. It stands in contradiction to every other branch of the system of government, in which publicity is with justice demanded; it conceals the important act of election with a veil, under which all proceedings that have to shun the light can be hidden; while the public mode of voting has this consequence,

that the vote given can be considered the result of an independent conviction. Publicity of voting, therefore, will be desired by all those who wish to see the constitutional monarchy permanently established, and who keep aloof from the ruinous game of political passions and intrigues."

At the same time it was announced that the primitive electors of the Second Chamber were to assemble for the choice of the electoral colleges on the 17th of July, and the Chambers were summoned to meet on the 7th of August.

On the day appointed the new Prussian Parliament met, and was opened by Count Brandenburg by commission, and he read the royal Speech in the absence of the King. The following passages are those of chief interest:—

"We have conceived it our duty to oppose with strength and vigour that domination of terror which a misguided party began to exercise over Prussia and Germany. We have sought to re-establish the tranquillity and order which have been so much disturbed. But we have laboured, on the other hand, with the same resolution, through recognition of the true needs and just demands of the nation, to lay the ground of a lasting quiet, and in this way to deprive new attempts at revolution of all foundation and pretext. . . . . The heir to the throne has, at the head of the troops led on by him, shared their dangers and labours; and a young prince of the royal house has shed his blood in their ranks. . . .

"If the attempts to arrive at an understanding with the German National Assembly broke down, to our great regret, in consequence of the turn which things took at Frankfort, the Government of His Majesty has not acknowledged with less candour the labours of that Assembly, and used these as the groundwork of their earnest and zealous endeavours to promote the work of the constitution so far as was compatible with the benefit of the whole and with the rights of single parties. The unity of Germany, with a single executive power at its head, which will represent its name and interests with dignity and strength, and the freedom of the German people secured by a popular representation with legislative power, was and continues to be the aim of our endeavours. We have recognised the complete compatibility of both conditions with the secure political existence of all German countries. The draught of the Federal Constitution attests that no sacrifices are demanded from Prussia or any other German State, as far as its independence is concerned, but such as are inseparable from the erection of a truly national Federal State. For the formation of such a Federal State, negotiations have been entered into with the plenipotentiaries of the German Governments. The results already obtained, concerning which complete information with justificatory documents will be laid before the Chamber, inspire the hope that, aided by the cooperation of upright and enlightened friends of the Fatherland, and particularly of the men who are here assembled in order to represent the Prussian people, our endeavours will not remain fruitless."

CENTRAL GERMANY.—In our last volume* we adverted to the question of the isolation of

* See Vol. XC. p. 371.

Austria, and the relations that in future must subsist between that Empire and the Federative Union of the other German States. Long and tedious debates on the subject took place in the Frankfort Parliament during the present year. A committee had been appointed to report on the question, and the Members of it were divided in opinion, so that two different resolutions were laid before the Assembly. The following is that which was supported by the majority of the Committee:—

"Considering that the Constitution of the German Empire must be framed by the National Assembly alone, and consequently an agreement with the special German Governments must not be allowed; considering that to fix the Imperial territory is part of the Constitution; considering that the National Assembly deems it incompatible with the task of giving a common Constitution to all the lands of the late German Confederation, to assent to the secession from the Federal State of the Austrian lands belonging to the late German Confederation; considering, moreover, the peculiar relations resulting from the existing union of German and non-German lands in Austria; considering, finally, that the settlement of the Constitution of the German Empire, far from excluding a close union, political as well as commercial, between the non-German lands of Austria and the German Federal State, belongs, on the contrary, to the manifest interests of the two countries,—

"The National Assembly decrees:—

"1. To acknowledge in all respects and purposes the declaration of the Imperial Ministry of the 5th instant, respecting the principle of agreement and union for the Constitution of the German Empire.

"2. To direct the Central Power to enter, at a suitable time and in a suitable manner, into negotiations with the Austrian Government as to the relations between the Austrian lands not belonging to the late German Confederation, and the German Federal State."

The debate began on the 11th of January, and after five amendments had been brought forward, was opened by M. Venedey, who was the reporter for the majority in the Committee. As many as 94 members had entered their names on the list of those who intended to speak on the question.

M. Venedey began by saying that a partition of Fatherland was contemplated, and that the real object of those who advocated the secession of Austria was to secure the Imperial Crown for Prussia. It was a fallacy to assert that a temporary separation would have the effect of afterwards more firmly reuniting the two countries. Once torn assunder, they would never be reunited. An immense responsibility would rest on the man who wished to make this a Cabinet question, as he would have to answer for the destinies of Germany.

The President, M. Von Gagern, next ascended the tribune. After having briefly recapitulated the proposals made by him to the Assembly and to the Austrian Committee, he declared that the Imperial Ministry would adopt the motion of the minority. The revolution, which was the cause of the existence of the present Assembly, had been chiefly the result of the conviction of the German people that they did not occupy

that prominent position among the people of Europe which was due to them. That feeling had, of course, been strongest in the smaller States, and weakest in Austria. The grand problem of the best friends of the Fatherland had been how to raise the structure of a powerful unity without at the same time overthrowing the whole of the old order of things. The form of a Federal State had then presented itself—a common Government, supported by the will, and manifested by the representatives of the nation, was generally felt as a want. To create such a Government and such a representation by means of the Constitution, he considered as the task of the Assembly. What he aimed at was not the supremacy of Prussia, but a strong German Government. Those who should suppose him to be actuated by any other motives than his zeal for the entire German Fatherland would do him wrong. He would confess himself vanquished as soon as it could be proved that Austria would submit to any German Government not exclusively Austrian. It was not his wish that Austria should secede from the German Constitution, but he firmly believed that she would not accede to it. M. Von Gagern then expressed the hope that M. Von Schmerling would assist him in paving the way for arriving at such an understanding with Austria as would not delay the progress of the German Constitution, but further it. He by no means underrated the extreme importance of the present question, but felt deeply convinced that the welfare of the Fatherland was at stake. Without concealing his desire of embracing all the members of Germany in one Constitution and under one Government, he did not see how this could be obtained. He therefore considered himself a friend to his country if he requested honourable Members to aim at what could be carried into effect.

After MM. Arneth, Ziegert, and Wagner had spoken,

M. Jordan rose, and in a long speech, ridiculed the sentimental policy of hollow "phrases," and expatiated on the separate line of policy pursued by Austria, and on her resistance to the decrees of the Central Power.

The last speech before the close of the sitting was that of M. Von Schmerling, who, after having defended his own conduct as Minister of the Empire, proceeded to show the injustice of continually upbraiding Austria alone with having pursued a non-German policy. He finally expressed the hope that his mission to Frankfort would not be unsuccessful.

Next day the debate on the Austrian question was continued, when M. Simon, from Treves, after having attacked M. Von Schmerling, and opposed the plan for conferring the Imperial Crown on the King of Prussia, moved that the Assembly pass to the order of the day.

He was followed by M. Raveaux, who likewise spoke against the secession of Austria, and against the supreme power of the Empire being delegated to any of the German Princes.

Among the Members who afterwards ascended the tribune were MM. Beckerath, Wurth, and Worm, and the debate was again adjourned to the following day (the 13th), when the proposition of the majority of the Committee was negatived, and that of the minority adopted. The votes were,—

Against the proposition	261
For it	224
Majority	37

We have seen, from the outline given of the speech of Baron Von Gagern, that he and the Ministerial party supported the resolution of the minority, so that the result of the debate was in favour of their views. These views, and the arguments on which they were based may be briefly summed up as follows. The Von Gagern party said:—

"The populations of the different States of Germany are determined to rise into a body politic of real power, after long years of division into small fractions. They believe a close union (by which the great national interests of commerce and foreign policy shall find a proper expression) to be the best or only safeguard for their liberties. Now, the principle requisite for a union of this kind is an equality of general interests, of language, and of civilization. This equality exists between all parts of Germany; and several provinces of Austria would, no doubt, be glad to join with them, and we should be glad to have such an accession of strength. But these provinces are (as the Austrians say, and as the events of the last weeks show) indissolubly united with the rest of the Austrian Empire, in which 25,000,000 inhabitants, and more, have nothing alike with us. These German provinces cannot belong to a German Empire, which we expect to unite all the material sources of the countries belonging to it into one political power; if they did, Austria would give up her own unity as a European Power. Therefore, let Austria be our ally, and let us unite under a powerful Central Government, which shall leave sufficient freedom of self-government in the interior, but stand as one with regard to its foreign relations. Such a Central Government must be Prussian, if it is to have sufficient strength; and it must be permanently settled in one dynasty, if it is not to endanger the existence of those States which exist within Germany. The Hohenzollern dynasty can identify herself with the German interests only if the supreme direction be delivered up to it entirely; in all other combinations there would be this danger—that the dynasty would follow its own views more attentively than the general good."

In the mean time, many of the minor States of Germany had declared themselves in favour of one Central Government, and promised to support any Emperor chosen as the head of the new Executive. Announcements to this effect were made by the Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Mecklenburg; the Dukes of Nassau, Oldenburg, and others. The question was debated for four days in the Frankfort Parliament, and various propositions for making the Supreme Power in the State consist of three, five, or six persons, or providing for an interchange in the execution of the office between Austria and Prussia, were successively rejected by large majorities. The radical Republicans proposed that there should be an elective Presidency, to which every German should be eligible, "all reigning Monarchs alone excepted." This plan, however, was negatived by a majority of 339 to 122 votes. At last, the original motion of the Committee appointed

to frame the Constitution was carried, the words of which were, "The dignity of the head of the Empire is given to one of the reigning German Sovereigns," the numbers being—

Ayes	258
Noes	211
Majority for a reigning German Sovereign .	47

At the sitting of the Frankfort Parliament on the 12th of March, M. Welcker moved a series of resolutions, which gave rise to a long and animated debate, the result of which determined the question of the new Imperial Sovereignty of Germany. The most important of these resolutions were the following:—

"The German Constituent Assembly adopts the entire Constitution of the German Empire, in the draught which has been prepared after the first reading of the same, and in which the wishes of the Governments respecting the same have been attended to, and it enacts that Constitution, referring all other modifications and improvements to future Parliaments.

"The hereditary Imperial dignity, as provided in the said Constitution, shall be conferred on His Majesty the King of Prussia.

"The German Princes are invited generously and magnanimously to consent to these propositions, and to promote their effectuation.

"The Constituent Assembly sends a solemn deputation to notify to His Majesty the King of Prussia his election to the dignity of Emperor of Germany.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria in his quality of Sovereign of the German provinces of Austria, and the other kindred tribes in these countries, singly and jointly, are now, and at all times, invited and summoned to join the German Federal State, and accede to its Constitution."

On the 15th, the majority of the Committee on constitutional matters recommended the adoption of the Constitution, as moved by M. Welcker. An amendment, however, was proposed by the minority, that the House should pass to the order of the day.

The discussion of the resolutions did not commence until the 17th of March, and it lasted for several days. Our limits, however, will not allow us to do more than give a brief summary of the arguments of one or two of the principal speakers.

M. Welcker said, he owed it to the House to give them the reasons for the measure which he had recommended that House to adopt. Extraordinary measures were wanted in extraordinary cases, but the thing which was particularly wanted in such cases was the doing away with all prejudices, and the suppression of personal sympathies and antipathies. He was aware of the difficulty of the task, but he had a right to ask the House to make such a sacrifice of self, because he, too, had sacrificed his favourite ideas to the overwhelming power of facts. The latest events in Austria had changed the state of affairs. Not only did Austria not wish to join the Federation—she could not join it. The very word of the Emperor opposed such a step. The question was now, what did Austria decline, and what could she offer? Referring to the paragraph of the Austrian Constitution which mo-

nopolizes the right of legislation to the Austrian Diet, he added that Austria had plainly declared for a representation of the States, and against a representation of the people. He (Mr. Welcker) should like to see that member of the House who would sacrifice the dearest interests of his constituents to the fallacious hope of a union with Austria. The offers of Austria were derogatory to the honour of the country; what could the German representatives do, if put in a States-house, with 38,000,000 of Sclavonians, Hungarians, and Italians? If Austria was at liberty to unite her peoples and states into one single body, could not Germany do the same? Austria herself had broken the ties which bound her to Germany, and the latter country must choose its own path, and pursue it. But he thought that that very way would most surely lead to a fraternal union with the Austrian people. The treaties of 1815 could not stand in the way of such a proceeding, and prevent Germany from doing what Austria herself had done, and done it, too, in the very teeth of the treaties of 1815.

Baron Von Gagern, the President of the Ministry, spoke in favour of the question before the House. He said the Parliament was bound to keep the promise they had given. The House had met to create a strong Federal State. Its task was to give Germany a lawful Government and a legal representation. The people had a right to demand such a Constitution and such a representation at their hands. He did not think lightly of the obstacles that stood in the way of their progress; but he did not fear any opposition from the Governments, if the nation was satisfied that their Parliament did all, and had done all, which it was possible to do under the circumstances. He would not deny that there were dangers. He felt the danger, and he saw it. Baron Von Gagern then proceeded to say that those who accused him of being less instructed about the affairs of foreign countries, and the intrigues of foreign Courts, than he in his position ought to be, were quite right. He was ignorant of a great many things, for he had always sent ambassadors to foreign Courts, but no spies. Nevertheless, and in spite of the existence of several Russian notes, he was not afraid of the interference of foreign Powers; the Germans were a warlike nation of 40,000,000, and, in the event of a foreign aggression, would soon forget their political divisions. But it was on account of the impatience of the people that the House ought to finish the Constitution. He did not think that Austria could participate in a *bonâ fide* representation of the German people. As for the future relations of Austria and Germany, Baron Von Gagern expressed his opinion that that was a subject which ought not to be speculated upon. Time might do much — events more. The natural policy of Germany was not materially different from the natural policy of Austria. Referring to the mission Austria has to civilize the East, and alluding to the affairs of Hungary and Italy, and to the particular question before the House, he protested against the accusation of intrigue which had been made against him, and hinted that such an accusation might better be lodged in another quarter, as was

shown by the unnatural and violent antipathies which had, in the course of the last year, sprung up against Prussia. It was difficult to account for these antipathies. Already did the name of Prussia express all the essentials of Germany. As for the responsibility which had been cast upon the House in case Austria were to run headlong into ruin, he considered it childish to talk such nonsense. The speaker concluded by summoning the German people to elect a King.

On the 21st, the Assembly divided on the amendment proposed by the minority of the Committee —namely, that the House should pass from M. Welcker's motion and proceed to the order of the day; and the numbers were found to be, for the amendment, 267; against it, 277.

The House divided next on the motion of the Committee in favour of M. Welcker's proposal, and this motion was rejected by a majority of 30 votes; the numbers being, for the motion, 252; against it, 282. Thus, by a strange result, both amendment and motion were lost! The defeat of the motion was attributed to the number of Austrian members who took their seats while the question was under debate. It was said that 110 Austrians voted in the division, although only 80 had previously sat in the Assembly.

It should be mentioned that Austria had previously communicated her views upon the subject of the proposed Executive in a note addressed to Baron Von Schmerling, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at Frankfort. It contained the following propositions :—

"The Cabinet of Olmutz proposes that the Central Government of Germany shall be a Directory, namely—

"1. The Directory is to be composed of the plenipotentiaries of the German Government, and, if possible, its members ought to belong to the reigning families. Their number is to be seven, with nine votes among them.

"2. Austria and Prussia shall each have two votes in the Directory, and Bavaria one vote, the four remaining votes being divided among the rest of the German States according to the size and importance of those States.

"3. The members of the Directory are to exercise their functions as delegates of their provinces, without, however, being bound to special instructions. A majority of votes is indispensable for each decision."

On the 28th of March, the President of the Assembly called on each individual Member by name to pronounce the name of the German Prince whom he (the Member called upon) wished to see at the head of the Empire. The votes were given amidst the deepest silence; some Members would give no vote at all, and said that they declined to vote—that they would elect no Prince; and one of them, the Prince of Waldburg Zeil, protested that he was not an elector. But those who declined to vote were but a few exceptions to the general rule, and votes were given by no less than 538 Members. The summing up of the different votes showed that 290 voices had been given for His Majesty the King of Prussia, who was thus elected to the dignity of Emperor of Germany.

At the sitting of the Parliament next day a message was read from the Regent, Archduke John, in-

forming the House of his having already communicated to the Cabinet and the Standing Committee of the House his intention to resign the dignity and power of the Regency of Germany. The President said that His Imperial Highness's resolution was strenuously opposed by himself and the Members of the Cabinet, but that the Archduke John had insisted on tendering his resignation of his office.

It was then resolved that a deputation of 32 Members should proceed to Berlin to announce the final decision of the Frankfort Parliament, and to offer to His Majesty the King of Prussia the Imperial Crown of Germany.

They left Frankfort on the morning of the 30th of March, and on their journey to Berlin were received with much enthusiasm at the different places where they stopped. They reached Berlin on the 2nd of April, and were, on the following morning, received by the King in the Rittersaal of the Palace, as we have mentioned in a previous page*, where also will be found the answer which was given by the King of Prussia on the occasion. Here we need only state that this was felt by the deputation to be nothing less than a refusal of the proffered Crown, and they retired from the royal presence mortified and disappointed. They were, however, persuaded by some Members of the Prussian Chambers to remain a few days in Berlin, in the faint hope that the King might be induced to alter his resolution; and then, somewhat crest-fallen, they commenced their journey back to Frankfort, taking a different route from that by which they came. When they arrived at Frankfort with the news, the following motion was made in the Parliament, on the 11th of April, by M. Kierulf, and carried by a majority of 276 against 159 votes.

"The Parliament, considering the contents of the report of their deputation to Berlin, declares solemnly before the German nation, and protests hereby, viz.:—

"1. That they will not depart from the Charter of the Constitution of the Empire as resolved after the second reading of the same, and that they will abide by the electionary law.

"2. The Parliament will appoint a committee of thirty Members to examine the report of the deputation, and to propose the measures which it shall to them appear fit to adopt for the execution of the above most solemn declaration and protest."

Austria, Bavaria, and Saxony all refused to adopt or recognise the German Constitution promulgated by the Frankfort Parliament, and concurred with Prussia in the propriety of the refusal of her Monarch to accept the Imperial Crown; but the plenipotentiaries of the following minor States and free towns—Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, Anhalt-Bernburg, Dessau, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar, Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meinengen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Sondershausen, Reuss, Hohenzollern, Waldeck, Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, and Frankfort, who had met at Frankfort for the purpose, joined in a collective note addressed to the Prussian Plenipotentiaries, in which they declared their willingness to accept the Federal

* Page 347.

Constitution with Prussia at its head. They said :—

" The Governments represented by the undersigned have, by the note of the 3rd of April and its appendix, seen with the liveliest satisfaction that His Majesty the King of Prussia is inclined to place himself at the head of the German federation. If His Majesty has made the validity of the decision of the National Assembly dependent on the assent of the other Governments interested in the question, the intention deserves not only the highest acknowledgment, but with reference to recent events must be recognised as an effort for the restoration of those guarantees which are calculated to give permanence to the work of the German Constitution. Convinced that the welfare of the common Fatherland can be found only in the creation of a powerful federation, and that to this end sacrifices must be made by individual States, the undersigned do not hesitate in the name of their respective Governments to declare their full concurrence with the election made by the National Assembly.

" With respect to the Constitution of the German Empire, as completed by the second reading of the National Assembly, it does not respond in all respects to the views entertained and formerly expressed by the several Governments represented by the undersigned; but, irrespective of the fact that several of the Governments have, in anticipation, recognised the decisions of the National Assembly as binding, and that the point reserved by the other States, as well as by Prussia—that of the right of concording in the Constitution—might, in its strict carrying out, easily render the attainment of a favourable result impossible, the plenipotentiaries do not consider the scruples raised on this ground to be in proportion to the great dangers which a longer delay in the work of the Constitution would necessarily bring on the nation.

" While, therefore, the undersigned in the name of their respective Governments recognise and accept the Imperial Constitution as voted by the National Assembly, they permit themselves to hope that the Prussian Government, in consideration of the pressing motives that apply equally to all parts of Germany, will adopt the same principle, and come to the conviction that in this manner it will be placed in a position to fulfil the mission that the regeneration of Germany intrusts to her. In this they proceed on the conviction that under these premises every German Government whose entry into the contemplated federation is not prevented for the present by its special relations will, influenced by the same patriotic purpose, join itself to a great unity, and that, therefore, any arrangement with them out of the pale of the Constitution will not be necessary."

On the 30th of April, the Frankfort Parliament passed the following resolutions, which can be regarded only as an ebullition of impotent anger :—

" The Presidency is empowered to summon an extraordinary sitting at any time, and at any place.

" On the requisition of 100 deputies an extraordinary sitting must be called. If 150 members are present the Chamber is legally capable of voting.

" The Assembly declares its dissatisfaction at the dissolution of

the Chambers in Berlin and Hanover.

"The Governments of Hanover and Prussia are required to order a new election as soon as possible.

"The Assembly expresses the expectation that the other organs of public opinion in Hanover and Prussia will make known the opinion of the people on the German Constitution with the least possible delay."

On the 4th of May, they voted another series of resolutions, by which they called upon the different Governments, Legislative and Municipal bodies of the different States to acknowledge the validity of the Imperial Constitution promulgated on the 28th of March, and convoked the first Constitutional and Federal Parliament of the Empire to meet at Frankfort on the 15th of August, the elections being fixed for the 15th of July.

With reference to the expected dissent of Prussia, the resolutions stated:—

"Should Prussia, in particular, not be represented in that Parliament, and therefore not have acknowledged the Constitution either expressly or *de facto*, then the Sovereign of that State which has the greatest number of inhabitants among those represented shall enter upon the rights and duties of the Emperor under the title of Regent or Stadtholder of the Empire. . . . The Emperor shall take the oath upon the Constitution before the National Assembly, and then open the Parliament. From the moment of this act being performed, the National Assembly shall be dissolved."

The event that was anticipated soon happened, for on the 7th of the same month the Berlin Cabinet published its reply to these resolutions, and declared "that the provisions fixing the time and mode of the elections were an illegal usurpation of power, and that the Government of the King of Prussia could not in any manner recognise or execute them. The National Assembly exposed itself to the danger of being understood to threaten the completion of the Constitution without the sanction of the Governments,—that is to say, by violence and revolution: but the King's Government was prepared to meet any illegal manifestations, and ordered its own Presidents of Provinces to be prepared quickly and energetically to suppress all illegal attempts at the realization of the Frankfort Constitution."

This energetic remonstrance was followed by an equally decisive act on the part of Prussia, for on the 14th of May a royal ordinance was published at Berlin, declaring that the commission of the Deputies elected in the Prussian State to the German National Assembly had expired; and enjoining those Deputies to abstain from taking any part in the further proceedings of the Assembly.

In the mean time, on the 10th, the Frankfort Assembly had passed a resolution, that "the gross violation of the peace of the empire of which the Prussian Government has been guilty, by its unauthorized interference in the kingdom of Saxony, shall be repressed by all available means." A deputation was chosen and sent to the Regent, calling upon him to form a Cabinet which would execute the resolutions. The Regent said he would choose such a Ministry as he thought fit, at the time he thought fit. The matter was referred to a

Committee; who next day recommended, among other things, that the Germanic Government be summoned to take the oath of the Empire, and to place their armies at the disposal of the Assembly.

The breach between Prussia and the Assembly now rapidly widened, and on the 18th of May the Government of that kingdom, instructed its plenipotentiary to announce that it no longer recognised in the Central Power the ability or right to direct the conduct of the war or negotiations with Denmark—that Prussia would herself undertake the management of the affair, and issue all the necessary instructions to General Prittwitz, the commander of the German forces in Denmark. To this the Ministry of the Regent replied that he would resign his post the moment that he himself saw that it was for the interest of Germany that he should take such a step, but that no power on earth should force him to do so against his will.

On the 30th of May, the Assembly came to a resolution that their place of meeting should be transferred from Frankfort to Stuttgardt, and called upon the Central Power to remove thither, both as a measure of safety, and in order to carry on more effectually the administration of public affairs. The Government, however, did not acquiesce in this step, and remained at Frankfort, while a large body of members of the Assembly withdrew to Stuttgardt, intending to open their so-called German Parliament there on the 6th of June. This was the final death-blow to that Assembly, which at one time seemed destined to play such an important part in the drama of German politics.

The plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, had for some time been employed in framing the draught of an Imperial Federal Constitution, for the purpose of realizing the idea which has so long been a favourite project of German politicians, namely, the formation of a great German Empire, which should embrace under one executive all the vast and powerful kingdoms which are members of the Teutonic family; and on the 30th of May they published the result of their labours. The document was preceded by an address to the different German Governments, which states that Bavaria had taken part in the conference in which the Constitution was framed, but reserved the decisive declaration of its acceptance; that the Powers who were parties to the Constitution had drawn it up that they might be enabled to meet the dangers by which Germany was threatened if it longer remained without federative constitution or union, and because the Frankfort Assembly ceased to exist as a legal body when it completed its plan of a Constitution, which could not be accepted by the Government, without alteration; all the after acts of that Chamber were, therefore, to be considered as exceeding its powers and without validity. The manifesto then proceeded to state:—

"The Governments of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover have therefore agreed, according to the 11th Article of the Act of Confederation, to enter into a union (*bund*), that has for its object the mutual protection of its members against external and internal foes. The conduct of the general measures that may be necessary for this end, they have given over to Prussia. The Govern-

ment of ——, like all those which formed part of the German Confederation of 1815, is required to join this *bund* called into existence by the danger of the moment, and is requested to notify its junction with it with the least possible delay.

"The above-named Governments would, however, but imperfectly discharge the mission imposed on them if they merely dwelt on the necessities which spring from the immediate present. They are impressed with the conviction that reason and duty alike require them to speak openly to the nation, as well as to their allies, on their position with regard to the question of the Constitution. They did not recognise the Constitution drawn up by the Frankfort Assembly, because it went beyond the true and wholesome requirements of a powerful federative State, and, in the form it received from the conflict and concessions of political parties, it did not contain those essential guarantees on which the legal and regular existence of every system of government reposes.

"But the united Governments have never for a moment forgotten that even for these reasons it became their double duty to co-operate in framing a Constitution that has become an indispensable necessity for the whole of Germany. Such a Constitution will secure to the nation what it for a long period has been painfully deprived of, what it is justified in demanding of its Governments—unity and strength in relation to Foreign Powers; and in its internal affairs, with the secured continuance of the existence of each member of the union, a common development of general interests and national necessities. It is the guarantee of just freedom and legal order which the German Constitution will have to grant to the Governments and to the people.

"On the proposition of Prussia, therefore, a draught of an Imperial Constitution is laid before the several members of the Confederation of 1815, in the hope that it will meet their assent. The German States which accept the present form of Constitution will be considered as members of the federative State described in Article 1; while those States which do not find themselves called on to accept it will continue to possess those rights and duties unchanged created by the treaties of 1815."

The Constitution contained, with the law of election, more than 190 paragraphs. An abstract of the most important articles only is here given:—

"The Imperial House has the right of making peace and war, appoints the Ambassadors and Consuls of the Empire, conducts the diplomatic intercourse, and concludes treaties of navigation and commerce with foreign countries. The several German Governments have given over their right to receive or appoint Ambassadors to the Imperial Power.

"The Imperial Government will consist of a President of the Empire and a Council of the Princes.

"The dignity of the Presidency of the Empire is united to the Crown of Prussia.

"The Council of Princes (or States) will contain six votes, of which Prussia and Bavaria has each one; Wurtemburg, Baden, and the two Hohenzollerns have one collectively; one vote is allotted in the same manner to Saxony and the Saxon Duchies, Reuss, Anhalt,

and Schwarzenburg; one to Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the Hanse Towns; the remaining vote is given to the other small States —Kurhessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, Luxemburg, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Frankfort.

"The President of the Empire will reside during the meeting of the Diet at the seat of the Imperial Government.

"The President of the Empire will exercise the powers entrusted to him through responsible Ministers. He will open and close the sessions of the Diet, and has the right to dissolve the House of Representatives.

"The Council of Princes, under the Presidency of the Head of the Empire, or, if he should be hindered from discharging the duty, under the Presidency of Bavaria, has the right of proposing the draught of laws; it will exercise the legislative power in common with the Diet under constitutional limitations. The Council gives its decisions by the absolute majority of the plenipotentiaries present; if the number is equally divided, the President gives the casting vote.

"The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The representatives of the different States are to form the Senate.

"The Senate is to consist of 167 members, of which Prussia sends 40, Bavaria 20, Saxony 12, Hanover 12, Wurtemburg 12, Baden 10, Curhessen 7, Grand Duchy of Hessen 7, Holstein 6, Mecklenburg-Schwerin 4, Luxemburg-Limburg 3, Nassau 4, Oldenburg 2, Brunswick 2, Saxe-Weimar 2, and the smaller States 1 each.

"The members of the Senate are appointed one-half by the Government, and the other by the Legislature in each State.

"In those States which have two branches of Legislature, the two Chambers together appoint one half the members of the Senate.

"In those States which only send one member the Government is to propose three candidates, out of which the Legislature selects one.

"A member of the Senate must be citizen of the State by which he is sent, have attained his 30th year, and be in full possession of all civil rights.

"The members of the Senate are chosen for six years.

"The members of the House of Representatives are chosen for four years.

"Every independent German who has not been convicted of crime, and has attained his 25th year, is an elector. Eligible as deputy to the House of Representatives is every German not convicted of crime who has attained his 30th year, and has been for three years citizen of a German State. Persons holding public offices do not require a special permission to enter as members into the House of Representatives, but have to defray the expenses which may arise by the employment of officers who are to discharge their duties in their absence. Electoral districts for every number of 100,000 souls, according to the latest official return of the number of the population, are to be formed in every state.

"The form of election is indirect. The primitive voters (*Urwälher*) choose the electors who name the deputies.

"Whoever wishes to exercise the right of voting must, at the time the elections take place, be citizen in the electoral district, and have resided there for at least three years. He must also, if required, prove that he is not in arrear with payment of the State taxes."

There were to be electoral districts of 100,000 souls. Among the fundamental rights, were universal German citizenship to all Germans; free residence, and free emigration; inviolability of personal freedom, of the domicile; secrecy of letters; a free press; free religious opinion and worship, and education, though the State must provide education for those wanting it; the right of peaceable assembly, and of forming clubs. Feudal rights were abolished, and judicial proceedings were to be oral and public.

At the same time the plenipotentiaries of the three States announced that they had agreed upon the establishment of a High Court of Appeal, or Court of the Confederation (*Bundes-Schiedsgericht*), for the judicial decision of all questions which might arise before the final settlement of the Constitution between the States who were parties to it. It was to consist of seven Judges, of whom Prussia was to appoint three, Saxony two, and Hanover two. The decree creating this Court was headed by a preamble, which stated—

"From the earliest history of Germany we find that the existence of such a superior Court was necessary for the whole German people. It is especially necessary for the smaller States, in which legislation interferes so much with all private relations. The judicial power of the Emperor in former centuries was calculated to exercise a direct influence over the character of the nation. In our times an institution of a similar kind may serve to establish a uniformity of legislation in the different States, and to equalize the proceedings of the law."

Neither Austria nor Bavaria were parties to these acts. The former had unequivocally declared her dissent from any such scheme, and the latter had required time for consideration. Soon afterwards, however, the Bavarian Government, in answer to some questions put in the Bavarian Chamber, declared that it declined joining the Federal Constitution framed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, because it contained conditions similar to those which prevented Bavaria from accepting the Constitution of the Frankfort Assembly. It could not enter into any union narrower than the old Confederation from which Austria was excluded, or which that Power could not join, and a Constitution that gave the Presidency of the Empire to Prussia hereditarily shut Austria out of the union, not only now but for ever.

After this decisive announcement it became obvious that the Federal Constitution was impossible; for, without the concurrence of Austria and Bavaria, no unity of action can be insured amongst the various and conflicting interests of the Germanic kingdoms.

After the secession of the opposition members of the Frankfort Assembly to Stuttgardt, they at once and openly attempted to bring about a counter-revolution. They met on the 6th of June, and passed some violent resolutions against the Constitution of the German Empire, as published

by the Governments of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony. They agreed, also, to nominate an Executive Council of eight persons, under the title of Regency, to administer to the affairs of the Empire and to enforce the Frankfort Constitution. The Regents elected were Messrs. Raveaux, Vogt Schüler, H. Simon, and Becker.

At the same time they voted that the powers conferred upon the Archduke John as Regent, on the 12th of July, 1848, were revoked; and on the 16th of June, resolved that he was guilty of illegal usurpation in continuing to exercise the functions originally conferred on him; that neither the Governments nor citizens are bound or warranted to pay him obedience; and, that the Regency ought to oppose his usurpation by all means in its power. They afterwards adopted a bill authorizing a Volkswehr or general arming of the people, and referred to a Committee on Finance a demand by the Regency for a credit of 5,000,000 florins for the months of June and July.

The members of the Parliament who had remained at Frankfort afterwards transferred themselves to Gotha; but it is unnecessary to give any further detail of the proceedings of this disunited body, which ceased to exercise any sensible influence upon the politics of Germany. We need only mention that the Gotha section adopted the views of Prussia, and in the month of July passed resolutions to the effect that they would promote the accession of the German States to the Berlin draught of a Constitution for the German Empire, and take an active part in the elections of members to serve in the next Parliament.

Badish Insurrection.—It was not likely that the discontented republicans of Germany would witness with composure the failure of the attempt to form a Central Constitution, and the addition of strength which recent events seemed to have given to the different monarchical Governments. The onward march of revolution had been effectually arrested, and the tide of reaction had set in. They resolved, therefore, to try the issue of an armed struggle, and availed themselves of the opportunity which was offered by the refusal of Prussia, Bavaria, and other States to accept the Frankfort Constitution. An insurrection broke out in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which there, and along the valley of the Rhine, raged for some time with considerable fury, and thither flocked all the spirits of disorder, whose politics and patriotism consist simply in oppposition to lawful and constituted authority.

On the 13th of May, a popular assembly was held at Offenburg, in the Grand Duchy, which passed some violent resolutions, to the effect that the Chambers should be dissolved, and a Constituent Assembly convoked, and that war should be declared against Prussia. At Carlsruhe also the troops showed a mutinous spirit, and at Bruchsal the democratic leaders who were there in prison, were liberated by the mob.

Next day, as the military insubordination at Carlsruhe seemed to increase, the Grand Duke Leopold quitted the capital and retired to Hagenau in Alsace, while a provisional National Committee was established, consisting of five members, who immediately appointed a ministry in whom the

executive power was vested. The names of the Ministers were: Brentano, Interior; Peter, Justice; Eichfeld, War; Gœgg, Finance. The malcontents of Bavaria and what was anciently known as the Palatinate (*Rheinpfalz*) were not slow in copying this example. On the 17th of the same month a Provisional Government set itself up at Kaiserslautern, and immediately fraternized with the revolutionary Committee of Baden. A convention was entered into, the chief term of which was that, in respect of military relations, Baden and the Palatinate should be considered as forming only one kingdom.

On the 19th, the Badish Committee issued a proclamation full of hostility to the Ministry of the Regent, which had possessed itself of power, they said, in defiance of the opposition of the National Assembly, and declaring the readiness of Baden to march in arms against those who had formed a coalition to overthrow the Constitution.

The Bavarian Government now found it necessary to act with vigour and decision. On the 22nd of May it proclaimed the whole of the region of the Rhenish Palatinate to be in a state of insurrection, and denounced the formation of the Provisional Government as an act of treason. At the same time it gave notice that the different provinces or *communes* would be held responsible for all the damage occasioned by any revolutionary movements within their respective limits. On the 1st of June the National Committee of Baden was superseded by a Provisional Government, composed of the following members: Brentano, Gœgg, Fichler, Peter, and Siegel —who, in conjunction with the Bavarian Provisional Government and the opposition Regency at Stuttgardt, consisting of Raveaux and his colleagues, were the foci of the wide-spread insurrection. It was obvious that without the co-operation of Prussia the Regent would be unable to make head against it, and the difficulty was how to obtain the assistance of that power which had evinced so much jealousy of the Central Government, without compromising the independence of the latter. The Prussian Government, however, thought the crisis too dangerous to be trifled with, and availing themselves of a request of the King of Bavaria to assist him, by putting down the revolt in the Rheinpfalz, they sent a contingent to join the confederated troops of the Regent, which were placed under the command of General Peucker, who was himself a Prussian. The Prussian troops, however, were commanded by General Weber, and on the 13th of June the first corps reached Homburg in the Palatinate, where a leader named Schimmelpfennig headed the insurgents. He did not offer any resistance to the advance of the Prussians, but retreated to the south into the highlands of the Palatinate. The Prussians entered Homburg, but instead of following the insurgents to Zweibrücken, they turned to the north, and marched upon Landsthul, whence they prepared to follow the second division of their corps to Kaiserslautern.

The Prussian centre crossed the frontier on June 13th, at Lautereken. Their road lay through the Lauter valley to Kaiserslautern, the seat of the Provisional Government. The valley of the Lauter

is narrow, and abounding in defiles; resistance was expected, but none was offered. The Provisional Government withdrew from Kaiserslautern to Neustadt on the Hardt. On the 13th the Prussians marched from Kaiserslautern to the east, and occupied Dürkheim.

One of the divisions of their left wing proceeded on the 14th from Alzei to Kirchheim Bolanden, where a contest took place, in consequence of which the insurgents removed their head-quarters to Mannheim. The second division of the left Prussian wing advanced on the 14th from Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, to Frankenthal, which was taken after some skirmishing. Oygersheim was next occupied, and on the 15th of June the Prussians stormed the Rhine intrenchments of Ludwigshafen, opposite to Mannheim.

While the Prussian troops thus advanced in the Palatinate without meeting with any effectual resistance, the operations against Baden commenced likewise on the 15th of June on the right bank of the Rhine. The army of the Empire, under General Peucker, advanced from Fürth in two columns towards Weinheim, when on the morning of the 16th the enemy, commanded by the Pole Mieroslawski, and numbering from 10,000 to 12,000 men, advanced against the front and right flank, and commenced a violent attack on its positions in the village of Grossachsen. After a protracted combat, they were repulsed with considerable loss, and forced to fall back. After this success General Peucker resigned the chief command of the confederated troops, and his place was taken by the Prince of Prussia, who had been present in the late engagement. He immediately proclaimed the whole of the Grand Duchy of Baden to be in a state of war, and declared that all offenders against military law should be brought to a court-martial, and visited, if thought necessary, with capital punishment. A few days afterwards, on the 22nd of June, Mieroslawski sustained another severe defeat when he ventured to attack the Prussian General Hannehen at a village called Waghäusel near the Rhine. He had very superior numbers with him, but was bravely withstood by Hannehen until a corps of 6000 or 7000 Prussians from the Prince's army unexpectedly came up, and after a severe engagement the insurgents fled. The Neckar was now crossed at all points by the victorious troops, and Mieroslawski withdrew his discomfited bands to the region of the Upper Neckar and the Black Forest. They afterwards gathered in some force near Rastadt, and the Prussians advanced in that direction. On the 29th of June they came up with the insurgents near Ettlingen, and drove them across the river Murg. They took refuge within the walls of Rastadt, which was immediately surrounded by the troops of the confederated army. The campaign was now virtually at an end, although detached portions of the insurgent forces still continued here and there amongst the highlands of Baden to keep up an ineffectual struggle, more like the guerilla combats of banditti than the warfare of regular troops. Mieroslawski and the other military leaders escaped pursuit, and withdrew from the scene of their last ineffectual conflict, ready to reappear in any quarter of Europe where the hydra head of revolution shows itself.

SAXONY.—In Saxony also, the refusal of the Government to acknowledge the Frankfort Constitution was followed by a serious insurrection. On the 28th of May, as the attitude of the Chambers was hostile to the Ministry, they were dissolved—a step which excited much discontent. A few days afterwards municipal deputations from Dresden and Leipsic waited upon the King, and called upon him to recognize the Constitution promulgated by the Frankfort Assembly. The King answered in the negative, and on the 3rd of June an insurrection commenced at Dresden, where the populace erected barricades in the streets, and several collisions with the military took place. Next day the King and his Ministers retired with difficulty under a strong escort of troops to Königstein, and the insurgents immediately proclaimed a Provisional Government, at the head of which were placed Tzschirner, Heubner, and Todt. A Commander-in-Chief of the insurgents was also appointed. An armistice was agreed on, during which the Communal Guard were admitted to a joint occupation of the arsenal: but nothing resulted from the negotiations. The joint occupation of the arsenal was therefore terminated, the troops resumed exclusive possession, and the contest recommenced. On the 5th, the King published a proclamation protesting against the establishment of a Provisional Government; and the troops made energetic and combined movements, which placed a large portion of the barricaded districts in their possession. A regiment of Prussian troops also arrived from Berlin, and obstinate conflicts took place in the streets. The military were, however, successful, and on the morning of the 7th the revolt was finally crushed.

CHAPTER XIV.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Order in Council making the Cape a Penal Station—Dissatisfaction of the Inhabitants—Resolutions passed at a public Meeting at Cape Town—Arrival of the Neptune Convict Ship—Communications between the Governor and the Colonists—System of passive Resistance adopted by the latter—"Stoppage of the Supplies"—Despatch from Earl Grey—Withdrawal of the Order in Council.*

INDIA.—*Continuation of the Narrative of the Siege of Mooltan—Capture of the Town—Bombardment of the Citadel—Surrender of Moolraj—The British Troops march to join the Army of the Punjab—Sir John Thackwell crosses the Chenab—Cannonade between the British and Sikh Artillery—Retreat of the Sikhs—Lord Gough crosses the Chenab—Attock taken by the Enemy—Movements of Lord Gough and Battle of Chilianwallah—State of public Opinion in England with respect to the Tactics of Lord Gough—Sir Charles Napier sent out as Commander-in-Chief—The Sikhs retreat in the direction of Wuzeerabad—Junction between Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh—Decisive Victory of Goojerat—Pursuit of the flying Sikhs by General Gilbert—Surrender of the whole Sikh Army to the British—General Gilbert pursues the Affghans, who escape through the Khyber Pass to Cabul—Proclamation of the Governor-General annexing the Punjab to the British Dominions—Trial of Moolraj by a special Military Commission—His Sentence.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In consequence of a plan formed by Earl Grey, the Colonial Minister, to distribute the better class of convicts amongst various settlements of the British Crown, for the double purpose of reforming the convicts and supplying the colonists with labourers, an Order in Council was issued on the 4th of September, 1848, in which, amongst other places, the Cape of Good Hope was named as one of the stations where convicts under the new system were to be received. When the news of this reached the Cape, the inhabitants loudly expressed their dissatisfaction, and the strongest feeling was displayed against what was considered an attempt to degrade a free colony into a penal settlement.

On the 4th of July a public meeting was held at Cape Town, at which the following resolutions, amongst others, were unanimously passed:—

"1. That the introduction of criminals under sentence of transportation, exile, or banishment from the United Kingdom, or any other quarter, is injurious and degrading to this colony, and ought to be resisted.

"2. That the British Government

has no right to degrade into a penal settlement the Cape of Good Hope, which became a portion of the British Empire by capitulation and cession from a friendly Power, and not by planting or conquest—with its rights and privileges as a free and not a penal settlement solemnly guaranteed; and that all attempts so to injure and degrade it are unjust and tyrannical, and may be constitutionally resisted by the inhabitants as British subjects.

"3. That the insertion of the Cape of Good Hope in the Orders in Council of September 4, 1848, as a place to which convicts may be conveyed, simply by an order from one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in opposition to the petitions, remonstrances, and protests of the inhabitants, presented to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, is subversive of the rights and privileges of this community.

"4. That the conduct of Earl Grey, in first directing the Governor to ascertain the opinions and wishes of the people on this vital question, and then acting in defiance of their unanimous decision, is an exaggeration of insult added to injury towards an unoffending community, which proves him to be unworthy to retain any place in the Government of a free people.

"5. That the conduct of the Governor Sir Harry Smith, in refusing to take upon himself the responsibility of suspending this injurious and degrading measure, 'when he found the universal dissatisfaction which the proposal excited at the Cape, supported by arguments of a weighty nature,'—as all Governors of distant possessions are expected to act in emergencies, and as Sir Charles Fitzroy and Sir William Denison did last year in the two penal settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, for which they immediately received the entire approbation of Her Majesty's Government, and his determination to carry out the measure in violation of a pledge to the contrary given to the people in the name of Her Majesty's Government, and in contempt of an opposition on the part of an injured and insulted people such as never was before equalled in any part of the British Empire, being absolutely universal,—prove that the Government of this colony, as at present administered, is despotic, wholly at variance with the just and inalienable rights of British subjects, disgraceful to Her Majesty's Crown as a constitutional Sovereign, and perilous to the honour, safety, and happiness of the country.

"6. That it is the right and duty of the inhabitants of this colony, individually and collectively, in their private and public capacities, to oppose the execution of this injurious, degrading, unconstitutional, despotic, and dangerous measure, by all constitutional means; and that one of the most effectual means will be to sign and rigidly adhere to the following pledge:—'We, the undersigned, colonists and inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, hereby solemnly declare and pledge our faith to each other, that we will not employ, or knowingly admit into our establishments or houses, work with or for, or associate with, any convicted felon or felons sent to this colony under sentence of transportation; and that we will discountenance and drop connection with any person who may assist in landing, supporting, or employing such convicted felons.'

"7. That a petition be presented to the Queen, praying that the Orders in Council of the 4th of September, 1848, in which this colony is named as a place to which convicts may be transported, be revoked, and that Her Majesty may refuse her consent to any proposal that may be made by her Ministers to insert the Cape at any future time among the places to which convicts or persons under sentence of exile or banishment may be conveyed; and that Her Majesty may be pleased to order the removal of such convicts as may have been conveyed to the Cape under the authority of the said Orders in Council."

From this time until the arrival of the first convict-ship, the utmost excitement prevailed in the colony, and various angry remonstrances passed between the inhabitants and the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, who professed his intention to abide by and act upon the instructions which he received from the Colonial Minister in England.

Such being the state of public feeling at Cape Town, the *Neptune* convict-ship arrived in Simon's Bay with a cargo of felons from Bermuda on the evening of the 19th of September. Next morning the event was made known, according to a prearranged scheme, by striking the gong of the Town-hall and tolling all the church-bells at half-minute time. The Commissioners of the Municipality immediately met, and addressed the Governor Sir Harry Smith in the following terms:—

"The *Neptune*, with her cargo of convicted felons, having arrived in Simon's Bay, the Commissioners and Ward-masters for the Municipality of Cape Town, now in the Town-hall assembled, once more address your Excellency, praying, as the people have determined that the convicts must not, cannot, and shall not be landed or kept in any of the ports of this colony, and as the Board rely upon your Excellency's often-expressed desire to promote the well-being of the colonists—that the *Neptune* may be ordered, after victualling, to leave our shores; thus to remove the cause of anxiety now prevailing, and to obviate the evil consequences which may result therefrom, and for which your Excellency would be held responsible. And as the people are anxiously waiting for a decision, your Excellency is respectfully requested to communicate the same as early as possible."

The Governor's answer, through his private secretary, was as follows:—

"His Excellency has already apprized you, and all interested in its subject, that it is his intention, in the exercise of the discretion which his Excellency finds, as he anticipated, is by law reposed in him, not to relieve the Surgeon-Superintendent of his charge of the *Neptune*, pending the receipt of the replies to the several despatches upon the subject which have been addressed to the Secretary of State, and which may reasonably be expected in a month or six weeks. In the mean time, the *Neptune* will ride at anchor in Simon's Bay, as in the case of any other ship. His Excellency desires me to express his deep regret at the tone and style of your communication; which circumstances may in some degree excuse, but which they certainly do not justify."

A public meeting was then held in the open air, and Mr. Ebden read a letter to the Governor, which the "Committee of Observation"

had prepared and proposed to send to him. It contained the following passage:—

"The inhabitants feel compelled, by a sense of duty to themselves, their children, their friends, and their country, and fully justified in the sight of God and man, in the exercise of their undoubted rights and privileges as British subjects, to put into immediate operation those means of self-protection which are expressed in the document called the 'Pledge,' which had been signed, as your Excellency knows, by all ranks and classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony; one of which is, that they 'will drop connection with any person who may assist in supporting convicted felons.'"

This letter was approved of and adopted by the meeting, which exhibited the utmost enthusiasm in its support of the proposed measures of the Committee.

A system of resistance now commenced, which the law was inadequate to reach, and which could hardly fail of being successful. It consisted in a total and absolute "stoppage of supplies" to the army, the navy, and all Government establishments, and very soon the Governor was compelled to bake bread in his own house. The convicts were however not disembarked, as Sir Harry Smith, who seems in his difficult position to have been sincerely desirous of acting rightly, waited for further instructions from England. In the mean time he published a despatch from Lord Grey, dated July 18, in which that Minister said:—

"1. I have much satisfaction in acquainting you that Parliament has, on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Government, granted a sum of money, in order to enable the Government to send free emigrants to those colonies which receive convicts from this country. The intention of Her Majesty's Government is to send, as nearly as they may find practicable, a number of free persons equal to that of the male convicts received in each colony which co-operates with this country in carrying into effect this important part of penal discipline.

"2. I trust that in this measure the Legislature and the inhabitants of the colony may recognise the earnest desire which Her Majesty's Government entertain to conciliate their willing assent to the policy which has been adopted on this subject. I am quite sensible that without the co-operation of the colonists the system of convict discipline which has now been adopted, however promising it may be in other respects, can hardly be expected to succeed.

"On the other hand, with that co-operation, I hope that it may at once furnish each colony receiving convicts with useful labour, and materially conduce to the reform of the prisoners who are removed thither; while the numbers sent being moderate, and the convicts being placed under judicious management, no perceptible injury may accrue to the moral tone of the community. It is needless to say that this last and most important result may be expected to be greatly promoted by the provision now made for introducing simultaneously with the prisoners an equal number of persons who have never been convicted of any offence against the laws of the country.

"3. Part of the vote will be expended in sending out the wives and families of the convicts; a measure which appears at all times

to have been considered desirable for promoting good order and the reformation of the convicts."

The result, however, was that the colonists were victorious. The Order in Council was withdrawn, so far as it applied to the Cape, and the *Neptune* sailed away from Simon's Bay without having landed her obnoxious cargo.

INDIA.—Our narrative of the siege of Mooltan closed with an account of the fearful explosion of a large powder magazine in the town, on the 30th of December, in the midst of the assault made by our troops. But this produced hardly a pause in the conflict. After an incessant roar of cannon and musketry for about 50 hours, the close attack was commenced by the advance of two columns from the Bombay army, while the Bengal force moved forward on the other side. The gate selected for the attack of the Bengal force was, on the arrival of that column, found not to have been made practicable, and to present besides an open drop in front, with strong defences in the rear. But meanwhile the Bombay column had successfully effected its entrance, and the first colours were planted in Mooltan by a Sergeant-Major of the Company's Fusileers. This occurred about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd of January. The Bengal column quickly followed, and before sunset the *town* of Mooltan was completely in the hands of our troops. The citadel, however, still held out, in which Moolraj had shut himself up with a considerable force. Preparations were now made to approach it by regular parallels, and a vigorous bombardment was directed against it on the 4th, which was kept up without intermission until the 18th, when the trenches had been brought close up to the walls; and, as the walls seemed effectually to resist the action of artillery, General Whish determined to try the effect of mining. On the 18th, three mines were exploded, and the counter-scarp was blown into the ditch. A shaft was then sunk under the trench, and a gallery driven towards the wall. One battery, from the town side of the fort, was placed on a level considerably higher than the citadel itself; another was moved close up to the wall, and here 18 and 24-pounders were employed incessantly in battering, while 8-inch howitzers discharged live shells into the wall, which buried themselves in the mud and brickwork of which it was constructed, and exploded like mines, tearing vast masses away with them. On the 19th, the sap had reached the crest of the glacis, and by the 21st, two practicable breaches were made, so that orders were issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness for storming the fort on the following day. Moolraj had more than once offered to surrender, provided that he received an assurance that his life would be spared, but he was told that the only terms which would be listened to were those of unconditional surrender. On the morning of the 22nd, while the British columns were forming for the assault, the Sikh chief surrendered at discretion. A contemporary account says—"First appeared about 200 ill-clothed miserable wretches, who seemed broken and dispirited; then followed about 3500 hard, trained, stern, and stalwart-looking men; they had defended the fort to the

last, and abandoned it only when no longer tenable. They looked as if they would have fought to the death in the breaches, if such had been the will of their chief. They brought camels, and horses, and large bundles of things along with them. These, together with their arms, were placed in charge of the prize agents as they passed. At last came Moolraj, and his brethren and chiefs—the last as became him in the retirement. He was gorgeously attired in silks and splendid arms, and rode a magnificent Arab steed, with a rich saddle-cloth of scarlet, which bore no marks of suffering or privation. No small curiosity was experienced to discover the appearance of one who had maintained a defence obstinate and protracted beyond any related in the annals of modern warfare. He but little exceeds the middle size; is powerfully but elegantly formed; his keen, dark, piercing, restless eyes surveyed at a glance everything around. He neither wore the face of defiance or dejection, but moved along under the general gaze as one conscious of having bravely done his duty, and aware of being the object of universal regard." Mooltan having thus fallen, the troops employed on the attack immediately commenced their march northwards, to join the grand army under Lord Gough, opposed to the two rebel chieftains, Shere Singh and Chuttur Singh.

In our last volume we gave the details of the unfortunate conflict between a detachment of British cavalry, under the command of General Cureton, and the Sikhs in the fords of the Chenab, near Ramnuggur, which cost the lives of several brave officers and men, and effected no useful object. At this time, the Sikh force under Rajah Shere Singh and other Sirdars, amounting to about 35,000 men, with 28 guns, was entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, at the principal ford, about two miles from the town of Ramnuggur. We mentioned that Major-General Sir John Thackwell was sent with a detachment of troops from the main body, to ascend the river, and accomplish a passage higher up, so as to turn the left flank of the Sikhs, while Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, engaged them in front. Sir John Thackwell commenced his march on the night of the 30th of November, and proceeded as far as Wuzeerabad, a town about 22 miles from Ramnuggur, where, with the aid of 16 boats, which had been previously secured by the energetic exertions of Lieutenant-Nicholson, assistant to the President at Lahore, he crossed the Chenab on the evening of the 1st and morning of the 2nd of December.

Upon receiving intelligence that the passage of the river was effected, Lord Gough immediately commenced a heavy cannonade upon the enemy's batteries and encampment at Ramnuggur, which forced them to fall back about two miles; and on the morning of the 3rd, a brigade of infantry, under Brigadier Godby, was able to cross about six miles up the river, where its passage was covered by the advance of the detachment under Sir John Thackwell. The latter officer had been ordered not to attack the Sikh army unless it attempted to retreat; but wait until he had effected a junction with the brigade under Brigadier Godby, and, in the mean time, content himself with repelling any aggres-

sion of the enemy. What followed may be told in the words of the despatch written by Lord Gough immediately after the events.

"About two o'clock on the 3rd, the principal part of the enemy's force, encouraged by the halt, moved to attack the detached column, when a smart cannonade, on the part of the enemy, took place, and an attempt to turn both Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell's flanks by numerous bodies of cavalry was made. After about one hour's distant cannonade on the part of the Sikhs, the British artillery never returning a shot, the enemy took courage and advanced, when our artillery, commanded by that excellent officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, poured in upon them a most destructive fire, which soon silenced all their guns, and frustrated all their operations, with very severe loss upon their side; but the exhausted state both of man and horse induced the Major-General to postpone the attack upon their flank and rear, as he was directed, until the following morning, the day having nearly closed when the cannonade ceased."

During the following night (the 3rd), the whole Sikh force precipitately abandoned its position, and retreated in great disorder. Lord Gough immediately despatched across the river the 9th Lancers and 14th Light Dragoons, under the command of Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, in pursuit; and it was at the time imagined that this was the termination of the campaign, and that the Khalsa army would disperse, and seek their own safety by abandoning their rebel leader, Shere Singh.

But such anticipations were premature: two desperate actions yet remained to be fought, before our formidable foe was completely vanquished.

On the 28th of December, Lord Gough crossed the Chenab with the whole of his army, and encamped on the right bank of the river. Shere Singh retreated upon the upper Jhelum, and afterwards encamped at Russool.

On the 10th of January, Lord Gough received an official communication that the fortress of Attock, which had so long been defended by Major Herbert, had fallen, and that Chuttur Singh was advancing to join his forces to those under his son, Shere Singh, which then amounted to nearly 40,000 men, with 62 guns. He, therefore, determined to lose no time in attempting the complete overthrow of the Sikh army in his front; and at daylight, on the morning of the 12th, marched from Loah Tibbah to Dingee. The succeeding movements may be narrated in the words of his own despatch:—

"Having learned, from my spies, and from other sources of information, that Shere Singh still held with his right the villages of Lukhneewalla and Futteh Shahke-Chuck, having the great body of his force at the village of Lollianwalla, with his left at Russool, on the Jhelum, strongly occupying the southern extremity of a low range of difficult hills, intersected by ravines, which extend nearly to that village, I made my arrangements accordingly that evening, and communicated them to the commanders of the several divisions; but, to insure correct information as to the nature of the country, which I believed to be excessively difficult and ill-adapted to the advance of a regular army,

I determined upon moving on this village with a view to reconnoitre.

"On the morning of the 13th the force advanced. I made a considerable detour to my right, partly in order to distract the enemy's attention, but principally to get as clear as I could of the jungle, on which it would appear that the enemy mainly relied.

"We approached this village about 12 o'clock, and I found on a mound close to it a strong picket of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which we at once dispersed, obtaining from the mound a very extended view of the country before us, and the enemy drawn out in battle array, he having either during the night or that morning moved out of his several positions and occupied the ground in our front, which, though not a dense, was still a difficult jungle, his right in advance of Futteh Shah-ke-Chuck, and his left on the furrowed hills before described.

"The day being so far advanced, I decided upon taking up a position in rear of the village, in order to reconnoitre my front, finding that I could not turn the enemy's flanks, which rested upon a dense jungle extending nearly to Hailah, which I had previously occupied for some time, and the neighbourhood of which I knew, and upon the raviny hills near Russool, without detaching a force to a distance; this I considered both inexpedient and dangerous.

"The engineer department had been ordered to examine the country before us, and the Quarter-master-General was in the act of taking up ground for the encampment, when the enemy advanced some horse artillery, and opened a fire on the skirmishers in front of the village. I immediately ordered them to be silenced by a few rounds from our heavy guns, which advanced to an open space in front of the village. The fire was instantly returned by that of nearly the whole of the enemy's field artillery, thus exposing the position of his guns, which the jungle had hitherto concealed.

"It was now evident that the enemy intended to fight, and would probably advance his guns so as to reach the encampment during the night.

"I therefore drew up in order of battle; Sir Walter Gilbert's division on the right, flanked by Brigadier Pope's brigade of cavalry, which I strengthened by the 14th Light Dragoons, well aware that the enemy was strong in cavalry upon his left. To this were attached three troops of horse artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. The heavy guns were in the centre.

"Brigadier-General Campbell's division formed the left, flanked by Brigadier White's brigade of cavalry, and three troops of horse artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind. The field batteries were with the infantry divisions."

Such was the order of attack; but the question now arises, was it prudent under the circumstances to make the attack at all? The troops were wearied with their march, the day was almost spent, and there was no time to make proper preparations so as to avoid unnecessary loss of life. The truth seems to be, that Lord Gough was irritated by the fire from the horse artillery of the Sikhs, and suddenly changing his plan of waiting until the next day before he attacked them, he resolved to chastise their presumption upon the spot. If such be the fact, the Commander-

in-Chief was certainly, in this instance, more brave than discreet, and his indiscretion cost us dear. No sufficient *reconnaissance* was made of the ground that lay between our troops and the enemy, and it was not known in what part of his line his chief strength lay.

After a cannonade, which lasted between one and two hours, the left division were directed to make a flank movement, and in obeying the order exposed their own flank to a dreadful cross fire from Sikh batteries on their left, which had not been observed, and on the 3rd and 4th brigades ultimately reaching the guns, they were met by such a tremendous fire that they were obliged to retire with severe loss. As soon as it was known that these two brigades were engaged, the 5th was sent against the centre of what was supposed to be the enemy's line, and advanced, under Brigadier Mountain, through the jungle in the face of a storm, first of round shot, then grape, and lastly musketry, which mowed down the officers and men by dozens. Still they advanced, and on reaching the guns spiked every one in front, and two others on the left, which had subsequently opened a flank fire on them; but the Sikhs no sooner saw they were deprived of the use of their guns than they renewed such a fire with musketry, not only on the flank, but in the rear of the brigade, that it was compelled to retreat, a movement which was effected in good order, and with determined bravery. "In the mean time," we quote from a contemporary account, "Brigadier Godby, with Major-General Sir W. Gilbert as a leader, who was on the extreme right of the Infantry line, moved forward, and, after marching through dense jungle for some minutes, came upon the enemy's infantry; the brigade opened their fire, but the enemy were in such numbers that they easily outflanked them. Two companies of the 2nd European Regiment were wheeled up, showed front, and the whole charged, but had not gone far when they found they were surrounded. They immediately faced right-about, kept up some file-firing, and charged, rear rank in front. At this juncture Dawes's battery came to the rescue, and, having beaten off the enemy, their guns were taken. While the Infantry were thus highly distinguishing themselves, and earning imperishable laurels, the Cavalry on the extreme left, under Brigadier White, had made a dashing charge, and contributed much to the defeat of the enemy, while the Cavalry on the extreme right, consisting of Brigadier Pope's force, with the 14th Light Dragoons temporarily attached, having been taken in advance of their Horse Artillery (Lane's, Christie's, and Huish's troops), were directed to charge a body of the enemy's cavalry, variously estimated at from 1000 to 5000. Instead of obeying the orders given them, they faced about, and, in spite of the energetic endeavours of their own and other officers, left the field (with the exception of a body of the 9th Lancers, who were rallied), and made direct for the Artillery; on coming up to which, instead of pulling up, they dashed through Huish's and Christie's troops, upsetting a wagon and some horses, and directing their course to the field hospital. The enemy, seeing the advantage they had thus unaccountably ensured, followed our cavalry, got amongst the horse ar-

tillery, cut down no less than 73 gunners, who had, by the flight of the cavalry through their ranks, been deprived of the means of defending themselves, and carried off six of the guns, two of which were subsequently recovered." A fire of grape was, however, poured in upon the advancing Sikhs, and they turned and fled.

The British troops remained masters of the field, but their loss was very heavy: 26 European officers and 731 men killed; 66 officers and 1446 men wounded; making a total of 2269. Moreover, four of our guns fell into the hands of the enemy, and five stand of colours, and the Sikhs, aided by the darkness of the night, were able to remove the greatest part of the guns which had been taken by us during the struggle. Upon the whole, although the victory was complete, the policy and conduct of the action which had just been fought were most severely criticized. It was known by the name of the battle of Chillianwallah, from a village in the immediate vicinity of which the British army was encamped, and the news was received in England with a burst of sorrow, and, we must add, indignation. Want of due caution on the part of the General was patent on the face of the accounts of the engagement, and it was felt that it ought not to have been hazarded, nor so great a waste of life wantonly incurred. There was no need to test the courage of the soldiers who had been engaged in this campaign against the Sikhs, and the duty of the Commander-in-Chief was to effect the overthrow of the enemy by superior strategic skill, rather than by dashing exploits of personal valour and hand to hand conflicts with the sabre and the bayonet. The consequence was an almost unanimous demand for the recall of Lord Gough, and the appointment of a general who would carry on the war in a more scientific and less desperate fashion. In this emergency all eyes were turned to Sir Charles Napier, the hero of Meeanee, and conqueror of Scinde, whose name was dreaded by the restless tribes of the Indus more than that of any other living man; and both the Government and the East India Company acknowledged the correctness of the public choice. Sir Charles Napier was without delay appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and Member Extraordinary of the Council of India; and he sailed from England at the latter end of March, to assume his duties in the East.

But in the mean time Providence had blessed our arms with a decisive and final victory, and the glory of Goojerat effaced all vindictive memory of the carnage of Chillianwallah.

On the 12th of February the Sikhs drew up their cavalry so as to interpose its masses between the rest of their army, and our troops, and under cover of this arm of their force struck their tents, and retreated in the direction of Goojerat. Lord Gough had now an opportunity of examining the position which they occupied when he hazarded the attack. It was found to be immensely strong, and consisting of a double line of intrenchments, in front of which they had planted large bushes in every direction, so as to mask themselves, and to prevent the movement of cavalry. Their camp had been pitched upon the slope of a hill, with a battery in the midst of broken ground. Close to this battery was a deep and

rugged ravine with a narrow bridge. To the rear of this natural fortress was a perpendicular wall of rock near the Jhelum.

On the 15th it was known that the Sikhs had gone towards Wuzeerabad, as if with the intention of crossing the Chenab there and of proceeding towards Lahore. Fortunately General Whish, with this cavalry and a portion of the infantry of the Mooltan force, had reached Ramnuggur, and a part of his force was detached from Ramnuggur to Wuzeerabad, so as to prevent the Sikhs from passing at that ford. The Sikhs plundered all the districts between the Jhelum and Chenab, and took up a position near the town of Goojerat.

On the 16th Lord Gough marched from Supooree to Sudalpoor, a village about five miles from the Chenab; while General Whish constructed a bridge of boats over the Chenab at Hurreke Puttam, which facilitated his movement to join the Commander-in-Chief.

In the mean time Chuttur Singh had effected a junction with Shere Singh, and their united forces amounted to 60,000 men, with 59 pieces of artillery. They were also supported by a body of 1500 Affghan horse, under Akram Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed Khan, who had hitherto affected to observe a suspicious neutrality. These troops were on the 20th of February all concentrated at Goojerat, a place between the Chenab and the Jhelum, but rather nearer the former river than the latter. Their camp formed a circle round the town, and the army was drawn up between it and the dry bed of a small river, which passed along two of its sides. The British forces at this time consisted of 25,000 men; but notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, Lord Gough, who had come up with the enemy, determined to attack them on the following day.

Accordingly, early in the morning of the 21st of February the battle of Goojerat began. Its chief and distinguishing feature was the admirable service done by our artillery, which, in fact, decided the fortune of the day, and proved that in modern times a victory may be won by that arm alone, with much less loss of life than attends a battle where the hostile armies engage in a personal encounter with the sabre and the bayonet. The success of the operation at Goojerat renders it more painful to contemplate the sacrifice of life at Chillianwallah.

Lord Gough, having made the proper disposition of the various positions of his troops, ordered the attack to commence, and the following account is taken from his own despatch, which clearly and concisely details the events of the day:—

"With my right wing I proposed penetrating the centre of the enemy's line, so as to turn the position of their force in rear of the nulla, and thus enable my left wing to cross it with little loss, and in co-operation with the right to double upon the centre, the wing of the enemy's force opposed to them.

"At half-past seven o'clock the army advanced in the order described with the precision of a parade movement. The enemy opened their fire at a very long distance, which exposed to my artillery both the position and range of their guns. I halted the infantry just out of fire, and advanced the

whole of my artillery, covered by skirmishers.

"The cannonade now opened upon the enemy was the most magnificent I ever witnessed, and as terrible in its effects.

"The Sikh guns were served with their accustomed rapidity, and the enemy well and resolutely maintained his position; but the terrific force of our fire obliged them, after an obstinate resistance, to fall back. I then deployed the infantry, and directed a general advance, covering the movement by my artillery as before.

"The village of Burra Kalra, the left one of those of that name, in which the enemy had concealed a large body of infantry, and which was apparently the key of their position, lay immediately in the line of Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert's advance, and was carried in the most brilliant style by a spirited attack of the 3rd Brigade, under Brigadier Penny, consisting of the 2nd Europeans, and the 31st and 70th Regiments of Native Infantry, which drove the enemy from their cover with great slaughter.

"A very spirited and successful movement was also made about the same time against a heavy body of the enemy's troops in and about the second or Chota Kalra, by part of Brigadier Hervey's brigade, most gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, of Her Majesty's 10th Foot.

"The heavy artillery continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward positions, driving the enemy from those they had retired to, whilst the rapid advance and beautiful fire of the Horse Artillery and light field-batteries, which I strengthened by bringing to the front the two reserve troops of Horse Artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Brind. Brigadier Brooke having the general superintendence of the whole of the Horse Artillery, broke the ranks of the enemy at all points. The whole Infantry line now rapidly advanced, and drove the enemy before it; the nulla was cleared, several villages stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the enemy routed in every direction, the right wing and Brigadier-General Campbell's division passing in pursuit to the eastward, the Bombay column to the westward of the town.

"The retreat of the Sikh army, thus hotly pressed, soon became a perfect flight, all arms dispersing over the country, rapidly pursued by our troops for a distance of twelve miles, their track strewn with the wounded, their arms and military equipments, which they threw away to conceal that they were soldiers."

The loss on the part of the British was 5 European officers killed and 24 wounded, and a total of 92 killed and 682 wounded; numbers insignificantly small when we consider the forces engaged and the magnitude of the results. We captured 57 guns, and thus almost annihilated that formidable arm of the Sikh force.

Early in the morning after the battle, a force under Major-General Gilbert resumed the pursuit of the enemy into the Khoree Pass, towards the Jhelum, and a division of infantry advanced on the road to Bimber, on the borders of the hill country, whilst a body of cavalry penetrated some miles into the hills.

General Gilbert's force reached the entrance of the Khoree Pass on the 23rd, and the Bombay division halting there, Brigadier Moun-

tain went through the gorge of the Pass, which was very strong, to Pooran, in the midst of a storm of hail and torrents of rain. The march was resumed on the 24th, but the wreck of the enemy's army had succeeded in crossing the river, and were seen, when the British troops reached Noorungabad, on the left bank of the Jhelum, encamped on the right bank of the river, on either side of the town of that name. Major Lawrence, who had arrived in the camp of General Gilbert, crossed the river, and communicated with Shere Singh, by whom he was charged with propositions, with which he immediately started for the camp of the Commander-in-Chief. Akram Khan continued his flight to Attock. On the 27th General Gilbert passed a portion of his force across one of the branches of the Jhelum, and on the 28th and following days the rest of his troops, with reinforcements, crossed the Jhelum, with considerable difficulty, the current being extremely rapid. As soon as Shere Singh heard that the British troops were crossing the river, he retired with the relics of his army, not exceeding 8000 or 10,000 men with ten guns.

The number of men under the command of General Gilbert was about 15,000, with 40 guns, and, owing to the variety of currents into which the Jhelum is divided, he did not effect the passage of the whole force until the 5th of March, and then the heavy artillery was left behind, nor was it brought across the river before the 9th.

On the 6th Major and Mrs. Lawrence and family, and other British prisoners who had been in the hands of the Sikhs, came to General Gilbert's camp and announced that Raja Shere Singh and all his followers were ready to lay down their arms.

On the 8th the Raja arrived himself at the camp to arrange the mode and terms of submission, when he was told that the only terms which could be listened to were those of unconditional surrender. He then returned to the Sikhs to announce the result of the interview, and the British troops steadily advanced. On the 11th they reached Hoormuk, and soon afterwards Shere Singh, Chuttur Singh, and other chief Sirdars, came into the camp, followed by the guns taken from us at Chillianwallah. Shere Singh then returned again to the remnant of his army, to prepare it for the surrender that was to take place on the following day. This humiliating act occupied some time, and it was not until the 14th that the whole of the Sikh officers and soldiers had delivered up their arms. Each man as he passed received one rupee to provide him with the means of subsistence until he reached his home, and they were all allowed to retain their horses. The number of guns surrendered at this time was 41, making the whole amount of artillery taken from the Sikhs since the commencement of the campaign to consist of 158 pieces.

Sir Walter Gilbert now lost no time in attempting to overtake the flying Affghans before they reached and crossed the Indus. He commenced his pursuit the same day, and when he was about six miles from the river, intelligence was received that Attock had just been evacuated by the Affghans, who were about to destroy the bridge of boats on the river, to check the pursuit. Upon this, the General, with Major Mackeson and a small

escort of Nicholson's Irregulars, and the whole staff, galloped towards the river, and from an eminence observed a party of the enemy busy in the work of destruction, 5000 or 6000 being drawn up on the right bank. The sight of the British, supposed to have been two marches distant, caused a sudden commotion among the Affghans, and fifteen of the best boats forming the bridge were secured. The artillery being brought up, the enemy retired, after firing some guns. The fort of Attock was occupied on the 17th, and on the following morning, the small fort of Hyderabad, on the right bank of the river, and which commanded the town, was also taken. On the 19th and 20th the British troops effected the passage of the Indus, and the Affghans fled precipitately through the Khyber Pass towards Cabul.

Such was the termination of this great struggle, in which we had to cope with the most formidable enemies who have ever ventured to measure their strength with us in the East. The campaign could not have been more glorious, both in its achievements and results; and the splendid discipline and bravery of the British and Native troops were never put to a severer test, and never shone with more conspicuous lustre.

The immediate consequence of this series of victories was the annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire in India, which was made public by the following proclamation of the Governor-General, dated March 29:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"For many years, in the time of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, peace and friendship prevailed between the British nation and the Sikhs. When Runjeet Singh was dead, and his wisdom no longer guided the counsels of the State, the Sirdars and the Khalsa army, without provocation and without cause, suddenly invaded the British territories. Their army was again and again defeated. They were driven with slaughter and in shame from the country they had invaded, and at the gates of Lahore the Maharajah, Dhuleep Singh, tendered to the Governor-General the submission of himself and his chiefs, and solicited the clemency of the British Government.

"The Governor-General extended the clemency of his Government to the State of Lahore; he generously spared the kingdom which he had acquired a just right to subvert; and the Maharajah having been replaced on the throne, treaties of friendship were formed between the States.

"The British have faithfully kept their word, and have scrupulously observed every obligation which the treaties imposed upon them. But the Sikh people and their chiefs have, on their part, grossly and faithlessly violated the promises by which they were bound. Of their annual tribute no portion whatever has at any time been paid, and large loans advanced to them by the Government of India have never been repaid. The control of the British Government, to which they voluntarily submitted themselves, has been resisted by arms. Peace has been cast aside. British officers have been murdered when acting for the State; others engaged in the like employment have treacherously been thrown into captivity. Finally, the army of the State and the whole Sikh people, joined by many of the Sirdars in the Punjab who

signed the treaties, and led by a member of the Regency itself, have risen in arms against us, and have waged a fierce and bloody war for the proclaimed purpose of destroying the British and their power.

"The Government of India formerly declared that it desired no further conquest, and it proved by its acts the sincerity of its professions. The Government of India has no desire for conquest now; but it is bound, in its duty, to provide fully for its own security, and to guard the interests of those committed to its charge. To that end, and as the only sure mode of protecting the State from the perpetual recurrence of unprovoked and wasting wars, the Governor-General is compelled to resolve upon the entire subjection of a people whom their own Government has long been unable to control, and whom (as events have now shown) no punishment can deter from violence, no acts of friendship can conciliate to peace.

"Wherefore the Governor-General of India has declared, and hereby proclaims, that the kingdom of the Punjab is at an end; and that all the territories of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh are now and henceforth a portion of the British Empire in India.

"His Highness the Maharajah shall be treated with consideration and with honour. The few chiefs who have not engaged in hostilities against the British shall retain their property and their rank. The British Government will leave to all the people, whether Mussulman, Hindoo, or Sikh, the free exercise of their own religions, but it will not permit any man to interfere with others in the observance of such forms and customs as their respective religions may either enjoin or permit. The jagheers, and all the property of sirdars and others who have been in arms against the British, shall be confiscated to the State. The defences of every fortified place in the Punjab which is not occupied by British troops shall be totally destroyed, and effectual measures shall be taken to deprive the people of the means of renewing either tumult or war.

"The Governor-General calls upon all the inhabitants of the Punjab, sirdars and people, to submit themselves peaceably to the authority of the British Government, which has hereby been proclaimed. Over those who shall live as obedient and peaceful subjects of the State the British Government will rule with mildness and beneficence. But if resistance to constituted authority shall again be attempted,—if violence and turbulence be renewed,—the Governor-General warns the people of the Punjab that the time for leniency will then have passed away, and that their offence will be punished with prompt and most rigorous severity."

It was determined to put Moolraj, the ex-Dewan of Mooltan, upon his trial before a special military commission, consisting of four British and two Native officers, and a colonel of the Sikh army, upon the following charges:—

1. As having aided and abetted in the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Lieutenant Anderson, late of the Bombay Military Service. 2. Having been an accessory before the fact, inasmuch as he had instigated his troops to the attack and murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson. 3. Having

been an accessory after the fact, inasmuch as he had rewarded the murderers.

Moolraj was allowed the aid of an advocate, and Captain Hamilton, who was selected for that purpose, discharged his task with great zeal and ability. The trial lasted fifteen days from the 2nd of June, and in the result the Court found Moolraj "Guilty" on all the three charges, and passed upon him the sentence of death. This, however, was afterwards commuted into imprisonment for life.

CHAPTER XV.

CANADA.—*Question of the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill considered—Opposition from the "British Party"—Provisions of the Indemnity Act—It receives the Assent of the Governor-General—Outbreak of Lawless Violence—Burning of the Houses of Parliament—Address of Confidence in Lord Elgin voted by the Assembly—Disaffected State of Public Feeling at Montreal—Petition to the Queen for the recall of Lord Elgin—Prorogation of the Parliament—Declaration in favour of Annexation with the United States.*

UNITED STATES.—*Inaugural Address of President Taylor—Formation of the New Cabinet—Presidential Message to Congress*—Topics—*Relations with Foreign States—Sympathy with Hungary—Extension of the Coast of the United States on the Pacific—Question of the Slave Trade—Modes of Connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific—Position of the Treasury—Proposed Establishment of an Agricultural Bureau—Mineral Wealth of California—State of the American Navy—Question of the Presidential Veto—Constitutional Rights and Responsibilities.*

CANADA.—During the rebellion which raged in Canada in the years 1837 and 1838 considerable damage had been inflicted on property in various places, both by the Loyalists and the Rebels. Upper Canada, which is emphatically the British Province, had throughout the conflict remained faithful to its allegiance, and the whole strength of the insurgents lay amongst the discontented French Canadians of the Lower Province. An Act of Indemnification was afterwards passed, while Lord Metcalfe was Governor-General, the object of which was to give compensation to the inhabitants of Upper Canada for the losses which they had sustained in the rebellion. This Bill was a most equitable measure for reimbursing brave and loyal subjects for the sacrifices which they had been compelled to make in defence of the rights of the British Crown. But an equal claim was afterwards advanced on behalf of Lower Canada, the hotbed of discontent, and focus of the insurrection, and it was contended that the property of many innocent persons had been there destroyed, who were entitled to compensation equally with the sufferers in Upper Canada. The disaffection, however, of Lower Canada had been so general and so notorious, that it seemed unjust to put its population upon a footing in a measure of this kind with the Loyalists of the Upper Province; and besides, it was felt that such a Bill opened the door to the abuse of indemnifying actual rebels for losses which they had brought upon themselves by their own treason. The proposal, therefore, met with strong opposition from the

British party, and when a Bill for the purpose was brought forward in the Canadian Parliament, a violent feeling of hostility was excited, not only within the walls of the Assembly, but also amongst the populace out of doors. We mentioned in our last volume that, at the commencement of the Session, immediately after the general election in Canada, the Ministry were defeated on a question of confidence, and they therefore resigned. The Governor-General thus felt himself compelled to form an Administration out of the Opposition, which in local politics was designated as the French Party, the chief strength of which lay in the province of Lower Canada. They determined to mete out to the latter what they considered the same act of justice as that which Upper Canada had received, and they brought in a Bill for the purpose, which was entitled "An Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838." It recited among other matters the unanimous address of the Legislative Assembly to Lord Metcalfe in February, 1845, praying the adoption of indemnity measures; the appointment of a Commission, who reported on each claim; and the necessity and justice of more minute inquiry into the claims not yet paid and satisfied. It provided that no person should be entitled to indemnity who had been convicted of high treason committed since the 1st of November, 1837; or who, being charged with high treason and arrested by the Sheriff of Montreal, had submitted to Her Majesty's will and been transported to Bermuda. It then empowered the Governor to issue debentures for sums amounting to 100,000*l.*; to appoint five Commissioners to receive claims till the 1st of May, 1850, inquire into and ascertain the amount of the losses of each claimant, and on or before the 1st of September, 1850, report their proceedings to the Governor, stating the sum allowed to each claimant.

After protracted opposition this Bill passed through the Canadian Parliament, and with other Bills stood ready for the Royal Assent at the end of April in the present year. On the 25th of that month Lord Elgin proceeded to the House of Assembly and gave the requisite sanction to the obnoxious Act, the consequence of which was an immediate outbreak of lawless violence. The events that followed are briefly detailed in a despatch from the Governor-General to Earl Grey, from which we give a few passages. He says:

"When I left the House of Parliament, after giving the Royal Assent to several Bills to which I have referred, I was received with mingled cheers and hootings by a crowd by no means numerous, which surrounded the entrance to the building. A small knot of individuals, consisting, it has since been ascertained, of persons of a respectable class in society, pelted the carriage with missiles, which they must have brought with them for the purpose. Within an hour after this occurrence a notice issued from one of the newspaper offices, calling a meeting in the open air. At the meeting inflammatory speeches were made. On a sudden, whether under the effect of momentary excitement, or in pursuance of a plan arranged beforehand, the mob proceeded to the House of Parliament, where the members

were still sitting, and, breaking the windows, set fire to the building and burned it to the ground. By this wanton act public property of considerable value, including two excellent libraries, has been utterly destroyed. Having achieved their object, the crowd dispersed, apparently satisfied with what they had done. The members were permitted to retire unmolested; and no resistance was offered to the military, who appeared on the ground after a brief interval to restore order and aid in extinguishing the flames. During the two following days a good deal of excitement prevailed in the streets, and some further acts of incendiarism were perpetrated. Since then the military force has been increased, and the leaders of the disaffected party have shown a disposition to restrain their followers, and to direct their energies towards the more constitutional object of petitioning the Queen for my recall and the disallowance of the obnoxious Bill. The proceedings of the House of Assembly will also tend to awe the turbulent. I trust, therefore, that the peace of the city will not be again disturbed. The newspapers which I inclose contain full and, I believe, pretty accurate accounts of all that has occurred since Wednesday last.

"The Ministry are blamed for not having made adequate provision against these disasters. That they by no means expected that the hostility to the Rebellion Losses Bill would have displayed itself in the outrages which have been perpetrated during the last few days, is certain. Perhaps sufficient attention was not paid by them to the menaces of the Opposition press. It must be admitted, however, that their position was one of considerable difficulty. The civil force of Montreal—a city containing about 50,000 inhabitants of different races, with secret societies and other agencies of mischief in constant activity—consists of two policemen under the authority of the Government, and seventy appointed by the Corporation. To oppose, therefore, effectual resistance to any considerable mob, recourse must be had in all cases either to the military or to a force of civilians enrolled for the occasion. Grave objections, however, presented themselves in the present instance to the adoption of either of these courses until the disposition to tumult on the part of the populace unhappily manifested itself in overts acts. More especially was it of importance to avoid any measure which might have had a tendency to produce a collision between parties on a question on which their feelings were so strongly excited. The result of the course pursued is, that there has been no bloodshed, and, except in the case of some of the Ministers themselves, no destruction of private property.

"The proceedings in the Assembly have been important. I inclose the copy of an address which has been voted to me by a majority of 36 to 16, expressive of abhorrence at the outrages which have taken place in the city of Montreal, of loyalty to the Queen, and approval of my just and impartial administration of the Government with my late as well as my present advisers. Some of the Opposition approve of the course which I have taken with respect to the Rebellion Losses Bill; as appears from the speeches of Messrs. Wilson and Galt, of which reports are given in the newspapers which I inclose. Mr.

Wilson is an influential member of the Upper Canada Conservative party; and Mr. Galt's views are the more important because he has been returned to Parliament only a few days ago by a Lower Canadian constituency which comprises a large British population. Generally, however, as the amendments they have moved to the address show, they desire to avoid committing themselves on this point. The votes against the address may be thus classed—Sir A. M'Nab and his party, my late Ministers and their party, and Mr. Papineau. The first acts with perfect consistency in voting as he has done on this question; for he has always contended that government conducted on the British principle is unsuited to Canada. The course of the second class is less intelligible, for, until the day on which they resigned their offices into my hands, they uniformly expressed approval of the principles on which my conduct as Governor-General was guided; and these, as your Lordship well knows, have undergone no change with the change of Administration. Mr. Papineau's vote conveys a useful lesson, which will not, I trust, be lost on persons who had been induced to believe that the persecution of which I am now the object is really attributable to my having shown undue lenity to those who were led by him into rebellion."

The address to which Lord Elgin here alludes was carried in the Assembly, which met on the 27th, at the Bon Secours Market Hall, under the protection of a guard of soldiers. A stormy debate ensued, in which Sir Allan M'Nab distinguished himself by the violence of his invective against the Ministry. After, however, various amendments had been moved by the Opposition, or *British* Party, as it was called, an address in favour of Government was carried by a majority of 36 to 16.

The feelings of the inhabitants of Montreal were of a very different character, and on the same day a crowded meeting was held on the parade-ground of the Champ de Mars, at which it was resolved to address the Queen in a petition, the terms of which sufficiently indicate the deep disquiet with which the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Act is regarded by them, and the reason alleged for their hostility to the measure. It was as follows:—

"The Humble Petition of the undersigned your Majesty's dutiful and loving subjects, residing in the Province of Canada, sheweth, That your Majesty's representative in this Province, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, by giving the Royal Assent to a Bill for compensating rebels for losses inflicted by your Majesty's troops, and by others of your loyal subjects acting under the orders of your Majesty's officers, hath seriously impaired your Majesty's Royal authority, and endangered the peace and tranquillity of the Province.

"That your petitioners feel most acutely the outrage thus offered to your Majesty's Royal authority, and the insult to themselves; an outrage and an insult, they believe, unexampled in the history of nations, and which strikes at the foundations of allegiance and obedience, which are reciprocal with government and protection.

"And they humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously be pleased to recall the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine from the government of this province, which he can no longer administer with

safety to the State or honour to your Majesty; and that your Majesty will also disallow the said Bill, which is an insult and a robbery to every man who in the time of trial stood forth to defend your Majesty's Crown and dignity."

On the 31st of May the Parliament was prorogued. Throughout the rest of the year the conduct of the "British" Party was marked by sullen discontent, and men began to speak openly of withdrawing their allegiance from the British Crown, which, they said, had abandoned them for the sake of rebels. In the month of October a document appeared at Montreal which excited great attention. It was signed by 325 persons, most of whom were of local note and influence, and was called "A Declaration in favour of Annexation to the United States." Amongst the reasons for advocating such a step, the following account was given of the present position of Canada.

The declaration states in the outset, that the declarators belong to all parties, origins, and creeds; animated by a desire to combine for the purposes of inquiry and preparation with a view to the adoption of such remedies as a mature and dispassionate investigation may suggest. It then proceeds thus:—"The reversal of the ancient policy of Great Britain, whereby she withdrew from her colonies their wonted protection in her markets, has produced the most disastrous effects upon Canada. In surveying the actual condition of the country, what but ruin or rapid decay meets the eye? Our Provincial Government and civic corporations embarrassed; our banking and other securities greatly depreciated; our mercantile and agricultural interests alike unprosperous; real estate scarcely saleable upon any terms; our unrivalled rivers, lakes, and canals, almost unused, whilst commerce abandons our shores; the circulating capital amassed under a more favourable system is dissipated, with none from any quarter to replace it. Thus, without available capital, unable to effect a loan with foreign States, or with the mother country, although offering security greatly superior to that which readily obtains money both from the United States and Great Britain when other than colonists are the applicants; crippled, therefore, and checked in the full career of private and public enterprise, this possession of the British Crown —our country—stands before the world in humiliating contrast with its immediate neighbours, exhibiting every symptom of a nation fast sinking to decay.

"With cheap water-power and cheap labour, we have yet no domestic manufactures; and while the adjoining States are covered with a network of thriving railways, Canada possesses but three lines. Our form of Provincial Government is cumbrous; the bitter animosities of political parties and factions, often leading to violence, and on one occasion to civil war, seem not to have abated with time, and are in no prospect of abatement, but the aspect of parties is daily more threatening; and under existing institutions and relations there is little hope of a peaceful or prosperous administration of affairs. Among the statesmen of the mother country—the sagacious observers of the neighbouring Republic—in Canada—in all British North America—there is a strong pervading conviction that a political revolution is at hand."

It is impossible to deny that the relations between Canada and the mother country are in a very critical state. And there are not wanting politicians at home who openly advocate the expediency of separation, on the ground chiefly of the great expense without adequate return which the possession of this Colony entails upon Great Britain. Nothing seems more likely to precipitate such an event than a course of policy which tends to alienate the affections and kindle the mistrust of the inhabitants of *Upper* Canada; and on this account, although we believe that the obnoxious Bill of Indemnification was sanctioned by Lord Elgin with an honest conviction that it was a just and equitable measure, it is much to be deplored that such an occasion for misconstruction of motives, and the revival of political feuds between the two provinces, should have occurred.

UNITED STATES.—On the 5th of March the newly-elected President, General Taylor, entered upon the duties of his office, and communicated to Congress the following inaugural Address:—

"Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the constitution; and in compliance with a time-honoured custom, to address those who are now assembled. The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the chief magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavour to call to my assistance in the Executive departments, individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character, will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honourable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me. In the discharge of these duties my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to preserve, protect, and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer with reverence, and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, the father of his country. To command the army and navy of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, and to appoint ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union,

and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions intrusted to the President by the Constitution, and it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution. Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence. In reference to the army and navy, lately employed with so much distinction in active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive. As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a Government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honourable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honour of the country. The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office; an absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal. It shall be my study to recommend such Constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbours; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures; but it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such

measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near to the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government. In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy; and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils—by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion—by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles—and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic."

The Cabinet of the new President was composed of the following Members:—

Secretary of State,—Mr. John M. Clayton.

Secretary of the Treasury,—Mr. W. M. Meredith.

Secretary of the Home Department,—Mr. T. H. Ewing.

Secretary of the Navy,—Mr. W. B. Preston.

Postmaster General,—Mr. Jacob Collamer.

Secretary of War,—Mr. G. W. Crawford.

Attorney-General,—Mr. R. Johnson.

The complexion of the Ministry was entirely Whig, *i. e.* Conservative (for, as we have in a former volume explained, party epithets have not the same signification across the Atlantic as in this country), and it was generally regarded with respect and confidence. The Ministers were men of distinguished abilities, and moderate opinions, and their appointment promised well for the future policy of the President.

The President's Message.—On the 24th of December General Taylor delivered his message to the 31st Congress of the United States, from which we make the following extracts.

"*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,*—

"Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets who formerly pretended to foretel the downfall of our institutions are now remembered only to be derided; and the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

"Such is the result of the labours of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it unimpaired to posterity.

"We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind. During the past year we have been blessed by a kind Providence with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and although the destroying angel for a time visited exten-

sive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay His hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged His power, deprecated His wrath, and implored His merciful protection.

"While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent Powers.

"Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British Navigation Acts, British vessels from British and other foreign ports will, under existing laws, after the 1st of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world on the same terms as to duties, imposts, and charges as vessels of the United States with their cargoes, and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in Council disturb this Legislative arrangement, the late Act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the Act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

"A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse which occurred between this Government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer now to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister Republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

"Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitively constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States under one Constitution or form of Government might at length be organized. It is believed by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mis-

sion to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation at Frankfort to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

"I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.

"During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathised with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent Government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose, I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognise her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not at any time interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

"With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

"During the recent revolutions in the Papal States, our Chargé d'Affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letters of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States, that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had been furnished by the late Administration until the 25th of June last, when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the existing Government, if, in his judgment, sufficiently stable, or, if not, to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a Government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

"The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequences to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this Government should do everything in its power to foster and strengthen its relation with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

"I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The

United States stand as the great American power to which, as their natural ally and friend, they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such, we may often kindly mediate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

"Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still in part carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of our laws by means of sea-letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to the United States for a new register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information of the same character has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen who in a foreign country purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a new register before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy in this respect may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of sea-letters, in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

"Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the reunion of the five States of Central America which formerly composed the Republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

"A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any Power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal, on payment of the same tolls.

"The work, if constructed under these guarantees, will become a bond of peace, instead of a subject of contention and strife, between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honourable will be opposed by any), the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua for its construction desire no assistance from this Government beyond its protection, and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the route.

"Should such a work be constructed, under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maritime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign Power. No such Power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of mankind.

"The routes across the isthmus, at Tehuantepec and Panama, are also worthy of our serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guasacualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless, be well contented with that compensation and the guarantees of the maritime States of the world, in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guarantees would do more to secure the completion of the communication through Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid, in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

"We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the isthmus at Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New

Granada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th of June, 1848, which guarantees the perfect neutrality of the isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Granada over that territory, ' with a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed' during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the isthmus which connects North and South America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete ; and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific.

" The receipts in the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last were, in cash, 48,830,097 dollars, 50 cents, and in Treasury notes funded 10,833,000 dollars, making an aggregate of 59,663,097 dollars, 59 cents; and the expenditures for the same time were, in cash, 46,798,667 dollars, 82 cents, and in the Treasury notes funded 10,833,000 dollars, making an aggregate of 57,631,667 dollars, 82 cents.

" The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the 1st day of July next, of 5,828,121 dollars, 66 cents, and on the 1st day of July, 1851, of 10,547,092 dollars, 72 cents, making in the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of 16,375,214 dollars, 39 cents. The extraordinary expenses of war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I, therefore, recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of public money.

" I recommend a revision of the existing tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labour at last on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjusted as to insure stability.

" No direct aid has been given by the general Government to the improvement of agriculture, except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analyses, which have been thus far paid for out of the patent fund. This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To

give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

"No civil Government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in convention for the purpose of forming a Constitution and State Government, which the latest advices give me reason to suppose has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union as a Sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their Constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favourable consideration of Congress.

"The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of Government, laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

"I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

"I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico, and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor-General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands in those territories. Those lands, remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favourable to the early emigrants.

"In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposits in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of the mining as of the agricultural pursuits.

"The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and harbours and those of Oregon afford to commerce, especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise, in a few years, large and prosperous communities on our western coast. It, therefore, becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious which the nature of the country will admit, should be

opened within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable conventions, lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a railroad as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, it ought also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment, to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country through which it must pass, the work be feasible, and if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprise; and in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the Government, I recommend, as a preliminary measure, a careful *reconnoissance* of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps; and a report as to the practicability of making such a road, with an estimate of the cost of its construction and support.

" The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefit. Wherever our national vessels have gone, they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrality, in accordance with the policy of our Government.

" The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed.

" I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a re-organization of the navy, in its various grades of officers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the navy, and reduce its expenditures.

" I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war-steamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the United States' mails, and the operation of the system upon the prosperity of the navy.

" Our Government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the Constitution ordains that ' all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.' The Executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the executive department of the Government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress

on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the Constitution in the clause conferring the qualified veto will never be exercised by me except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases—as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachments of the Legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation. By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it in the contemporaneous expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation through their constitutional organs, the senators and representatives of the United States, will have its full effect.

"As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self-government, the independence of the representatives of the States and the people is guaranteed by the Constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the representative responsible only to the people, and exempting him from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the law-maker, he is himself truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the executive and judicial departments. Our Government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encroachment upon another. With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the Constitution—with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children, and with the aids of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest posterity.

"But attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the powers conferred upon me by the Constitution.

"Z. TAYLOR.

"Washington, Dec. 4, 1849."

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1849.

THE CHOLERA AT TOOTING.—This fatal disease, which later in the year spread its ravages throughout the kingdom, broke out in a sudden and terrible manner in an establishment at Tooting, in which the pauper children of many of the largest metropolitan parishes were maintained, under a contract with Mr. Peter Drouet. The asylum, as it is called, occupies altogether, including fields, which are appropriated during the proper season to agricultural purposes, fifty-two acres of ground, about one-eighth of which is appropriated to the buildings and grounds of the asylum. The elder girls' dormitories are situate in two old family mansions facing the main road, in the village of Lower Tooting, a portion of which was occupied by Mr. Drouet himself, and his principal officers. That portion of the establishment appropriated to the boys consists of a number of detached outbuildings, extending on the right, or north-eastern side, about half way down, and on the left, or western side, the entire length of the playground. Beyond these, on the same side, is a range of cottages, used as dormitories for the elder boys, which, from their extraordinary position, over a stagnant ditch passing along the end of the grounds, one of the filthy surface drains hereafter referred to, are considered as most unhealthy. The detached buildings in the yard consist of seven distinct compartments, each compartment on the ground floor being 50 feet long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and 24 feet in width; and over these are dormitories of the same dimensions for the smaller children. The cottage rooms referred to above, in which the larger boys sleep, are a range of buildings 150 feet in length. The boys' school-room is 94 feet by 24 feet, and the girls' school-room of similar dimensions; the average number attending each school being from 500 to 600 daily.

The buildings and grounds are nearly surrounded by the surface drains of the neighbourhood, which are ditches from 18 to 20 feet wide and about 3 feet deep, having very little fall. These ditches were charged to the brim with the black fetid refuse of the houses of Lower Tooting and the Surrey Lunatic Asylum.

In this closely-packed and badly-ventilated establishment the cholera broke out with dreadful virulence. Within a fortnight of its

first appearance 229 of the inmates had been attacked, 52 of whom were dead; and the fatal cases amounted to 10 or 12 a day, and soon amounted to upwards of 150. The guardians of the several parishes, whose pauper children were maintained at this establishment, took immediate steps to have them removed to their workhouses, or other suitable buildings; but the disease, from whatever cause it may originate, proved to be seated in the frames of the wretched little patients, large numbers of them being attacked and dying after removal, under circumstances in which neither deficiency of food or clothing, nor imperfect ventilation, could be assigned as the cause. The circumstance of the disease breaking out in an establishment of this kind, to which public attention had been drawn by the discussions in parliament on the Poor Law, and more universally by some of the most popular writers, caused much excitement, and the coroner's inquests, held on the bodies of the children, were protracted to a great length. It was made evident that the children were packed in a manner quite incompatible with health; that the rooms were wretchedly ventilated, the clothing insufficient, and the food, though not insufficient to support life, nevertheless, as to quantity and quality, not such as to produce robust frames, or a state of bodily health fitted to encounter disease. In most cases the juries returned open verdicts; but that which inquired into the deaths of children belonging to the Holborn Union, returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Peter Drouet. It appeared that there were constantly between 1400 and 1600 pauper children at Mr. Drouet's establishment, who were lodged, fed, clothed, and instructed, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per head per week. The total deaths in the house amounted to 150, besides those after removal.

Mr. Drouet was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on the 13th April, for the manslaughter of James Andrews, a child of tender years, the indictment charging that the prisoner, contrary to his duty, had neglected to give the child proper food and sustenance, and had also neglected to provide it with wholesome and properly-ventilated sleeping accommodation, and by these means had caused it to be mortally sick and distempered, and had so occasioned its death.

The evidence, which extended to great length, consisted of an attempt to make out a general charge of neglect and ill treatment. Much of this evidence was rejected. At the conclusion of the reply, the Judges pointed out that it was neither charged in the indictment nor given in evidence that the child had ever been in such a condition of strength as to resist an attack of cholera; he might have died simply of cholera had he never been at Tooting at all. Upon this ground they thought there was nothing to go to the jury.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," adding "that they were unanimously of opinion that there was no evidence to support the charge."

1. Privileges of the Peerage. —An application was made to Mr. Baron Platt, at Chambers, on behalf of a noble Earl, who was detained in the Queen's Prison as a commoner, for his discharge, he having succeeded, by the death of his father, to the title. The necessary documents were produced, and his Lordship, after considering

the matter, directed the attorneys of the several detaining creditors to show cause why the Earl should not be discharged from custody, he being a peer of the realm. In some cases the parties consented, and orders were made for the discharge of the noble defendant, but in one cause the application was resisted by the detaining creditor's attorney. It was asserted that a peer was not entitled to his privilege until he had taken the oaths prescribed.

Mr. Baron Platt said he had no doubt that a peer was privileged before he had taken the oaths, and requested to be furnished with cases which would show that he was not. His Lordship adjourned the summons for an hour, in order that counsel might appear for the creditor.

At a subsequent period of the day the matter was resumed. A barrister attended, and admitted that he could not cite cases to the effect that a peer was not privileged until he had taken his seat.

His Lordship made the order in this, as well as in the several other cases, for the discharge of the noble Earl from the Queen's prison.

— EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERIES ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. —A series of robberies of the most extraordinary character were perpetrated on the up and down mails traversing the Great Western Railway during the night.

The up mail, leaving Plymouth at 6 35 P.M., and Exeter at 9 P.M., on Monday, arrived at Bridgewater at half-past ten o'clock. At this station various bags of letters which had accumulated in the Post-Office van during the journey were, in accordance with the usual custom, placed in a tender immediately at the rear of the Post Office (which is the carriage in which the business of the Post Office is performed during the transit), and securely locked up. The train, which, in addition to the Post Office and tender, consisted of about six or seven first and second-class carriages, left Bridgewater in due course, and proceeded on its journey to Bristol, the run between these two places being timed to occupy one hour and ten minutes without stoppage at any station. On the arrival of the train at Bristol, shortly before midnight, the guard went to the tender in order to deliver the Bristol bags, when to his astonishment and dismay he discovered that all the bags had been more or less tampered with, some being cut open, and others left with the seals broken and strings untied. A very cursory examination of their contents showed that all the money or registered letters, as well as the bankers' parcels, had been abstracted; and he instantly communicated, first with the two travelling Post-Office clerks accompanying the mail, and subsequently with the Post-Office authorities at Bristol. An inquiry was instituted. The guard testified that the bags were safe when the train left Bridgewater; and as no stoppage had taken place between that town and Bristol, it was evident that the robbery must have been effected by some parties travelling by the train, and while it was in motion. As it was necessary that the metropolitan bags should be sent on to London, the train left Bristol on its upward journey after a very short delay. On reaching town the guard proceeded to the Post Office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and made a full report of the circumstances above

detailed. The various bags were immediately subjected to examination, when it was found that, not only were the whole of the registered letters and bankers' parcels abstracted, but in some cases the "bills," on which all registered letters and valuable parcels are entered, were also missing, so as to render it difficult to ascertain what packages had been abstracted. As a precautionary measure, information was forwarded by the Post-Office authorities to the various city banking-houses, so that a check might be put upon the disposal of the contents of the stolen letters; and Mr. Clark, superintendent of the Great Western Railway Company, and some officers of the Post Office, left London to follow up the investigation.

Later in the afternoon, and while Colonel Maberly was engaged with several of his officers in matters connected with the unfortunate affair, information reached town that a second robbery, precisely similar in character, had been perpetrated on the down mail, which left London at 8 55 P.M., on the same evening. In this case, the bags deposited in the tender were perfectly safe on the arrival of the train at Bristol at a quarter past one o'clock A.M. On the tender being opened at Bridgewater a scene similar to that previously observed at Bristol presented itself —all the bags were more or less mutilated and disturbed, and the more valuable contents abstracted therefrom. Happily, in this instance, the vigilance of the parties in charge of the train resulted in the capture of two persons, who there was little doubt were the perpetrators of both robberies. One of these was immediately recognised as Harry Poole, who had been formerly a guard on this line of railway, and was now living at Exeter in some style, but on unknown means; the other, who was unknown, was recognised by a London serjeant of police as Edward Nightingale, the son of a well-known character, who was proprietor of the large gambling booths which disgrace our race-grounds.

Trewman's Flying Post shortly afterwards contained the following paragraph:—

"We are in a position to assert an extraordinary fact connected with these Jack Sheppard-like achievements. The plan of the late robbery of the down train was communicated to two highly-respectable persons in Taunton (one of whom we have the pleasure of knowing) some four or five months since. The detail was so accurate as to give the man's name (who is now actually in custody), the description of disguise, and the manner in which the robbery was to be accomplished, the whole of which has been perpetrated to the very letter. The information was given to the respected parties above alluded to by the wife of one of the supposed accomplices in this and many other 'railway schemes.' The parties immediately communicated this to the railway authorities, and we trust that it may lead to the capture of as formidable a gang of ruffians as ever infested any community."

And the *Taunton Courier* added: "It should be known, and is not among the incidents of the disclosures narrated in the above statement, that the communication was made by the wife of the man said to be implicated in the robbery while in a paroxysm of anger,

arising from the ill-usage she had experienced. He had, consistently with his accustomed brutality, turned her out of his house, and it was while consulting those to whom she had appealed for advice that the various and long-continued enormities of her husband had been disclosed." This woman was Mrs. Manning, who, with her husband, kept an inn at Taunton. These parties were strongly suspected of being implicated in this robbery, and in the other great plans of plunder by which this railway has suffered so severely. Their premises were searched, but nothing was found to bring the knowledge home to them. They left Exeter, and were the perpetrators of the dreadful murder in Bermondsey, to be hereafter recorded in these pages.

3. Crim. Con. — Hoghton *v.* Wigney.—*In the Sheriffs' Court.* —This was an action to recover compensation for criminal conversation. Judgment was allowed to go by default, and a writ of inquiry was executed to assess the damages, which were laid at 10,000*l.*

Sir F. Thesiger stated the case. The plaintiff, Mr. Hoghton, now only 28 years of age, was the eldest son of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. In 1842, on the plaintiff coming of age, he became entitled to considerable estates in the county of Lancaster. He became acquainted with the subject of the present action, Miss Louisa Josephine Saunders, who was then only 17, and possessed of great personal attractions, under the care of her mother. Mr. Hoghton followed her to Boulogne in June of the same year, proposed, and was accepted. It was due to Mrs. Saunders to say that, on account of the youth of her daughter, she objected to the union until two or three years had expired; her scruples were, however, overcome, and in August of the same year Mr. Hoghton returned to make arrangements for the marriage. Mr. Hoghton had made a liberal settlement on his wife as "pin-money," 200*l.* a year, and if she survived him a jointure of 1500*l.* a year; for the children, other than the eldest son, who would be entitled to the family estates in Lancaster, 10,000*l.* in case of one child, 20,000*l.* in the event of two, and 30,000*l.* in case of a third child. The marriage took place on the 14th of August, 1845, with the consent and approbation of all parties. The young couple proceeded to the Continent, where they remained some time; and in June, 1846, Mr. Hoghton purchased an estate at Hafod, in South Wales, of the Duke of Newcastle, whither they went to reside. They were visited by families in the neighbourhood, and lived in great affection. In the spring of 1847 they came to London, and resided at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover Square, and afterwards at Mivart's, until the fatal acquaintance with the defendant, which had led to the present action. The defendant was the son of a gentleman who was formerly a banker at Brighton, and he was an officer in the service of the East India Company. It seemed that on April the 9th, a day which would always be remembered as one before the Chartist demonstration occurred, an arrangement had been made between Mrs. Hoghton and Mrs. Pugh, the lady of the member of Parliament for Montgomeryshire, to go to Greenwich. On arriving at Hun-

gerford stairs the defendant, who was unknown to Mr. Hoghton, presented himself. He was introduced by Mrs. Pugh; and having, as was understood, missed his party, he was invited to join their party. On the next day he called on Mr. Hoghton, and they drove about to notice the Chartist demonstration. On the 17th of the same month Mr. Hoghton was called to Lancaster, and his wife was left, visited by her mother, and sufficiently protected. It would be impossible for him to trace the parties throughout their course until the fatal consummation. It would appear that the defendant met Mrs. Hoghton in the Park and Kensington Gardens; and the man-servant observed assignations made to meet at the Zoological Gardens and other places. After Mr. Hoghton's return to town nothing occurred to awaken his suspicion. It would appear, however, that the defendant, by his arts, so prepared and so perseveringly applied, had so woven his chain around the unhappy woman, that he was soon afterwards enabled to carry her off, never to return to that home and happiness she had once enjoyed. It was on Wednesday, the 21st of June last, this fatal step was taken. The guilty pair remained some time on the Continent, and afterwards returned to London; and on the 20th of October last embarked for India, where they had now probably arrived. He (Sir F. Thesiger) had not yet done with the painful details. Mrs. Hoghton was in the family-way by her husband, and in a few short months the union would have been strengthened by the birth of a child. What were now the prospects of the child? Hearts warmed with love would have received it, but now the hands of a guilty mother would be the first to hold it, and its first home would be amidst guilt and shame—the tenderest offices stifled, and the first smile of innocence bring to the remembrance of the mother the misery she had brought on herself and her helpless child. Could anything compensate the plaintiff for the loss he had sustained?

Mr. Petersdorff addressed the Court on the part of the defendant. He appeared on the part of Lieutenant Wigney, not to justify his conduct, but to confess his transgression, and to urge circumstances in mitigation of the large amount of damages sought to be recovered. The action was not to obtain large damages, but with a view to ulterior proceedings,—to enable the plaintiff to obtain a divorce. The defendant was a young man, only 23 years of age, and without abusing the claims of friendship, had yielded to a sudden temptation.

The jury assessed the damages at 3000*l.*

8. Sale of the Stowe Library.—A further portion of the wreck of the fortunes of the Buckingham family was brought to the hammer; the printed books of the celebrated library being sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, at their rooms in Wellington Street. Some of the works contained in this collection were celebrated for their excessive rarity, others for their great beauty. From so many thousand lots it is impossible to select more than a few, to which especial interest attaches.

The sale of the printed books in this valuable collection lasted

24 days. The books for the most part brought high prices; for the more remarkable and interesting large sums were given. Among them may be noticed: "Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity," published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 33 volumes, sold for 18*l.* 15*s.*; "Ashmole's Institution of the Laws and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter," the rarest book in the first day's sale, containing some fine plates by Hollar, and printed in 1672, sold for ten guineas; "Art de Verifier les Dates des Faits Historiques," a fine copy on large paper, sold for eight guineas.

9. "Bewick's History of Birds," the first edition, printed on large paper, in 2 vols., sold for 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; a complete collection of the works of Bartolozzi, consisting of upwards of 660 portraits and plates, chiefly proofs, in various stages, on India paper and satin, in 8 vols., was purchased by Mr. Murray for 62*l.* This copy, formed for Mary Boydell, is believed to be unique. "Monte Sancto di Dios," by Anthony Bettini, printed at Florence in 1487, sold for 20*l.*, Mr. Mottino being the purchaser. This copy contained the three rare plates by Baccio Baldini. Among the versions of the Scriptures, which were the chief features of the day's sale, the "Polyglot Bible," edited by Brian Wotton, and containing the rare Republican preface, 25*l.* 10*s.*; "Biblia Sacra Germanica," printed by Kobarger, at Nuremberg, in 1483, but imperfect, 6*l.*; "The Bible, in Englyshe, according to the translation apoynted by the Queene's Majestie's injunctions to be read in all churches, &c., Rouen, at the cost of R. Carmarden, 1566" (imperfect), 4*l* 12*s.*; "the Holy Bible and Common Prayer Booke," fine copy, printed by R. Barker, in 1616, sold for 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

10. "Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes in Verse," by Fulke Lord Brooke. This volume was scarcely of any value, and would not have fetched more than 1*s.*, but on the title page, in the autograph of Ben Jonson, was "Beni Jonson tanquam Explorator." It was subsequently in the collection of Garrick, whose book-plate is inside, 1*l.* 16*s.* The most important lot in the day's sale was "Boydell's Collection of Prints, engraved after the most capital paintings in England, with descriptions in English and French." This beautiful collection consisted of 540 fine large plates, many of them proofs before letters, and formed nine folio volumes. This matchless copy was selected for Mary Boydell. It was purchased by Mr. Murray, for 78*l.* 15*s.* Brant (Sebastian), "Stultifera Navis, the Ship of Fooles, wherein is showed the folly of all States;" Latin and English; translated by A. Barclay, with Barclay's Eclogues. This rare old black letter book, containing many curious wood engravings, was printed by Cawood, in 1570, and sold for 10*l.* 15*s.* "Opus Transmarine Peregrinationis ad Venerandum et Gloriosum Sepulcrum Dominicum, in Jerusalem," &c., by Bernard de Breydenbach. This book, printed at Mentz, in 1486, is one of uncommon interest, being one of the first books of travels ever printed. The view of Venice is more than five feet long, and the map of the Holy Land more than three. Perfect copies are of the

rarest occurrence. This one sold for 11*l.*

11. "A Complete Pack of early Playing Cards;" a most interesting and curious lot. The following note, in the autograph of Mark Cephas Tutet, from whose collection they came, shows the excessive rarity of these ancient cards:—"The ancient cards in this volume, with others (duplicates), and the drawings in the second volume, were purchased by me out of the collection of Dr. Stukeley; the drawings were produced by the Doctor the 9th of November, 1720, to the Society of Antiquaries, observing that the cards had been given him by Thomas Rawlinson, Esq., being two pieces of the cover of an old book, supposed to be 'Claudian,' printed before 1500, and that there was a leaf or two of an old edition of 'Erasmus's Adages' pasted between the layers of the cards, which being laid stratum upon stratum composed two pasteboards and made the cover of the book. The Doctor took the pains to separate the cards, out of which I have chosen a complete pack, and the better to preserve so singular a curiosity have had them bound together with the abovementioned drawings and some modern French cards. It is observable in these ancient cards that there are no aces or queens, but instead of the latter are knights." They were bought by Mr. Fry for 6*l.* 10*s.*

12. Claude's "Liber Veritatis," a remarkably fine copy, 40*l.* 10*s.* The first entire edition of the works of Chaucer, printed by Godfrey, in 1532; (the "Plowman's Tale" is not in this edition;) 10*l.* 15*s.*

15. Dudley Earl of Warwick's work, entitled "Dell Arcano del Mare Libri sei," &c.; this was published in 1646–7, and is filled with numerous charts, schemes, and plates.

16. "The Festivall, or Sermons for Sondays and Holidais, taken out of the Golden Legend," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1528; stained with water and rather short, 14*l.* 15*s.*

17. "Gough's Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain," 61*l.* 10*s.*

19. Houbraken and Vertue, "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," a unique assemblage of portraits, consisting of proofs, variations, and first impressions, chiefly on India paper, containing 97 portraits of illustrious persons, proofs, 85 on India paper, 35 first impressions, 9 etchings, and 2 original drawings, by Houbraken. This beautiful work, in 2 vols., produced 91*l.*

30. The "Celebrated Anjou Missal." At the sale of Sir Mark Sykes's books this work produced but 23*l.*; it was now sold for 63*l.* The first three volumes of "Prynne's Records," a very scarce work, sold for 140*l.* The fourth volume of the same book, supposed to be unique, having been the only one that escaped the great fire of London, brought 335*l.*; it was bought for the library of Lincoln's Inn, which possesses Prynne's own copy of the other volumes.

Feb. 2. Two copies of Dr. O'Connor's "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres," a description of the Irish manuscripts at Stowe, privately printed at the expense of the Duke of Buckingham, 47*l.* 10*s.* Nichol's (J.) "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," large paper. The rarity of this book is well known, in consequence of the greater portion of the copies having been de-

stroyed in the printer's warehouse. This copy sold for 79*l.*

3. A most splendid copy of the works of the brothers Piranesi, on Roman antiquities, architecture, and classical ornaments, consisting of several hundred plates of the buildings, &c., in and near Rome, bound in 14 volumes, 133*l.*

7. The nineteenth day of the sale was remarkable for the early editions of Shakspeare. "Shakpeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," published according to the true and original copies, with portrait by Martin Droeshout, first edition, 1623, 76*l.* The second edition, a fine, tall, and sound copy, printed in 1632, 11*l.* 5*s.* The third edition, almost as rare as the first, on account of the greater part of the impression being destroyed in the fire of London, sold for 35*l.* The fourth edition, imperfect, sold for only 4*l.* 6*s.* Shakspeare's dramatic works, revised by George Steevens, a unique copy of Boydell's beautiful edition, with 100 plates, proofs before letters, and a set of etchings, sold for 32*l.* 10*s.* Boydell's collection of 100 large and beautiful prints from pictures illustrative of Shakspeare, painted by the most distinguished artists, with a set of etchings, believed to be unique, sold for 43*l.*

9. "Thuani Historia sui Temporis (ab anno 1543 ad annum 1607)," illustrated by above 1500 portraits of eminent persons, engraved by Bolswert, Houbraken, Edelink, Faithorne, Hollar, &c. This rare and valuable work produced 80 guineas. "Troye; the Recuyles, or Gadering Togyder of ye Hystoryes of Troye, how it was destroyed by ye Puyssaunt Hercules and ye Thyrd Generall, by ye Grekes." This rare black letter book, containing many wood engravings, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1503, produced 55*l.*

10. "A Black Book," of 48 engraved pages, representing the Apocalypse of St. John, worked off by friction and subsequently coloured, of the greatest rarity, 91*l.*

11. The last day's sale consisted of the valuable collection of rare and curious books and tracts relating to Ireland, with which country the Duke's ancestors had been so intimately connected. These works produced very large prices. This portion of the library, consisting of the printed books only, extended over 25 days' sale, and produced 10,355*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

14. Wreck of West India Mail Packet, Forth.—Another of the fine vessels belonging to the Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company has been lost on the same formidable reefs, the Alacranes, on which the *Tweed* perished two years before. (See Ann. Reg. 1847, Chron. p. 18.) By the reckoning, the ship was many miles distant from the reef, and was expected to pass 18 or 20 miles outside them in the course of the following morning. Owing, however, to some extraordinary set of the current, the ship struck with a dreadful crash about five A.M. Outside the reef the surf broke with terrific violence; but within the sea was quite calm, and a small vessel was discerned at some distance in that direction. Lieutenant Molesworth, a passenger, and four men, crossed this dreadful surf in a small boat, and ascertained that there was a possibility of escape in that direction. Captain Sturdee immediately launched the paddle-box life-boats, into which the passengers and crew, 126 in number,

were packed, almost destitute of clothing, and happily rode through the surf without swamping. Some canoes belonging to the wreckers of that coast, adapted for the crossing of the boiling surf, having been procured, the breakers were again passed, and a supply of clothing was procured. The people were landed on a small island, and as many as could find room embarked in a small brigantine, which landed them at Campeachy on the evening of the 18th. The ship was speedily crushed and ground to atoms. This wreck affords another example of the value of fortitude and presence of mind under such circumstances; since, notwithstanding the number of the sufferers, and the extreme danger of their position, not a single life was lost.

— Fire in Lincoln's Inn.—A fire, almost as disastrous as that which eleven years since destroyed Paper Buildings, in the Inner Temple, occurred shortly before daybreak, in New Square, Lincoln's Inn. The whole of the chambers forming No. 2, on the east side of the square, were destroyed. These chambers were occupied by barristers and solicitors of eminence, and the greater part of the valuable documents in their professional custody perished in the flames. The fire was first observed by a watchman, about five A.M., at which time it was confined to a small part of the lower floor; but, before assistance could be procured, the fire spread with the greatest rapidity along the ancient timber work (for the house was built shortly after the fire of London) and up the staircase; and, in a short time, masses of flame were issuing from all the windows in the front, 32 in number. Every room between the great north and south party-walls of the range was wholly destroyed, and a large part of the solid brick carcase was dragged down with the roof and floors as they fell. The ruins continued to burn through nearly all Sunday, and the fire was not quite extinguished on Monday morning. A considerable number of fire-proof safes have since been got out of the smouldering ruins, with their contents in a good state of preservation; and many documents not thus secured were also found, either untouched by the flames or only partially injured, among the ashes; still, however, an immense mass of title muniments and papers in suits and actions has been destroyed.

18. Collision at Sea.—A terrible collision occurred between the two Neapolitan steamers *Vesuvius* and *Antelope* on the night of the 18th January, with a distinguished freight.

"The *Vesuvius* was en route to Naples, having on board His Majesty and the Count of Trapani; the latter en route to Gaeta, with four Cardinals, M. Oustinoff (the Secretary of the Prussian Legation), Count Corafa, and others. The concussion took place, it seems, about three o'clock in the morning, in consequence of some carelessness on the part of the people of the *Antelope*, which, instead of keeping on the right, kept on the left. In the first moment of alarm, M. Oustinoff, Count Corafa, a priest, and another person, threw themselves into the sea, which was as calm as a lake; and, unfortunately, M. Oustinoff was never recovered. His Majesty was lavish of his attention to those who were saved. The *Antelope* was after-

wards towed into Procida, and the commander is to be tried by a council of war. The king afterwards proceeded to Naples."

— Mutiny and Murders.—A London mercantile house has received letters which describe a mutiny and murders on board the *Amelia*, on her voyage from San Francisco to China; Californian gold being the exciting cause. "On the night of the 3rd October, in the middle watch, three of the crew, namely, José Cabrera, José Torres, and Andres Boldevio, mutinied, attacked the mate, and killed him. Captain Alva, a Spaniard, and Mr. Francis Cooke, passenger, hearing the noise, came on deck. Two of the ruffians attacked them, killed Mr. Cooke, and immediately threw him overboard, and badly wounded the captain; the latter succeeded in getting down into the cabin to arm himself, and came on deck again with a cutlass; but the murderers stabbed him in the neck with a knife, and he fell a corpse. Mrs. Cooke, her maid-servant, Mary Hudson, and Captain M'Nally, a native of Dublin, who were below when the murderous scene commenced, were confined to their state-rooms; and the mutineers, who were all Peruvians, shaped their course for Peru. On the following morning, Captain M'Nally offered, with the assistance of the carpenter, to leave the ship with the females, provided the mutineers would give him one of the boats and the necessary provisions. This they seemed to assent to; but on his going on deck he was seized, bound, and thrown overboard. They then threw the papers and documents also overboard; and getting out a large quantity of gold, divided it amongst the remainder of the crew, compelling each to take a part. On the night of the 5th, the murderers having drunk freely, two of them went to sleep; when the carpenter, in accordance with a plan arranged by some of the crew, killed them with his axe, while others attacked the third murderer, who resisted, but was likewise despatched by Smith; and the vessel brought to the Sandwich Islands by the apprentices, Thomas Gannon and Charles M'Donald. The specie, about 300,000 dollars, has been secured by Her Majesty's Consul-General."

19. Fire at Irongate Wharf, Paddington.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, a fire, involving a destruction of property valued at several thousand pounds, broke out at Irongate Wharf, Praed Street, Paddington, which for a period of nearly four hours continued to illuminate the western portion of the metropolis. The premises were in the occupation of Mr. William Buddle, and were well known as the Steam Saw-mills and Marble works.

The flames first broke out of the mill. This building was upwards of 100 feet in length and nearly 30 feet wide. It was fitted up with most costly machinery, and contained a great quantity of timber, which proved such a powerful auxiliary to the flames, that in the space of a few minutes the entire mill from end to end was wrapped in one immense body of fire. The flames rapidly extended from the mill to a great quantity of timber standing in the yard, and thence spread, with the swiftness of lightning, into the moulding loft, and from thence into the polishing shops. Each of these buildings was filled with property

of great value, and of the most inflammable character, which, the moment the flames came in contact with it, burst forth into a large sheet of fire. By the exertions of the fire-brigade, the conflagration was confined to these portions of the premises; the show-rooms and other buildings containing much valuable property were preserved.

20. THE SIEGE OF MOULTAN.—The Overland Mail brings some interesting details of the progress of the siege of Moultan, the first attack upon which was recorded in the ANNUAL REGISTER for last year (History, 430, Chron., 124).

"On the morning of the 2nd of January, a column of Bengal troops, commanded by Colonel Franks, consisting of Her Majesty's Thirty-second and the Forty-ninth and Seventy-second Native Infantry, pushed forward to a breach near the Delhi Gate; but on arriving at the breach, it proved impracticable; so the troops retired, and moved round to the opposite side of the town, where the entrance of the Bombay column had already been effected. The breach stormed by them had been much more complete than the other, and the enemy defending it were driven off at the bayonet's point. The Fusiliers entered first, and speedily placed their standard within the walls of the town. The Bengal column followed them; and the city of Moultan, which was captured about three P.M., was before sunset filled with British troops. The fire from the fort, which had for a time slackened, was meanwhile renewed. In the course of the night a mine was sprung on us, which occasioned some mischief. Moolraj seemed determined to maintain himself to the last, and showed no sign of fear amidst all his reverses.

"On the morning of the 3rd, the cannonade was again resumed by us; and the Dowlut Gate, the last hold of the enemy, destroyed. A daring exploit was here performed by Captain Young, who commanded a small reserve of three companies of the Tenth Regiment. He perceived, as he thought, an opportunity of seizing the Dowlut Gate, which the enemy still retained possession of. Guided by some judicious suggestions from Lieutenant Maunsell of the Engineers, he dashed at the gate with his handful of men, who scrambled up by the aid of ropes, blew it open with powder-bags, charged the enemy in the narrow passage, and thus completed the capture of the city, and brought the besieging force within a few hundred yards of the fort. Large quantities of pillage were being collected; and the bankers were said to have offered 30,000*l.* if we would leave their establishments alone."

A letter in the *Bombay Times* gives the following very interesting account of the Dewan Moolraj and his followers, on the surrender of the citadel of Moultan.

"The troops were drawn up at daybreak on the 22nd; they formed two long lines, extending from the Dowlut Gate. The street betwixt the living walls of armed men was about fifty feet in breadth. They waited some hours under heavy rain, on their guard, in case of treachery or surprise; when about ten o'clock a messenger appeared, intimating that the garrison were at hand. First appeared about 200 ill-clothed miserable wretches, who seemed broken and dispirited; then followed about 3500 hard, trained, stern, and stalwart-looking

men, who looked as if they would have fought to the death in the breaches, if such had been the will of their chief. They brought camels and horses and large bundles of things along with them. These, together with their arms, were placed in charge of the prize-agents as they passed. At last came Moolraj, his brethren, and chiefs. He was gorgeously attired in silks and splendid arms, and rode a magnificent Arab steed, which bore no marks of suffering or privation. No small curiosity was experienced to discover the appearance of one who had maintained a defence obstinate and protracted beyond any related in the annals of modern warfare. He but little exceeded the middle size; was powerfully but elegantly formed; his keen, dark, piercing, restless eyes surveyed at a glance everything around. He neither wore the face of defiance nor of dejection, but moved along under the general gaze as one conscious of having bravely done his duty, and aware of being the object of universal regard. He was taken to the General's tent, and gave up his sword, which is said to have been returned to him; and was placed in charge of Lieutenant Henry, of the Nineteenth Bombay Native Infantry. Writing materials were prohibited him, but every attention was shown to his comfort in so far as this was compatible with his safety. It was not considered safe to retain him longer than was indispensable in a neighbourhood where there were numberless dependents ready to incur any risk in attempting his rescue; and he was accordingly ordered to proceed with the force about to march up the line of the Chenaub in the direction of Ramnuggur, to turn off as they approached the road leading to Lahore for the camp of the Governor-General."

24. Dreadful Colliery Explosion—75 Lives lost.—A fearful explosion, resulting in an appalling destruction of human life, occurred at the Darley Main Colliery, about two miles south of Barnsley. This mine had been the scene of two former explosions in 1847, when six lives were lost; and again in August of the same year, when two persons perished. In consequence of these occurrences the mine had been inspected, and was pronounced in good working order. The fireman, whose duty it is daily to inspect the pit for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any accumulation of foul air, pronounced all to be safe. The men began to assemble at their work soon after 4 o'clock in the morning, and continued descending the shaft until after 6 o'clock, when there were, it is supposed, 104 men and boys in the pit, besides Mr. Thompson, the bottom steward, whose duty it is to superintend the operations under ground and adopt any precaution for the safety of the miners that may seem necessary.

About 20 minutes before 12 o'clock Mr. Thompson, who had observed nothing to cause the slightest suspicion in his mind, felt a sudden and most alarming change in the atmosphere; and before he could take any steps to ascertain the cause—indeed, almost before he could turn round—there was a frightful explosion. Judging from the nature of the report, and from the devastation committed, the explosion did not appear to have been confined to any particular spot, but extended nearly from end to end of the works. All the

stoppings, trap-doors, and gates in the pit were blown away by the violence of the explosion; and it was felt that the wreck of human life must be appalling. The inhabitants of the villages around, the wives, children, and relatives of the miners, instantly assembled around the pit's mouth with cries of most heart-rending anguish; the proprietors of the neighbouring collieries sent their men; and in a short time arrangements were made for rescuing the survivors—a task of no small difficulty and danger, for the choke-damp, which is the result of the explosion, is as deadly as the explosion itself. By great exertion, and encountering the greatest risks, about 27 persons were rescued while yet living, among whom was Mr. Thompson, and 75 corpses were removed, burnt and disfigured in a horrible manner. The scene in the neighbourhood of the mine was most painful; the dead bodies were removed by *cart-loads;* not a house but contained one or more relics of the catastrophe; four cottages contained 15 corpses; in some families every male had been killed. Ten corpses were interred at one time in the churchyard at Barnsley, and 40 at Worsboro' Dale. The catastrophe is supposed to have arisen from the accumulation of gas, caused by the state of the atmosphere, which was such as to cause a greater emanation of gases than usual, while it prevented the usual rapidity of draught through the shafts.

24. Court-Martial. *Plymouth.* — A court-martial assembled on board H. M. S. *Caledonia*, to try Commander George Sprigg on the following charge:—"For that the said Commander George Sprigg, when Commander of Her Majesty's brig *Ferret*, and in actual service and full pay of Her Majesty's fleet, did, upon the main sea, on the 10th day of June, 1848, evil entreat 11 men whose names are to us unknown, who were part of the crew of the Brazilian schooner *Castro III.*, which he had taken as a prize, by ordering such 11 men into a boat belonging to the said schooner, and by ordering them when in such boat to steer south-east, the western coast of Africa, which was the nearest land, being at the time many miles off, and such 11 men not being then properly provided with oars and water. For that by such conduct the said Commander George Sprigg did behave in a cruel and oppressive manner, unbecoming the character of an officer in Her Majesty's navy."

John Holmes, late acting boatswain of the brig *Ferret*, deposed to the capture of a slave schooner between 8 and 9 o'clock A.M. of the 10th or 11th June. Does not recollect the return of the second boat, until the prize was near the brig at 5 o'clock, when the gig came alongside with five prisoners, and subsequently the prize's boat, with 10 or 11 prisoners, but none of the *Ferret's* men. Captain Sprigg ordered that the prisoners should not come out, but that a beaker of water, containing five gallons, a compass, a lantern, and candle, should be put in, and that she should shove off for the shore. Did not know if there were any provisions, but there was a number of bags in the boat. Witness does not recollect whether Captain Sprigg inquired what was put in the boat. The slavers were not searched; they had two oars pulling and one steering. Saw nothing cruel, oppressive, or unof-

ficer-like in the conduct of Captain Sprigg. Did not see a rudder, tiller, mast, or sail, in the boat. The slavers were not sober. The boat was apparently new, about 18 feet long, built long-boat fashion, with less beam than the *Ferret's* jolly-boat. Did not consider she was overloaded for the weather, which was very fine and settled; water smooth; there was a swell in the morning. Witness had been two years on the coast of Africa, and had assisted the *Ferret* in capturing 12 slave ships. Never saw slavers sent away so far from land in the same manner.

Jeremiah Tomey, acting-gunner of the *Ferret*, was on detached service in the pinnace when the *Castro III.* was captured. Fell in with the long-boat and 11 prisoners, who started all their water, about a gallon, out of the beaker into a tin, and drank it; they said they had no bread. Witness saw four or five large canisters in the stern, and in the bow a roll of matting, such as is used to wrap junk beef in. The land was in sight, two or three miles distant, and 10 or 12 miles south of Coquimbo. The men said they had been captured by the *Ferret* four days before—on the Saturday. It was then Tuesday afternoon. They were pulling with two oars and steering with one. Witness filled their beaker with water, and gave them from 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. of small bread. They reached Coquimbo at 12 o'clock that night.

Charles Cuthbert Mitchell was acting-master of the *Ferret* in June last, when the *Castro III.* was taken. Witness was in the whale-boat. There were 17 men on board the slaver, which was 10 or 12 miles from the *Ferret*. Two hours and a half after the capture they were near enough to hail the brig, and reported the prize as an empty slaver with 17 prisoners. To a question from the commander, witness answered that there was a very good boat on board. Captain Sprigg ordered the boat to be hoisted out, and the men to be asked if they would take her and go ashore. Witness talks a little Portuguese. The master of the slaver said it was too far from the land; the crew, at first, also objected, but, being ordered, 12 went in. Clements, the captain of the foretop, from Captain Sprigg, told witness to keep two slavers in the prize. The crew were to have what provisions they required from the cabin stores, with water; the latter they refused to take, saying they would go to the *Ferret*. They took no provisions excepting what might be in their bags, which were lying on the deck. Witness put their bags and things into the boat. Slavers generally put their provisions in similar bags. The slavers took two oars. Witness offered four, but they refused, and shoved back one, which was put over the gunwale. They had no compass, no mast or sails, but had a rudder and tiller. This occurred on the 10th of June, when, at noon, they were about 84 miles from land. The commander did not hail to know if the boat was properly provided, and witness did not inform him that she was not. The *Ferret* was not in hailing distance.

For the defence witnesses were called who served on board the *Ferret* at the time, and who proved that there was no harshness on the part of Commander Sprigg; that the prisoners were neither searched, beaten, nor ill-treated.

Commander Watson, who had served six years on the coast of Africa, had frequently detached boats at the distance of 100 miles from land, and thought there was no danger if the weather was fine.

Commander Horton did not consider it dangerous for a boat to be sent off under the circumstances described.

Captain Charles Edmunds had Commander Sprigg serving under his command last May, when he sent, with a sailing order, a private note stating that a run of slave-vessels might be expected on that part of the coast. The *Ferret* was clean and smart in weighing and making sail. Witness never sent away prisoners when more than 12 miles off shore. On one occasion five or six asked and were allowed to land in their own boat.

The decision of the Court was that the charge was only in part proved; that Commander Sprigg be reprimanded, and admonished to be more circumspect in future.

FEBRUARY.

7. Highway Robbery and Murder near Brighton.—Mr. George Stonehouse Griffith, a respectable brewer of Brighton, was found murdered in a lonely spot near Piecombe, between Horsham and Brighton, under the circumstances detailed in the evidence given before the coroner's inquest.

Mr. Harry Mills Blaker deposed—I am a surgeon residing at 7, Pavilion Parade, Brighton. I had known Mr. Griffith between three and four years, and had been his medical attendant. Mr. Griffith was a brewer, and resided at 25, Montpelier Crescent. He was about 42 years of age. I have this day examined his body. The only mark on the surface of the body is a wound in the centre of the breast-bone—exactly in the centre. It is a round wound, evidently caused by a bullet. I afterwards made a *post mortem* examination of the chest, heart, and lungs, and tracing the external wound found it to go through the breast bone, through the fore part of the bag of the heart, then, penetrating through the heart itself, the bullet finally lodged in the back of the heart. It was a leaden bullet. The lungs were not wounded. This bullet was extracted by me from the bag of the heart. Such a wound would produce almost instantaneous death. The pistol was evidently fired close to Mr. Griffith's breast. The clothes were singed and the flesh scorched, and a portion of the wadding was also found in the wound. I have no doubt of his death having been caused by the wound I have described.

A Juror.—Do you suppose that he would have groaned after the shot?

Mr. Blaker.—He might have uttered one groan or shriek, and no more, for his death would have been almost instantaneous.

The Foreman.—Could he have done it himself?

Mr. Blaker.—No, I believe not. He could not have done it himself.

Mr. James Hodson examined.—I am a miller, and reside at the mill on the Dyke Road, near Brighton. About 2 o'clock this morning, as I was returning from Mr. Smith's, at Woodmancote, in company with my brother Charles and Mr. Kirton, in a horse and light cart, I saw something lying on the off side of the road, and as I ap-

proached I saw a hat lying beyond it. I stopped, and told my brother to get down and see what it was. He got out and spoke, but received no answer. It proved to be the body of a man. He examined the body, took hold of it, tried to move it, and said "Get up," or something of that sort, but still received no answer. Charles Kirton then got out, and looking at the face said directly it was Mr. Griffith. I turned round, got out of the cart, and saw a pistol lying by our off-wheel. [The pistol was here produced.] I saw some reins lying beyond the hat, and thought it was a snaffle bridle, and that some one had fallen from his horse. The pistol appeared to have been discharged, the pan was open. I found a knife near the horse's head. [Mr. Harper, one of the inspectors, produced the knife. It has a buckhorn handle, with the names of James Green and Co. on the handle.] I found on the other side of the cart a piece of black crape [produced] attached to the frame of a pair of spectacles; a purse with one ring off—a steel bead purse. There was nothing in the purse. I found a right-hand glove on the off-side of the road. [All these were produced.] It was a very light night, but the moon was not shining at the time. The body was lying with the head rather inclined to the bank, and the feet towards the road. The legs appeared in a cramped position. The right leg was rather raised. Mr. Griffith was quite dead. My brother and Mr. Kirton placed him in the cart, and we took him to the Plough. I noticed the wound in the bosom when we laid him down in the room at the Plough. The shirt was very much singed. I saw no marks of blood. The body was lying on its back. I saw Mr. Kirton pick up a whip. I saw the loaded pistol now produced, a book, and a seal, taken from Mr. Griffith's pocket by Mr. Kirton, and a memorandum-book. The whip was broken, but it did not appear as if it had been broken by the wheels. The right-hand breeches-pocket of the deceased was turned inside out. The whip appeared to have been wrenched asunder. The pistol was about a couple or three yards from the body. The crape was very near the hind wheel. It was a hired horse and gig, belonging to Mr. Roberts. The reins found in the road were fitted to those found upon the horse, and they exactly corresponded. The reins were evidently cut at one stroke. The road was very rough, and I could not trace any footsteps. We made a mark at the spot where we found the body.

Mr. W. S. Martin said—I reside at 18, Devonshire Place, Brighton, and am manager of the Rock Brewery, Brighton, of which Mr. Griffith, the deceased, was part proprietor. I have been in the habit of going this round for the last twelvemonth—I mean the round to Horsham—to collect money. The deceased went yesterday to transact some business at Horsham which I could not do. I received this letter on the 11th of January. It is written in a disguised hand, and, though badly spelt, is evidently written by a person who has had a tolerable education:—

"Sir,—Some parties intends to rob you next time you goes to Horsham, so bee on your gard." The letter bears the superscription of "Mr. Martin's, Griff's Brewery, Brighton," and was posted in Trafalgar Street, Brighton.

I do not think Mr. Griffith was possessed of such a knife as that produced. These are the pistols which Mr. Griffith took from the counting-house on Monday. I know that of my own knowledge. They are not his pistols. He took them to go the journey with. The pistols were borrowed by me of Mr. Wallis, in consequence of the receipt of the letter. I borrowed the balls at the same time I borrowed the pistols. I believe the flattened bullet to be a smaller bullet than those which belonged to his pistols.

The bullets were here weighed, and the flattened bullet was much lighter than those which were procured for Mr. Griffith's pistols.

Henry Gander examined. — I am gatekeeper at Terry's Cross Gate, in the parish of Woodmancote. I knew Mr. Griffith. He was in the habit of passing through the gate. About five minutes past nine he passed through the gate in a one-horse gig. Our gate is about a mile and a half from Henfield-turn. We bade each other "Good night." He was driving very steadily. He did not pull up, as he had paid the gate in the morning. He was driving at about six miles an hour.

George Tidey examined.—I am a servant in the employ of Mr. Mannington, of Red House Farm, Newtimber. I was in my master's stable last night about half-past 9, when I heard the report of a pistol. I was at the door. The stable door was open. The report appeared to come from the direction where the body was found. I heard that a man had been found this morning about a quarter past 2 o'clock. I was called up by my master in consequence of the body being found. My master's stable is about a quarter of a mile from the spot where the body was found.

Mrs. Crosskey examined.—I am the wife of John Crosskey, and keep Dale Gate, in the parish of Piecombe; that is about half a mile from the place where the body of deceased was found. I was standing outside of my house about half-past 9 o'clock, when I heard one shriek or halloo. We were expecting Mr. Griffith to return. The shriek came from the West Road. It was the voice of only one person, as if some one had received an injury. The wind was blowing from the south-west. I named it to my husband, but I do not think he heard me. He was in bed. I took no further notice, thinking it might be some boys hallooing. It was a sort of faint halloo.

Richard Pedling examined.—I am a labourer at Newtimber, and live at home with my father. It is about a quarter of a mile from the West Road to the spot where the deceased was found. About a quarter past 10, I heard three or four groans from the direction of the spot where the deceased was found. I had called my father out of his bed previously, and when I heard the groans I mentioned the circumstance to him. The groans were at intervals of half a minute apart. We heard the groans two or three times after we opened the window. We did not go out to see what was the matter. The groans gradually became weaker. I knew it was a quarter past 10, as I had looked at the watch just before.

John Pedling, the father of the last witness, deposed — My son told me of the groans that he had heard. I heard some groans my-

self at the same time. There were four, five, or six groans proceeding in a direction from the West Road where the body was found. They lasted about two minutes. I thought they might have proceeded from a tipsy man.

The inquest was adjourned for further evidence, but nothing of importance could be elicited, and the perpetrators of this murder remain hitherto undiscovered.

8. Dreadful Fire in Spitalfields.—A most calamitous fire broke out, shortly before 11 o'clock at night, at the house No. 34, Lamb Street, Spitalfields, when a great quantity of property was destroyed, and the lives of five of the unfortunate occupants sacrificed. The house was occupied conjointly by several persons. The ground and first floors by Mr. D. J. M'Kellar, a haberdasher and linendraper; the second floor by Mr. Sutton, a master butcher of Spitalfields-market; the third floor by a Mr. Newland. The premises were, including the basement, five floors high, and, being of ancient construction, contained a vast quantity of timber.

Mr. M'Kellar, who is a Manchester warehouseman in Watling Street, had opened the premises a short time since, and had placed his brother in charge of the place. It was the duty of that person to close the shop and turn off the gas the last thing at night. On the evening that the fire broke out he put up the shutters, but left the gas burning whilst he went out to see a friend living in the neighbourhood. About an hour and a half after, police-constable Blake had his attention directed to the shutters, by seeing smoke issuing through the apertures. The officer sprang his rattle and commenced knocking violently at the street-door. Immediately a man with a child in his arms came down and made his escape into the street. This was Mr. Newland. As soon as he had crossed the road, and given his child to one of the neigh bours, he came back, and inquired whether the policeman had seen a woman descend the stairs, as his wife was following him when he came down. A fire-escape was speedily procured and raised in front of the house, but the conductor had scarcely finished searching the second floor for the woman known to be within some part of the building, when flames in large masses burst through the windows of the third floor, and he was compelled to make a precipitate retreat.

The engines of the fire-brigade rapidly arrived, and by great exertions the flames were subdued, but the house was almost totally destroyed, and those on each side much injured.

Search for the body of Mrs. Newland was made as soon as the state of the ruins would admit; a fireman mounted the scaling ladder, and upon entering the third floor front a fearful spectacle presented itself; for not only was the lifeless body of Mrs. Newland found there, but also the blackened remains of four other persons, which were ascertained to be the bodies of Mr. Henry Sutton, his wife Caroline, and his daughter. The child was firmly clasped in the mother's arms to the breast, her husband was lying near her. Mrs. Newland, who was *enceinte*, was lying close under the window. The other person was identified by the turncock, who had been called up to turn on the water for the fire, as his own sister, servant to Mr. Sutton.

10. Accident on the Cale-

DONIAN RAILWAY — FIVE LIVES LOST.—An accident occurred on the Caledonian Railway, near Carlisle, by which five persons were killed, and eight or nine severely injured. The mail train left Carlisle for Edinburgh and Glasgow between 9 and 10 o'clock P.M. It consisted of engine, tender, luggage van, a first-class carriage, a second-class carriage, the travelling post-office, a composite carriage, and a number of horse-boxes.

The train had shortly passed the Rockliffe station on the south side of the Esk, about five miles from Carlisle, when the axle of the first-class carriage broke, and at the same moment the coupling chains gave way. The engine, tender, luggage-van, and the first-class carriage kept on the line, but the second-class carriage, between which and the first the connection had given way, was dashed forward by the impetus acquired by the post-office van and the heavy horse-boxes in the rear, and, having nothing to steady it, it was driven off the line, and thrown over an embankment, 12 feet in height. The ponderous post-office van fell with a dreadful crash on this second-class carriage and literally smashed it to atoms. Most fortunately, as the post-office van canted over, the coupling chains gave way, and though the carriages behind were partially dragged off the line, they were not thrown over the embankment. The second-class carriage, with the post-office van on the top of it, lay at the bottom of the embankment, broken into a hundred pieces; bloody splinters were mixed with shattered human bodies, and the most agonizing groans proceeded from the wreck. It was found that four of the passengers had been killed on the spot; a fifth was insensible; and eight or nine were wounded, some of them dangerously. The engine was immediately reversed and sent back to Carlisle with the dead and wounded, where one of the latter died immediately after his admission to the infirmary, making five deaths in all. One man had his foot literally torn off, and he suffered amputation below the knee. The guard of the post-office van was cut about the head, but the two clerks escaped almost unhurt. The persons killed appeared to be labouring men.

16. SALE OF A CADETSHIP.—Another trial for illegal trafficking with Indian patronage has occupied the Court of Queen's Bench. The prosecutors were the East India Company; the prisoners were Mr. Kendal, Mrs. Binckes, Mrs. Linley, Mr. Bickley, and Mr. William Moore, all persons moving in a respectable sphere of life. Mr. Moore pleaded "*Guilty*," and gave a history of the whole affair. Mr. Moore is a ship-owner at Plymouth. In 1845, he had a son desirous of entering the Company's military service. A friend of Mr. Moore induced him to come to town, and introduced him to Mrs. Linley, as a person who could procure a cadetship. Mrs. Linley brought in Mr. Kendal, a man of position among the railway directors of 1845, who now acted as Mrs. Linley's business adviser: he said the place could be got—a high lady would get it, a lady who was a cousin of the Queen; but 1000*l.* would be needed. Mr. Moore agreed, and deposited the halves of two 500*l.* notes with Mrs. Linley. The "high lady" came to Mrs. Linley's, in the shape of Mrs. Binckes; who alighted from a carriage escorted by Mr. Kendal. She

represented herself as the cousin of the Queen, and the intimate friend of Lord Ripon, then President of the Board of Control. Something made Mr. Moore suspicious, and he would go no further; so he stopped payment of his notes: his half-notes were returned to him, minus 100*l.*, which he consented to lose: he put his son to a stock-broker, and went home. Before he had been long at home, a letter came from Mrs. Binckes, which induced him to come again to town and reopen negotiations. A "nomination" by the Earl of Ripon was obtained; and Mr. Moore's son was duly appointed a cadet, went to India, and died there. On his appointment both father and son took the usual oaths that no money had been paid or would be paid on account of it. The sum of 800*l.* was paid to Mrs. Binckes and Mr. Kendal; 50*l.* to Mrs. Linley, and 150*l.* to Mr. Lavers, the friend who introduced Mr. Moore to Mrs. Linley; but Mr. Lavers was not prosecuted.

The Earl of Ripon nominated young Mr. Moore on the request of Lady Ripon, with whom Mrs. Binckes was acquainted. It was clear that the Earl and Countess were perfectly ignorant of the use which was made of their friendship.

Soon after the appointment was made, the East India Company got some understanding of the irregular mode in which it was obtained, and appointed a secret committee to investigate the matter. The investigations were pursued with Venetian perseverance and secrecy till they unravelled the whole transaction. The indictment consisted of some twenty counts, laying the offence in various ways suited to meet possible variations in the evidence as final shape should be given to it under the ordeal of cross-examination. All the prisoners were found guilty of conspiring to sell an office in the East India Company's service, contrary to the statute.

Kendal was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 1000*l.*; Mrs. Binckes, one year's imprisonment; Mrs. Linley, six months' imprisonment; Mr. Bickley one year's imprisonment.

17. FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AT GLASGOW — SIXTY-FIVE LIVES LOST. — A shocking catastrophe occurred at the Theatre Royal, Dunlop Street, Glasgow. In order to give popularity to a new pantomine, the upper gallery had been greatly enlarged, and the price of admission reduced to 3*d.*; the result was that on Saturday night nearly 500 persons, chiefly lads, were crowded into this spacious loft.

About 8 o'clock, while the company was concluding the first act of the "*Surrender of Calais*," the alarm of fire was given from the upper gallery; in fact, a piece of paper thrown down after lighting a pipe had ignited a slight escape of gas, which was instantly extinguished. At first there was a slight commotion visible throughout the house, but those in the boxes, pit, and lower gallery kept their seats. Many in the gallery did not know, apparently, whether to treat the alarm of fire as a real or false one. Several persons from the stage and other parts of the house came forward and shouted at the top of their voices, "Keep your seats, there is no danger;" and a round or two of cheering was given. But in the midst of this a frantic panic arose, and there was a general and wild rush from the upper gallery towards the stair which led to the street.

The audience rushed down stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity; but most lamentably they were brought to a halt by some of them stumbling at the first landing above the flight of stairs from the street door. They crushed upon each other so rapidly that they soon formed a compact mass, and all chance of escape was gone. Those behind, unaware of the nature of this obstruction, and hearing the shrieks from below, pressed on more furiously than ever, only of course to augment the catastrophe. Independently of the pressure, the staircase soon became a second black hole of Calcutta, from the intensity of the heat and the want of fresh air. The weaker were trampled down by others, who were only to be trampled down in turn by the fresh and furious in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and of the struggle for bare life which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing; and even those who could not reach it, but were compelled to remain in the spacious gallery, whereby their lives were saved, uttered dreadful yells. This shocking scene lasted for several minutes;—many gentlemen in other parts of the house made efforts to reach the spot; but they were unsuccessful, for the lower staircase was choked by the dead and the dying, and the entrance to the upper gallery was crowded by the frantic mob. The fire-brigade was early on the spot, but, finding the alarm of fire to be false, immediately retired, and were quite unaware that such an awful tragedy was acting near them. They were soon recalled, and a kind of wooden partition, which separated a part of the lower gallery from the stair above it, was hewn down by hatchets, when a frighful scene presented itself. A mass of bodies was found closely packed together, with the damp sweat of death on many a face. With much difficulty some of these bodies were dragged through the hole, and carried along the lower gallery to the apartments behind the scenes, with which there is a communication. At the same time workmen procured ladders, and mounted to the window by which the stair is lighted from the lane; but, unfortunately, this was protected or shut in by strong iron stancheons, and these had to be torn away by crowbars, from the solid stonework. When once opened the air was admitted, but the aperture was too small to allow of any of the bodies being removed by it. A kind of bulkhead, which joins the main stairs leading to the street from the upper and lower galleries respectively, was next cleared away. Few of those were saved on the lower staircase, but a vast number were restored by Mr. Alexander, the manager, and others, entering the gallery from the side doors and dragging the people up the stairs and back again, into the place they had left. All those who remained were safely passed to the street by stage modes of exit.

When all who had not been crushed into this inanimate mass had been rescued, it was found that no fewer than 61 corpses remained in the small space between the gallery and the money-taker's box; four other persons died immediately after their removal; in all 65 lives were sacrificed to a foolish panic.

28. ATTEMPTED FRAUD.—*Central Criminal Court.*—Robert Duncan, aged 47, staymaker, Mary Duncan, his wife, who surrendered to take her trial, and Pierce Wall O'Brien,

aged 30, printer, were indicted for conspiring together to obtain money from the London and North-Western Railway Company by false pretences.

From the statement of Mr. Clarkson and the evidence, it appeared that the charge made against the prisoners involved a most impudent attempt at fraud. It appears that on the 5th of September last year an accident occurred to the up mail train from York, near the Leighton Buzzard station, but, although some injury was occasioned to the train, it seemed that none of the passengers received any personal injury. On the 26th of October following, however, the company received a communication from Mr. Harrison, requiring compensation on behalf of defendant Robert Duncan, for an injury alleged to have been sustained by his wife upon the occasion of the collision referred to, it being represented, also, that her brother, the defendant O'Brien, who was travelling with her at the time from York, had likewise received serious injury by the same accident. The company immediately sent a medical gentleman to the place described as the residence of these persons, No. 59, George Street, Southwark, and he there saw the man Robert Duncan, who represented that his wife was dangerously ill, and that the result of the accident on the railway was a premature confinement, and that her life was in danger. Mr. Porter was then introduced to the female defendant, whom he found in bed, apparently in great pain, and she confirmed her husband's statement. In the same house the prisoner O'Brien was found in bed, and he also told the same story about the accident on the railway. It appeared that some suspicion was entertained by the company of the real character of the transaction, and they had been instituting enquiries. On the 2nd of November, they received another letter from the prisoner, Robert Duncan, in which he made an offer to accept 60*l.* for the injury his wife had received, and also stating that Mr. O'Brien was willing to accept of a similar amount for the damage he had sustained. At this it appeared Mr. Harrison resolved not to have anything further to do with the matter, unless he received satisfactory proof of the truth of the story told by the parties; and another solicitor was employed by the defendants, who brought an action against the company for damages for the alleged injury, and he proceeded so far as to give notice of trial. The case, however, never went before a jury in that shape, and by this time it was discovered that there was no truth in the story told by the defendants. It was proved that at the period when the accident was alleged to have occurred to the female defendant she was residing with her husband, and was in her usual health. With regard to O'Brien, there was no evidence to show that he was upon the train at the time the accident happened, but, according to the testimony of a witness named Darke, during the period when the negotiation was going on with the company, O'Brien requested him to write a letter to Mr. Harrison to the effect that he was riding in the same carriage with Mrs. Duncan and her brother at the time of the accident, and was aware of her having been injured, and gave him a written statement to that effect, which he copied. This witness, in cross-examination, admitted that at the time he wrote this statement

he was perfectly well aware it was false, and he also said that, notwithstanding this, he made no difficulty in doing what O'Brien requested, and also that he should have been ready to make a solemn declaration of the truth of the statement if he had been required to do so.

A verdict of "Not guilty" was taken as to the female prisoner, on the ground that she was acting under the control of her husband. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the two male defendants.

Mr. Clarkson said he was instructed to state that, at the period of the catastrophe on board the Cricket steam-boat, the prisoners obtained a sum of 70*l.* from the company to which that vessel belonged, by the false pretence that they had received injury upon the occasion.

The Recorder sentenced Duncan to be imprisoned for twelve, and O'Brien for six months.

— Wreck of the Floridian—200 Lives lost.—A dreadful gale prevailed along the Essex coast, which began to blow with great violence on the morning of Wednesday, and continued for several days. Several wrecks occurred along the coast, and the shoal known as the Long Sands was peculiarly fatal. A Dutch Indiaman, the *Dyle*, was the first to perish, but the crew were saved; a large schooner went to pieces, and the whole crew were lost; other vessels were known to have perished; but on Friday night Her Majesty's revenue cutter *Petrel* arrived at Harwich with intelligence of the destruction of the emigrant ship *Floridian*, with every soul on board, nearly 200 in number, except four, whom the cutter had succeeded in rescuing.

The *Floridian* left Antwerp for New York on Sunday week, with 171 German emigrants, mostly of the class of respectable agricultural peasants, and a crew of 20 men, mostly English. She did not leave the Flemish coast till Tuesday evening, and she then stood for the Straits of Dover, with a fair wind and fine weather. At night the wind shifted, and a great storm arose; hail and snow falling so thickly that they could not see from one to the other end of the vessel. The ship was tacked, and put to north-west till four o'clock on Wednesday morning. The vessel laboured through a fearful sea till three in the afternoon. The chief mate now expressed some misgivings as to the course they were pursuing, it being their intention to make for the South Foreland Lights: he called to the second officer, and requested him to take charge of the watch while he went below to consult his directory. Scarcely had he quitted his post before the ship struck with such force that her planks and false keel immediately rushed up alongside. The emigrants hastened on deck in frantic confusion. Within a few moments of the vessel's striking, the sea broke into her hull, blew up the hatchways, and swept many of the poor emigrants overboard; others were drowned in their berths, where they lay, prostrated by sea-sickness. Captain Whitmore gave orders to his men to launch the boats; which were carried out with the greatest despatch, but the boats were utterly insufficient for the purpose of saving all on board, for they were not capable of containing one-third of the emigrants. The first boat broke adrift the moment she was launched, and capsized directly, with two men in her. The moment the second

boat was lowered, the master jumped into it with the intention of lifting down his wife. This led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some twenty or thirty men and women leaped from the quarter-deck of the foundering ship into the boat, which instantly capsized, and the whole party were lost. The crew took to the rigging, and lashed themselves there; upwards of a hundred of the emigrants congregated on the quarter-deck. In about an hour the ship broke in two amidships; the main-mast fell over the side, and a tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter-deck, with the mass of human beings on it. By great efforts eight or ten were rescued by the men who had secured themselves in the rigging; only, however, to meet with a more horrible death. The moment the ship broke in two, her cargo floated out and intermingled with the sufferers. For some time, men, women, and children, were seen to be floating about on the packages; ere night had set in, all had disappeared. During all the night the sea raged without ceasing, and the cold was intense. At dawn of Thursday morning, only about a dozen remained in the rigging; six of these were corpses, and hung stiffly frozen as they had died. Another day of suffering was passed, vessels appearing, but not approaching near enough to see the wreck. On Friday morning, only four persons were alive—three sailors and a passenger. At 7 o'clock on the third evening, the *Petrel* discovered the wreck, and came to the aid of the sufferers, and took them off the rigging, not without great exertion and peril from the beating of the surf around the wreck. The survivors were landed at Harwich late at night: the poor German emigrant had lost his senses from terror and suffering, and the mariners were frost-bitten in all their limbs.

Five brave coast-men had put off to the aid of the ship, at her first striking; but their craft was upset at a few strokes from the shore, and the whole of them were drowned.

MARCH.

2. Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held at the Pied Bull Tavern, Islington, on the body of William Henry Crook, D.D., who was found with his throat cut in the fields near the Model Prison, Pentonville, under such circumstances as led to the general belief that he had been murdered.

George Andrews, a labourer, said that shortly before 7 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of February he, in company with some other persons, was going through the fields near the Caledonian Road, when his attention was called by a man named Wells to the fact that a man, apparently dead, was lying near the wooden fence, a few feet from the road. On going to the spot he saw the body lying between the fence and the back part of the house of a man named Fossett. There was a glove, with blood on the palm, hanging on the tenter-hooks of the fence. There was a hat, with about a quart of blood under it, six yards away from the body. The body itself was lying on its face in a quantity of blood, the left hand doubled under it. It was completely dressed, and showed no appearance of any struggle. A razor blade, with rag or paper bound round the haft, was found a few feet from the body. The maker's name was

Johnson. A dog, upon which some spots of blood appeared, was sitting between the legs of the body. It refused to move, and snarled when the body was touched. There were the footmarks of one person near the body. The place around was very muddy. There was a blue purse, with a key, but no money in it, close to the body.

Other witnesses gave evidence to the same effect.

The material bound round the haft of the razor was here opened. It was found to consist of paper bound with string, and underneath was the broken handle of a razor secured by a piece of wood, so placed as to afford a firm handle to the blade.

Mary Anne Hudson, the servant who attended the deceased at his lodgings, stated that, on Tuesday, the 27th, he went out in the afternoon, stating that he was going out to tea. After he had gone witness, in cleaning the fireplace, found part of the handle of a razor, partially destroyed. The deceased used to have three razors, and one of them was missing. The deceased had not altered in his manner of late, except, perhaps, that he was rather more morose and abrupt.

Mr. J. Wilson, the schoolmaster at the Model Prison, Pentonville, stated that he had known the deceased a great many years. On Tuesday, the 27th, he (deceased) called on him by appointment, and spent the evening. He was the same as usual in his manner, and inspected some books to which witness directed his attention. He was a man of great literary attainments. Did not think the deceased committed the act himself. Never saw anything in his manner to lead to the supposition that he would commit such an act.

Mr. Crook, the son of the deceased, a chymist at Gravesend, stated that he had not seen his father for 18 months. His father used to be subject to fits of excitement. His conduct to his family would lead to the belief that he was out of his mind.

Edward Dorton, a police constable, stated that his beat was quite close to the spot, but there was no noise which excited his attention.

Other witnesses were examined to prove the state of the deceased's mind; but it was only elicited that he was an extremely irritable man, and was subject to headache.

The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased's death was caused by a wound in the throat, but how that wound was inflicted there was no evidence to show."

3. Battle of Chillianwallah.—The overland mail brings intelligence of the sanguinary action at Chillianwallah. To the statements made in these private despatches implicit faith must not be given—they are no more than the opinions of the Indian press; but it is well that they should be preserved in a work like the *Annual Register*, since they convey a good idea of the impression which the campaign produced on the public mind, and will serve to account for the dissatisfaction which prevailed with the conduct of the British commanders. Hastened probably by rumours that Chuttur Singh was on his way to join his son with large reinforcements, Lord Gough suddenly altered his determination to await the coming up of the troops from Moultan, and on the 11th of January, with 22,000 men and 125 or 130 guns, advanced towards the Jhelum. About eleven o'clock on the 13th, he came in front of the Sikh army, occupying a long line

from Moong to a place called Russool or Russool-nuggur, intending to attack the latter place, and to give his troops a day's rest. "A few shots, however, from the enemy's batteries, which were within range, happened now to fall close to the Commander-in-chief; and, with a rashness which cannot be sufficiently deplored, he at once determined to engage the Sikhs without delay. He would hear no reason —listen to no advice—and even, it is said, threatened to put any one in arrest who should dare to offer him counsel!" He altered his determination of attacking Russool, and directed his attack to the centre of the enemy's position. Without any preliminary reconnoissance he began a cannonade; kept up on both sides for an hour or two. Brigadier-General Campbell was then ordered to make a flank movement of infantry, and he did so under a terrible cross fire from Sikh batteries on his left, which had not previously been observed. General Campbell's advance was disastrous; Brigadier Pennycuik fell, with several of his officers. The Fourteenth Regiment of Light Dragoons (British) is said to have retreated under orders. In another part of the field, the Fifth Regiment of Bengal Cavalry turned and fled through the ranks of the horse artillery; 73 gunners were cut down by the Sikhs.

The fight was put an end to by the shades of evening. "The British force bivouacked, on the night of the 13th, a little in rear of the field of battle. The Sikhs withdrew to Nussort, where they placed their guns in the position of a besieged force, and fired a salute—a rather odd combination of measures! In the night, parties of the enemy returned to the battle-field, and carried off the guns which had been spiked by our troops: all the wounded men found by the Sikhs were murdered, and the dead robbed and mutilated."

The total British loss was 26 officers killed, 66 wounded; 731 men killed, and 1446 wounded. The Sikh loss is conjectured at 3000 killed, and 4000 wounded.

The Sikhs, 60,000 strong, were intrenching themselves; 10,000 Affghans were in the north watching the turn of events; 10,000 Sikh troops sent by Gholab Singh to aid the British were hesitating which side they should take.

5. Sale of the Stowe Engravings.—The first portion of the Stowe collection of engraved British portraits, formed for the illustration of *Granger's Biographical History of England*, comprising portraits from William I. to James II., by Hollar, Faithorne, Elstracke, Houbraken, and the most eminent of the early engravers, of the greatest rarity, was brought to the hammer. To give some idea of the extent of this portion, which occupied nine days in disposal, there are no fewer than 83 portraits of Queen Elizabeth alone, and all different. In forming this collection the most rare prints in the well-known collections of Sir M. M. Sykes, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Gulston, the Delebere Collection, &c., were purchased by the late Duke of Buckingham at large prices. Most of the portraits from Sir M. M. Sykes's collection are considered unique, many of them having cost that baronet, according to autograph notes upon them, as much as 60 and 70 guineas each. The following were deserving of notice:—"The Black Prince, Edward the Third's eldest sonne, Thomas Cecill, sculpt." This, one

of the most curious and interesting portraits in the English series, sold for 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The triumphal arch of the Emperor Maximilian, in a series of 36 wood engravings, and portrait by Albert Durer, sold for 26*l.* 10*s.* Sir Thomas Challoner, ambassador from the Court of Spain, "Ætatis suæ, 28 a. 1548," after Holbein, by Hollar: this is one of the rarest portraits in the English series, and is esteemed the most scarce of all Hollar's productions; it sold for 15*l.* 10*s.*

6. Queen Mary holding the supplication of Thomas Hongar, a fine impression of a rare print by Delaram, 11*l.* 5*s.* Of the 93 portraits of Queen Elizabeth, one, representing a three-quarter figure, holding the orb and sceptre, of the greatest rarity and in the finest possible state, sold for 20*l.*; "Elizabetha Regina," another three-quarter portrait, representing the queen holding in her right hand a fan of feathers, and surrounded by a cloud, an extremely rare portrait, by Delaram, sold for 9*l.* 15*s.*; another rare portrait, oval, representing the Queen holding the orb and sceptre, the royal arms being above, and three lines of Latin beneath, sold for 10*l.* 5*s.* A most brilliant impression of the rare and interesting portrait by Crispin de Passe, representing the Queen habited in the magnificent dress she went to St. Paul's in to return thanks for the victory over the Spanish Armada, sold for 7 guineas. The other portraits of the queen sold well. "The Most Excellent Princesse Marie, Queene of Scotland, Mother to our Sovereigne Lord King James; also, the Most Illustrious Prince, Henry, Lord Darnley, King of Scotland;" this exceedingly curious print, engraved by R. Elstracke, represents the Queen and Darnley standing side by side, with the arms of France and Scotland beneath them. The print, formerly in the collection of Sir M. M. Sykes, is considered unique; it sold for 33*l.* 10*s.* "Vera Totius Expeditionis Nauticæ Descriptio, Franc. Draci;" this very rare, stated to be unique, folding-sheet, by Hondius, contains a map of the world, tracing the memorable voyages of discovery made in 1577 and 1586 by Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Candysh, whose portraits are given. The competition for this curious lot was very great; it was knocked down for 27*l.*

8. Two rare prints of Sir Thomas Overbury, by Droeshout and Elstracke, the first having allusion to his murder, and the other representing Sir Thomas seated at his desk, with his head resting on his left hand, contemplating his own epitaph, which he is writing, sold for 20*l.* 7*s.* "Frederick the Fifth, Count Palatine, and the Most Excellent Princesse Elizabeth," a brilliant and almost unique engraving, by Elstracke, from the Sykes collection, sold for 15*l.* Charles I. sitting in Parliament, with the officers of state, nobility, &c., an engraving almost unique, published soon after this monarch ascended the throne, engraved by Renold Elstracke, sold for 18*l.* 10*s.*

9. "Robert, Earle of Warwick, Lord High Admiral," by R. Van Voerst, extremely rare, sold for 13*l.* "Mountague Bartie, Earle of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlaine of England," a very rare portrait after Vandyke, by Faithorne, from the collection of Sir M. M. Sykes, sold for 14*l.* 14*s.*

11. A large emblematical engraving by Faithorne, representing Oliver Cromwell in full armour, standing between two pillars. In

his right hand he holds a sword, on which are three crowns, and in his left an open book inscribed *Toto perlego protego*. Beneath the engraving is written as the title of the print, "The Emblem of England's distraction as also of her attainted and further expected freedome and happiness." This exceedingly rare print fetched 24*l*.

13. "Barbara, Countesse of Castlemaine, afterwards Dutchess of Cleaveland," within a large ornamental oval, hair dishevelled, and reclining her head on her arm, by Faithorne; a brilliant impression, and of great rarity, from the Mariette and Brindley collections, sold for the sum of 33*l*. "Louise, Dutchesse of Portsmouth," in an open rich-laced vest, seated on a sofa holding a dove, the young Duke of Richmond attending her as Cupid, oblong sheet, oval, after H. Gascar, by Baudet, sold for 31*l*. 15*s*.

23. Among the modern engravings, "The Village Politicians" and the "Rent Day," after Wilkie, by Raimbach, fine proofs, sold for 10*l*. 10*s*.; "Belshazzar's Feast" and the "Fall of Nineveh," fine proofs, by Martin, sold for 6*l*. 4*s*.

26. Among the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds a fine portrait, by Jones, of Charles James Fox, sold for 5*l*.; Mary, Duchess of Rutland, whole length, a fine proof, of great rarity, by V. Green, sold for 9*l*. 5*s*.; Mrs. Pelham feeding her chickens, a beautiful proof of a private plate, engraved by Dickenson, and very rare, sold for 9*l*. 12*s*. Nearly every one of the engravings by Woollet (21 in number) were deserving of especial notice on account of their extreme beauty and the high prices they brought. The second premium landscape, after Smith of Chichester, sold for 17*l*. Three engravings, consisting of a proof on India paper, a fine impression of the print, and an etching of Niobe, after Wilson's fine picture, sold for 24*l*. 7*s*. Ceyx and Alcyone, and Celadon and Amelia, after Wilson, sold for 7*l*. 5*s*. Phaëton, also after Wilson, a beautiful proof before letters, sold for 14*l*. 10*s*. The Cottagers, and the Jocund Peasant, after Dusent, choice proofs before letters, selected by Elizabeth Boydell, sold for 20*l*. The Temple of Apollo, after Claude, sold for 5*l*.

6. FATAL MISTAKE—*Winchester*. —John Jones was indicted for the manslaughter of Georgiana Sirgison Smith, by administering to her a certain poison.

The prisoner was a chymist and druggist of respectability, carrying on business at Romsey in this county. In the neighbourhood lived Captain and Mrs. Smith. In October last Mrs. Smith, who was a lady in the prime of life, and enjoying general good health, was suffering from a slight weakness arising from a miscarriage. A medical man who had attended her recommended a tonic medicine, and wrote a prescription for a medicine which was to contain a drug called salacine. This prescription was taken to Mr. Jones, who made up a double quantity of the medicine. The mixture was taken by Mrs. Smith. On the 30th of October Mrs. Smith's maid went to the shop of Mr. Jones and asked for another quantity of the mixture to be prepared. Mr. Jones took a bottle down from a shelf on which he kept drugs which were but seldom wanted; and on that shelf two bottles in particular were always placed. One of these contained salacine and the other strychnine, which two drugs closely resemble each other in appearance,

but strychnine is a deadly poison. It was evident that on the occasion in question Mr. Jones had taken down the wrong bottle, and unfortunately had not looked at the label, and had used strychnine in the medicine instead of salacine. The medicine having been prepared, the maid took it home. Mr. Jones then told his apprentice to let the bottle he had so taken from the shelf remain on the counter or desk, in order that he might be reminded to write to London for some more of the drug it contained. On the following morning Mrs. Smith took some of the medicine, and in less than half an hour she had ceased to live. The manservant was instantly sent for Mr. Taylor, a surgeon at Romsey. The man rode past Mr. Jones's shop in great haste. The apprentice asked Mr. Jones if he had seen Captain Smith's servant ride past in such haste and Mr. Taylor shortly return with him. Mr. Jones replied he had not, but he hoped Mrs. Smith was not worse; and turning to his desk, where the bottle was standing, he looked at the bottle, and exclaimed, "Oh, my God! I have made a mistake, and have put up the wrong drug." He instantly sent for a horse and gig, and drove off to Captain Smith's. He met Mr. Taylor near the house, and asked how Mrs. Smith was? Mr. Taylor said she was dead. Mr. Jones, who was almost frantic, said it was a mistake he had made in the medicine, and that he had mixed up strychnine instead of salacine. It was nearly dusk when the medicine was made up. The apprentice saw Mr. Jones take down the bottle from the shelf, and had not the least doubt but Mr. Jones had the salacine bottle in his hand. Mr. Jones was a very careful, cautious, respectable man, and extremely attentive to his business. Half a grain of strychnine would kill the strongest man, and nine grains were put in the mixture.

Many medical gentlemen gave Mr. Jones the highest character for care and caution, and spoke of his consciousness of the responsibility attached to his profession.

Mr. Justice Williams summed up, and explained to the jury the distinction to be drawn, and the degree of culpability arising from different degrees of negligence.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

8. DESPERATE BURGLARY—*Chelmsford.*—William Tansley, 35, gardener, Samuel Crow, 26, groom, and William Ellis, 28, labourer, were indicted for the capital offence of burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of James Finch, and stealing 2*l.* in money, and a quantity of pork and other articles; the indictment alleging, also, that at the time of committing the offence the prisoners beat and struck the prosecutor, and feloniously attempted to hang him, and also struck and beat one Elizabeth Wright, and feloniously attempted to burn her to death. Two other prisoners, named William French, 34, publican, and John Crow, 16, ostler, were also included in the indictment; the charge against them being that they feloniously received, harboured, and maintained the other prisoners, knowing them to have committed the felony imputed to them.

The first-named prisoners were part of a gang known as the "Coggeshall Burglars," who have been the terror of the country for some time; they were now in cus-

tody, charged upon no less than twelve indictments for different burglaries, in most instances accompanied by brutal acts of violence; in one case the house, after it had been plundered, had been set fire to and burned to the ground by the ruffians.

The following account of the transaction on which they were now charged, given by William Wade, an accomplice, and which was corroborated in every particular by the victims, will give some idea of the atrocious villainy of these desperadoes.

William Wade, after stating the arrangement made by the gang for robbing the prosecutor, said, "We all went up to the house together, and Tansley kept watch outside while we went round to the back. Crow then took a plough coulter and broke in the door with it, and upon hearing some one inside we all rushed in. I then saw the prosecutor and his housekeeper, Elizabeth Wright, standing in the passage, and Crow said that we wanted money. Master Finch said that he had not got any, and his housekeeper then went away to her own room, and Crow followed after her. He had a pistol in his hand. Master Finch then went up stairs, and I and Ellis followed him, and soon afterwards Crow also came up, and he wanted to know if the old man had told us where he kept his money, and we replied that he had not. Crow then said he knew he had got money, and insisted upon having it, and he then took up the prosecutor's trousers, which were on his bed, and shook his pockets, and two half-crowns fell out, which Crow put in his pocket; and he then laid hold of the man by the collar, and insisted on knowing where his money was. The prosecutor appeared very much frightened, and pointed to a beam in his bedroom; Crow went there and took down a canvas bag, and emptied the contents into his hand; and he saw a sovereign, a half-sovereign, and some half-crowns. Crow then said he knew that he had more money, and Ellis added that if the prosecutor did not tell them where it was they would hang him. The prosecutor said he hoped they would not do that; and they seized him immediately and dragged him into another room where a beam went across. When they had got the prosecutor into this room Crow produced a rope, and he made a noose and put it over the prosecutor's neck, and threw the other end over the beam. I told them not to hurt the old man; but one of them lifted him up and the other pulled the rope, and they kept him suspended. He was hanging a short time, and then they let him down; the prosecutor at this time had nothing but his shirt on. While all this was going on, Tansley remained outside the house. After the old man had been served in this manner we went down to the housekeeper's room, and found her sitting on the bed, partly dressed. We asked her for money, and she said she had not got any, she was only the housekeeper. Crow said he knew that she had, and if she did not tell him where it was he would put her on the fire. She replied that she could not help it if they did; she had not got any money, and could not give them any. Crow and Ellis then put a quantity of straw into the firegrate and set fire to it with a candle; and when it was in a blaze they put the woman upon the fire, and

her gown was in a flame almost immediately. I said to them, 'Don't do that,' and tried to put out the fire; and Crow said that I was a fool, and that I ought not to interfere. The woman was then allowed to go away, and she went to her bedroom. The prosecutor was standing by while she was put on the fire; and when she was gone Crow and Ellis laid hold of him, and said they would serve him the same if he did not tell them where his money was. He repeated the answer he gave before, and they immediately laid hold of him and put him on the fire. He again said that he had no more money, but if they looked in the chimney they would find some hams and pigs' chaps, and they might have them if they pleased; and they then let the old man go. We then had some bread and cheese and beer; and afterwards a sack was procured, and the hams and chaps were placed in it, and we took them away with us. We were in the house altogether between two and three hours, and on our way home we hid the sack and its contents."

Samuel and John Crow and French were found "Guilty;" the other two prisoners were acquitted.

13. Bold Attempt at Robbery. —*Clerkenwell.* — A well-dressed, portly-looking woman, who refused to give her name and address, was put to the bar, charged with stealing a banker's parcel, containing upwards of 300*l.* in gold and silver money.

The parcel in question was addressed to a banker at Luton, and was deposited by the Luton coachman in the bar of the Cross Keys, in St. John's Street, for safe custody, until his coach should start.

Mrs. Mary Ann Griffin, the landlady of the Cross Keys, said that on Monday afternoon she first saw the prisoner, who applied to be accommodated with a seat until the departure of the Luton coach, as she had a young friend who was coming to proceed with that conveyance as far as St. Alban's. She invited her to take a seat in the coffee-room, to which she objected on the ground of gentlemen being there, and, on being offered a private sitting-room upstairs, she urged that it would be too lonely, and went away. In about five minutes afterwards she again presented herself at the bar, when, as a matter of courtesy, she was asked to take a seat in the bar parlour—an offer she readily accepted, and in a very short time the last witness left the banker's parcel in the same apartment on a desk, two yards from the spot where the prisoner was sitting. Not long after this a "gentleman," who had for several weeks past been in the habit of visiting her establishment, and leaving in her care his great-coat, presented himself in a hurried manner, and, after saying "Oh, you have a lady here waiting for me," pushed rudely by her, notwithstanding she objected, and entered the bar parlour to the prisoner, who instantly recognised him, and said something about his wife; at the same time the man called out for a glass of sherry, with which she served him, and received a shilling in payment. She retreated towards the bar to procure him change, when seeing, from the reflection on the glass door, the prisoner receive from her friend a paper parcel (produced) with red seals, and exchange it for that of the banker, she ran up to the desk where the first one was placed, and, at once perceiving that

the change had been effected, she challenged them with so doing, whereupon the "gentleman" seized her by the arms, endeavouring to throw her down, and to take the packet that had been substituted for the banker's from her, but, failing to do so, he escaped from the house. While this struggling was going on the prisoner kept on exclaiming, "For God's sake, what is this about? what is the matter?" and seemed anxious to get away, but she was prevented by witness, who obtained the assistance of a gentleman then in the coffee-room, waiting for the coach in question, and the prisoner, finding she was detained, was observed to drop the banker's parcel from under her shawl, which was partly drawn off her shoulders by the weight as it fell.

At the conclusion of this evidence the parcel brought by the "gentleman" to the prisoner was opened; it bore a similar appearance to the banker's, being tied and waxed in a like manner, but it was found to contain a small bag filled with sand.

When it was exposed to view the prisoner laughed heartily.

Mr. Combe told her she was at liberty to ask Mrs. Griffin any question she thought fit.

Prisoner (firmly).—Will you swear you saw me drop the banker's parcel?

Mrs. Griffin.—Certainly, I do.

Mr. Combe (to the prisoner).—Is there anything else you wish to ask the witness?

Prisoner (smiling).—Why, no, sir. However, is she not more likely, as she uses sand, to have made up that parcel (pointing to the dummy) to play some trick?

Mr. Combe.—Why really I don't think she is.

The prisoner applied for the restoration of six sovereigns and some silver money which had been taken from her.

Mr. Combe.—Will you tell me your name, and where you live?

Prisoner (good-humouredly).—Will you let me have my money?

Mr. Combe.—Will you tell me your name?

Prisoner.—Oh, you have got name enough. One is as good as another. But do be kind enough to give me up my money.

Mr. Combe.—Not at present. I must know more of you first.

Prisoner.—"Then I wish you good morning," and, turning to the gaoler, she tripped gaily to the cell.

30. Destruction of the Olympic Theatre.—This once favourite place of amusement was utterly destroyed by fire in the course of a few hours. The immediate cause of the fire is not known, but probably arose from the "lights." The persons connected with the theatre were beginning to assemble for the evening performances, when Mr. Stirling, the stage-manager, whilst standing on the stage to the "P. S." (prompter's side), saw flames running up the lining of the curtain. He immediately called the carpenters together, and told them to cut the leach lines. The men having divided the cords there, one side of the curtain fell, but the lines still remaining on the other side, the flames mounted upwards into the machinery, and very soon extended to the lawn coverings of the boxes and gallery, so that in less than five minutes every part of the theatre was fired simultaneously.

Before an alarm could well be given by the terrified persons inside, the flames broke through the

roof with fearful grandeur, and the engines were speedily on the spot.

As the destruction of the neighbouring tenements was very imminent, the firemen were directed to carry the hose round the theatre, so as to attack the flames in all quarters, and prevent their further extension. An engine was also taken to the gallery entrance, with a view of conveying the hose into the theatre: that, however, was impracticable, for on the front door being opened, the scene that presented itself to the firemen was terrible. The seats in the pit, the machinery on the stage, with every box, were burning, and the noise caused by the roaring of the flames was almost deafening. The firemen, nothing daunted, kept to their posts; they mounted the roofs of the houses not on fire, and by that means were enabled to extinguish the fire in the Pavilion Tavern, and also to keep the flames from spreading further in the direction of Craven Buildings, although it was several hours before the fire in the last-named premises was wholly extinguished.

The main body of fire in the theatre continued to blaze, completely illuminating the district, when suddenly a fearful crash, produced by the falling of the gallery and boxes, was heard within. This had hardly subsided when the roof fell in; which for a moment appeared to damp the flames, but they afterwards burst forth with still greater vehemence, and myriads of sparks were wafted over the house-tops, to the danger of buildings at a considerable distance. The fire having been in some measure got down in the surrounding houses, the whole force was brought to bear on the theatre, and by great exertions, by 8 o'clock, the fury of the conflagration was so far subdued that no danger existed of the flames spreading; but the theatre was utterly destroyed with all its contents. The building was insured, but none of the "properties," nor anything belonging to the establishment, were thus secured.

The theatre was built during the reign of George III. "Old Philip Astley," at the time the Amphitheatre in Lambeth was destroyed by fire, applied to the king to give him the timbers of a man-of-war to build a theatre with. Old Astley being a favourite with His Majesty, he having rendered some service to the state at the time of the French war, the king gave him the old ship called *La Ville de Paris*, in which William IV. went out as midshipman. Out of the timbers of this ship was the theatre erected, and on its completion His Majesty presented Old Astley with a splendid chandelier. The masts of the vessel formed the flies, and they withstood the fire until after the roof fell in.

31. Derelict Ship.—At daybreak this morning the mackerel boat *Fame*, No. 19, of Rye, Captain John Hyde, was engaged fishing about 16 miles south-east of the Eddystone, when her nets were fouled by a vessel, which, on closer inspection, was found to be abandoned and dismasted, with her spars and rigging lying alongside. The *Fame's* crew immediately boarded, and having cut away the shrouds and loose gear, took her in tow, and, with the assistance of a Plymouth trawl, the *Wellington*, brought her into Sutton Pool. She proved to be the Dutch schooner galliot *Hermanna*, of more than 100 tons; her mainmast was gone, about a foot above the deck, over the larboard side; her mizen

was gone by the board in the same direction; the bowsprit and jibboom were standing. She had received on the starboard side, amidships, a tremendous blow, which carried away her bulwarks, and, no doubt, dismasted her. A boat in chocks was on deck, neatly coiled warps were on the round-house, and an accommodation ladder was hanging undisturbed over her quarter. The fishermen state that when they went on board a watch was going in the binnacle and the lamp burning, so that it was evident that she had not been long abandoned. On examining her, it became evident that the captain had his wife, if not a child also, with him, as there were in it several articles of female apparel and a cradle. A careful inspection was made of all drawers and boxes, and a considerable quantity of gold and silver coin, and other valuable property, was found.

The violence with which the galliot was struck was exhibited not only by the damage she had sustained, but by the circumstance that the aggressor had left some of her figure-head and gilding on the round-house, and about eight feet of the bow of a new boat, from the remains of which she was judged to be an American.

APRIL.

4. Appalling Occurrence.— Three of the female servants at a ladies' school at St. John's Wood were found to have been suffocated in the night, by the fumes of charcoal. It appears that the cook, who had been ill, asked permission of her mistress to sleep in a room adjoining the kitchen, in which the footboy had temporarily slept, as she thought she could repose more quietly there than in her own bedroom. This was assented to on the condition that one of the housemaids should sleep with her, in case she might require assistance. It was thought that the room, which had no fire-place, might be too cold for an invalid; a patent stove, which had been constantly used in the hall, was brought into the room to warm it. Another servant also expressed a desire to accompany them. This arrangement having been made, the lady of the house and family retired to rest; but it is conjectured that, afterwards, the fourth female servant, not liking to sleep alone, took up her abode with them. As the unfortunate girls returned no answer to the summons of their mistress in the morning, the door was opened, when three were found to be quite lifeless, but the fourth, although in a state of insensibility, was recovered. It appeared on the coroner's inquest, that the fuel used in the stove was a patent article, professing to be perfectly harmless; but it cannot be too strongly impressed on the public that the product of all combustion being carbonic acid gas, which is destructive of life, no stove without a flue can be used without the greatest danger.

6. Forging the Goldsmiths' Hall Mark.— At the Taunton Assizes, Horatio Jennings Warren and Samuel Henry Fuller were tried on an indictment charging that the defendants had in their possession, without lawful excuse, a certain ware of silver, to wit, a spoon, having the mark on it of the die used by the Goldsmiths' Company, which had been transposed or removed from another ware of silver by Hubert Sawyer Couzens, they well knowing the

same to have been so transposed and removed. There were other counts, omitting the name of Couzens. There was another indictment, charging the defendants with having been guilty of the same act as regarded a soup-ladle.

The case excited the greatest interest, the prisoners being large and opulent silversmiths of Bath. They were taken into custody on this charge in December last, and only liberated on finding bail to an immense amount.

Mr. Cockburn said that he appeared for the prosecution, which was instituted by the Goldsmiths' Company, to whom by law was intrusted the duty of watching over and protecting the purity of the precious metals used for the purposes of manufacture in this country, and the charge was, that the two defendants had in their possession a mark used by the Goldsmiths' Company, that mark having been transferred and removed from one piece of metal to another. By law, it was necessary for the purpose of selling any article of gold or silver that it should have impressed upon it the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company; and that provision of the law was adopted for a twofold purpose: one, for the purpose of securing the duty to be paid to the revenue; and the other, and still more important one, was to protect the purity of the metal; otherwise it would be impossible for purchasers of gold or silver articles to ascertain whether they were made of pure metal; therefore, the law provided that all such articles should be sent to the Goldsmiths' Company to be assayed and the mark affixed. Parties not complying with these provisions of the statute were liable to penalties; but, inasmuch as with a view to evade penalties parties might have recourse to forged or counterfeit marks, an Act of Parliament, the 7 & 8 V. c. 22, had been passed for the purpose of making any such forging or counterfeiting the mark a felony, punishable by transportation. The charge was that these defendants had in their possession a silver spoon, upon which was a mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, which had been transposed from one piece of metal to another. The facts of the case were briefly these:— In December last the Goldsmiths' Company received information which induced them to send down one of their most efficient officers, named Hough, to Bath, to the shop of the defendants, who carried on business as goldsmiths and silversmiths in that city. Hough purchased some silver articles, and, examination confirming previous suspicion, on the 9th January he was sent down again, with instructions to apply for a search-warrant. He procured the warrant, and seized these two articles with 100 others. The spoon in question was of an antique pattern, but was of modern manufacture. It appeared to Hough that the Goldsmiths' mark on the spoon was of the ancient date of 1774, as the company altered their mark every year. The spoon was seized and taken to London; and, upon removing the gilding which was upon it, it became palpable that the mark had been soldered in. It would be found that there was running along the whole length of the shank a plain and visible mark where the one part had been soldered to the other, so that it appeared that the part whereon the mark had been originally placed had been taken off another

article and had been put on this spoon, so that the mark was transposed from one piece of metal to the modern spoon. In this way the revenue was defrauded, and by such means the silver to which the mark was affixed might be of less purity than the Act of Parliament required. This spoon was formed of three pieces of silver of different qualities. The bowl was four dwts. under the standard, the shank was three dwts. under the standard, and the handle, upon which the mark was placed, turned out to be one dwt. above the standard. It further appeared that, when the seizure of their goods was made, the prisoners sent to one Mitchell, who was then engaged in making similar articles for them, and induced him to bury these articles in his garden, and to give up or destroy his books. The motive of the accused had not been alluded to. It might have been to defraud the revenue; it might have been to give to a modern article the appearance of an antique one, as some persons would give a high price for antique plate. But the Act of Parliament gave the go-by to all questions of motive. It was indifferent what the motive might be. With a view of preventing fraud upon the revenue or upon the public, it sought to prevent fraud of every description; and if a person had in his possession an article with the mark so transposed, with a knowledge of it, the offence was complete, and the person was liable to penalties.

Evidence was called, which supported the statement for the prosecution.

Mr. Crowder, for the prisoners, admitted that they had attempted to evade the duty imposed by the Acts of Parliament, and had exposed themselves to penalties, for which they might be sued; but it was not therefore to be imputed to them that they had been guilty of a felony. The case came within the fifth section of the Act, which rendered parties liable to a penalty of 10*l.* for evading the duty. He submitted it was an addition and not a transposition, and therefore the case came under the fifth section, rendering the parties liable to a 10*l.* penalty. The object was to give the appearance of antiquity to the article and to evade the payment of the duty. He did not mean to justify such tricks of trade; it was like a man giving a receipt without a stamp, which would subject him to a penalty, but not to criminal punishment.

Lord Denman summed up, and said it was a charge of the most simple character. The only question was whether this was to be called a transposition of the mark from one thing to another, or whether it was to be called an addition. He thought the taking it from one article, and applying it to a new thing, was transposing the mark.

The jury found the prisoners guilty of an addition, not of a transposition.

The verdict was received with great applause.

— India.—The overland mail brought further accounts of the campaign against the Sikhs, of their retreat after the battle of Chillianwallah to an impregnable stronghold at Russool, and of their skilfully-conceived and well-concealed movement to seize the fords of the Jhelum. The despatches also bring an indication of the unparalleled march of General Whish's force from

Mooltan to join the army of Lord Gough; a movement of such extraordinary rapidity, and so happily timed, that on the very day that Shere Singh marched from Russool, General Whish arrived at Ramnuggur with a brigade of his force. Learning, immediately after his arrival, of Shere Singh's approach to Vizierabad, he despatched Colonel Byrne with a small force of men and guns to prevent or delay the crossing of the river. This operation was perfectly successful. Colonel Byrne found a force of 6000 men and six guns about to cross the river, opposite Sodra, just as he showed himself on his own bank. The enemy retired, and the main body of the Sikh army immediately after encamped in the neighbourhood of Goojerat, in a position of no very defensible nature. On the 16th the force under General Whish was increased by the arrival of the divisions under Brigadiers Markham and Hervey. On the 17th the greater portion of the force thus arrived crossed the Chenaub and came into co-operation with Lord Gough's army, which had that day approached to within six miles of the Sikh camp.

— The War in Schleswig-Holstein.—The following description of the extraordinary destruction of a Danish line-of-battle ship and a fine frigate, by the insignificant batteries of Eckenförde, is written by an eye-witness, who is, however, a strong partisan of the German side:—

"A Danish squadron, consisting of the largest vessels of the Danish navy, appeared last night (the 5th April) in the offing of our harbour, where it anchored. These vessels were the ship-of-the-line *Christian VIII.*, 84 guns; the frigate *Gefion*, 46 guns; the corvette *St. Croix*, 26 guns, and two more corvettes, the names of which I do not remember; the war-steamers *Geiser* and *Skirner*, of 12 guns each; besides some small craft. Our city is protected by two strand batteries, of which the northern, situated near Louisenberg, has two 84 and two 24-pounders; the southern, two 18 and two 24-pounders. The distances of these batteries from the city are, the first, a quarter of a mile, the second, hardly so much. The engagement was commenced this morning, at seven o'clock, by the ship-of-the-line, the frigate, and the two war-steamers, the latter directing their fire on the northern battery. Its gallant defenders had the Schleswig-Holstein flag shot away from their block-house. When they saw it fall, the two commanding officers, Captain Tungmann and Lieutenant Schneider, climbed on the roof, and, regardless of the hail-storm of balls, planted it again firmer than before. The enemy unfortunately succeeded, after a cannonade of about an hour's time, in silencing the northern battery, when they attacked the southern one, which is less strong, but more favourably situated. It has held out these last six hours against the superior Danish force, numbering in all 154 guns, of much heavier calibre. I am told that the *Christian VIII.* has gone aground; but its guns still play without cessation; and, if God does not work a miracle, our town is doomed to destruction. The fire of the southern battery slackens, as they have now got only two available pieces.

"Eight o'clock, P.M.—An immense excitement prevailed over the whole town, when, at one

o'clock, the *Christian VIII.* and the *Gefion* hoisted flags of truce. An officer was sent on shore with a message to the civil and military authorities of Eckenförde, by which the Danes offered to cease firing if our batteries would do the same; should, on the contrary, the batteries continue, the whole town would be reduced to a heap of ruins. In consequence of this communication, a council of war was held by the commanders of the different troops stationed in and near the town, and of the Schleswig northern battery. However, all doubts were removed by the declaration of the Burgomaster of Eckenförde, Mr. Langheim, that the citizens of the town would leave it with God and history to pass judgment on the wanton destruction of the defenceless town, and that they were prepared to see their habitations ruined, provided their fatherland could be saved. However, a truce of two hours was agreed upon, during which our artillerymen were engaged in repairing the damage done to their batteries. Their embankments were completely battered down, and six out of their eight guns dismounted. Very luckily for us, the Danes seem not to have been aware of our weakness. During these two hours of truce the two batteries were completely repaired, the citizens assisting in throwing up embankments. A great relief it was for us to see a Nassau battery of six 6-pounders and two howitzers coming on at full speed. The hostilities recommenced at five o'clock. The *Christian VIII.* had succeeded in getting afloat, and made signals to one of the steamers to come in and take it in tow. However, a well-directed shot, fired by the Nassau battery, shattered her paddle, and forced her to retreat. The *Christian VIII.* now veered round, took up a position opposite the southern battery, and opening upon it, poured out volleys of shot. But in reply the southern battery began to fire red-hot shot, whilst the Nassau battery played with admirable precision upon the stern of the vessel. The northern battery was, meanwhile, engaged with the frigate; the war-steamer *Geiser*, being damaged to a considerable extent, having been taken in tow by the *Skirner*, and carried out of the fight. The *Christian VIII.* veered round again, and, as it appears, very clumsily, for it ran aground a second time, and got into such close quarters with the southern battery that every shot told. The vessel caught fire almost at the same time, and all prospects of prolonging the fight being gone," the *Christian VIII.* struck her flag, and almost immediately afterwards the *Gefion* followed her example.

The loss to the Danish cause is very serious: 44 superior officers and nearly 1000 men are taken prisoners.

So extraordinary and unlooked-for a victory caused the greatest exultation throughout Germany. The *Gefion* had been highly distinguished by her activity in cruising against German shipping, and had given rise to an almost superstitious terror by her seeming ubiquity. Her capture was hailed with exultation. She was repaired and brought into harbour, and most jealously guarded against recapture.

14. Curious Phenomenon.—A shower of black rain fell at Abbeyleix, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Athy, at six o'clock in the evening, and has been described by Professor

Barker to the Dublin Royal Society. The rain fell simultaneously over a district of 400 square miles; it was preceded by such darkness that you could not read without a candle, and by a hail-storm with lightning but no thunder. It was of the colour of ink, had a fœtid odour, and a very disagreeable taste; cattle turned from the pools of it with disgust; after standing some time it deposited a black sediment and became of a brown colour. Quantities of it were preserved in several places, and chemically analyzed.

16. Emigrant Ships lost—Fearful Loss of Life.—Intelligence has lately been received of some disastrous shipwrecks. The brig *Hannah* left Newry on the 3rd of April, for Quebec, with nearly 200 passengers. All went well till the 27th, when heavy winds and floating ice were encountered; and early on the morning of the 29th, the vessel struck on a reef of ice, carrying away part of her bottom. The water entered the hold very rapidly; and the master, the two mates, and some of the seamen, got into the life-boat and left the emigrants to their fate, and were picked up at sea four days after. The lower deck was speedily under water; but the seamen who had been left in the vessel discovered that the ice was firm under the bows, and they urged the emigrants to get upon it. The attempt was made; and, though many of the poor creatures slipped between the chasms in the ice, and were either crushed or drowned, the majority got on to the mass, the sailors being the last to leave the ship, and bringing with them a little spirits and a few blankets. The ship went down soon after. During the whole day, men, women, and children were huddled together on the ice, half naked, without food, exposed to a freezing gale. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the bark *Nicaragua* saw the signal of distress, bore down, and, amidst great dangers, courageously rescued the survivors of the crew and passengers, 129 in number, cut, bruised, and frost-bitten, many quite insensible. Between fifty and sixty had perished.

Another lamentable wreck of an Irish emigrant ship occurred in the vast field of ice which has this year extended to a much greater size than usual near the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The *Maria*, an old vessel, left Limerick on the 2nd of April, with 111 passengers and a crew of ten. All went well till the ship approached St. Paul's, where it encountered a great accumulation of ice; and late on the night of the 10th May, it ran into a berg with great force; the whole of the bows were stove in, a torrent of water entered, and in a few moments the ship foundered. A few people got on to the ice, others clung to spars, and eventually twelve persons were collected in a boat—the mate, a seaman, the cabin-boy, and nine passengers; but 109 individuals perished. After exposure in the boat for the whole of the following day, two ships were seen to approach, and the survivors were rescued.

17. Visit of Prince Albert to Lincolnshire.—The great facility of intercourse between the eastern and the western coasts of this island, opened up by the immense network of railways which intersect our plains in every direction, has given such an impulse to the direct trade between the manufacturing districts of the north-

west and the ports on the Continent, that more extensive accommodation for the shipping engaged in this commerce has become indispensable. This want has been in some degree supplied by the formation of extensive docks at the port of Great Grimsby on the Humber. Upon so magnificent a scale were these works undertaken, and so great the advantages they offer to trade, that the laying the foundation stone of the enterprise was deemed worthy the especial patronage of Her Majesty's illustrious consort, who kindly undertook to perform the operation; and this act of consideration led to a visit to the important agricultural districts of Lincolnshire, which has left behind it strong feelings of gratification. In a most inclement season, His Royal Highness arrived at the ancient city of Lincoln, which has not been visited by royalty since the reign of William III., in 1695. The Prince was received with the usual ceremonies by the mayor and corporation, who presented their dutiful address at the Corn Exchange. His Royal Highness then paid a lengthened visit to the fine cathedral, whose commanding position and noble though ancient architecture form the chief attraction of the ancient city. His Royal Highness then proceeded to Brocklesby, the mansion of the Earl of Yarborough, whose proffered hospitality had been graciously accepted. On the following morning, the Prince's first appearance was hailed by an assemblage, the like of which no country but England, and few parts of England but Lincolnshire, can present — a body of between 500 and 600 yeomen and tenant farmers, well equipped in "cords and tops," and mounted on first-rate hunters; nor were the peasantry and inhabitants of the numerous flourishing little towns that dot the country wanting in warm expressions of loyalty. An address from the mayor and corporation of Boston having been graciously received, it was proposed that His Royal Highness should inspect the marvels of agricultural industry which have transformed the fens into fertile cornlands; but the weather became so inclement that the design was of necessity abandoned. On the following morning Great Grimsby was reached, and a suitable reception—waving of flags, firing of guns, and cheers—welcomed the arrival of the illustrious visitor. The foundation stone being laid, amidst the booming of artillery, the party adjourned to an adjoining pavilion, in which a splendid luncheon had been prepared for 1000 guests. To the toast of his health, proposed by the Earl of Yarborough, His Royal Highness replied by gracefully connecting the desire of all classes to combine themselves, in all their enterprises, with the authority of the crown, and the person of the sovereign, with the desire of Her Majesty to return these feelings of attachment to her people, as was evidenced by his presence there. His Royal Highness returned to Windsor the same evening.

In constructing these docks, the bold scheme has been carried out of inclosing by vast embankments 135 acres of the estuary of the Humber, over most of the area of which a depth of water already flowed enough to float vessels of considerable burden. The works will embrace, when complete, first, an entrance-basin, the area of which is sixteen acres, and which

will be accessible to the largest vessels at all times; secondly, piers suitable for all vessels not requiring to enter the docks; thirdly, the great dock, 300 feet in length and 65 in width; fourthly, the small dock, 200 feet in length and 45 in width; fifthly, the dock with an area of 29 acres, accessible for all vessels for twenty hours out of the twenty-four; sixthly, the West Wharf, 200 feet in length, with railways, &c., upon it, and comprising an area of twelve acres; seventhly, the East Wharf, 2000 feet in length and 670 in width, to be appropriated to warehouses; and lastly, a goods' station, with railways laid to every part, and embracing an area of 42 acres.

19. The Snow and the Electric Telegraph.—The snow and sleet which fell so piercingly on this day produced an unexpected effect on the electric telegraph. The superintendent writes—"All was well, as far as the telegraph was concerned, until six P.M., and probably later. Frost now attended the snow, and it began to congeal with the rain about the telegraphic wires. This process continued until the wires along their whole length were each inclosed in a coating of snow about the thickness of a man's arm; and this accumulated weight required little aid from the wind (which indeed blew a gale) to bear down the poles. Before midnight, some sixty or more poles, either singly, or in sets of two, three, and in some cases of four or five, were broken short off at the ground, and as many more were overthrown. I visited the various scenes of the accidents the following morning; and from the examination that I was enabled to make of the snow cylinders, I believe that each yard of wire was surrounded by not less than ten or twelve pounds of congealed snow. Each pole had to sustain a weight of from 2000 to 3000 pounds, and in some cases double this. In places where the poles withstood the pressure, the wires were so extended by the weight as nearly to touch the ground; and on the snow leaving them, they nearly recovered their original position—an interesting proof this of the value of iron wire, and an illustration of its properties. In the cases where lengths of copper wire were exposed, they have not recovered their original position."

21. Battle of Goojerat, India.—The Bombay mail of the 17th March brought full details of the battle of Goojerat, gained by Lord Gough's army over the Sikh and Affghan army on the 21st February. The enemy's force is reckoned at 60,000 men, while ours numbered only 25,000 men; but it seems that the victory was from first to last due to the scientific precision and cool handling of "that splendid arm, the artillery," in which our superiority over the enemy was more marked than our inferiority in men. The British brought 100 guns into the field, many of the heaviest calibre; the Sikhs had but 59 brass pieces, of comparatively light metal. The Sikh chief was strongly posted between two river-courses, which protected his flanks, and yet allowed him good manœuvring space to retire either on the east or west side of the town of Goojerat, which afforded shelter and protection to his rear. The fight began at seven in the morning. Our heavy artillery cannonaded his centre for three hours before his well-served guns were silenced:

about noon our infantry was ordered forward, and its way was cleared so effectually by field-artillery, which played in advance of it, that one regiment had not to fire a single shot till it had passed to the west of the town of Goojerat and regained its communications with that part of the army which passed to the eastward of the town. Repeated efforts were made by the enemy to use his immensely superior force of cavalry, but always without success, from the destructive intervention of our everywhere-present field artillery. The conduct of our own cavalry is highly spoken of: the Fourteenth Dragoons redeemed its bays. Captain Unett and his squadron of the Third Light Dragoons, renowned for their charge through the Sikh infantry at Chillianwallah, is again distinguished by special praise. By four o'clock the enemy had been driven from every post, and was in general retreat; the field-artillery and cavalry improved their advantage, and converted his retreat into a total rout and flight. He was pursued with great slaughter for a distance of some fifteen miles. Next morning, an adequate force took up the direct pursuit, and detachments were sent off to the points whereby retreat would be most effectually cut off. The result has been that fifty-three of the fifty-nine guns brought by Shere Singh into action are now in our own camp, and the whole of his immense store of ammunition and his camp equipage is in our hands: his force is annihilated as a hostile army, and he himself and his father have escaped to the Salt Range Hills, with only a dispirited remnant, of not more than 8000 men, chiefly cavalry, and some half-dozen light guns. Goojerat was taken in the course of the fight; Jhelum and Rhotas, on the right bank of the Jhelum River, are in the possession of Sir Walter Gilbert's pursuing force; and Sir Henry Lawrence has come in from Shere Singh's camp with offers of full surrender on almost unconditional terms. The war is thus considered so far finished that staff officers are getting leave to return to their appointments on special service; and a more significant fact still, perhaps, is that Gholab Singh's force under Colonel Steinbach has commenced actively assisting our movements towards the recapture of Attock and the expulsion of the Affghans from Peshawur.

A son of Dost Mahomed Khan was present at the battle, in personal command of 1500 Affghan horse: it is rumoured that he was killed.

This complete success has been obtained at a cost small in comparison with that sustained in Lord Gough's previous battle: our loss is stated to be about 100 killed, and 900 wounded.

23. Escape from Newgate.—A man named Strudwick made his escape from Newgate under very daring circumstances. The convict was one of a daring gang known as the Westminster Burglars, and was convicted of burglary in March, at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. He was about to be removed to Millbank Prison, preparatory to being sent abroad While yet in Newgate, he was ordered, with other convicts, to lime-wash some of the female wards on the other

side of the prison, and while doing so was in an empty room in which was a skylight. By some unexplained means he contrived to climb up the bare wall, fifteen feet in height, and gained the skylight, forced his way through, reached the roof surrounded by chevaux-de-frise and other obstacles, and travelled over the roofs of ten or twelve houses. He descended a trap door into the house of a publican in Newgate Street, and accounted for his presence by saying that he was a plasterer, and that while engaged in his work he had fallen over the parapet. The publican, seeing that he had recently been engaged in plasterers' work, and was covered with blood from injuries, believed his story, and let him out of his door, advising him to run over immediately to the hospital to get his wounds attended to.

24. Terrific Boiler Explosion.—A fearful explosion occurred on the premises known as the Patent Saw Mills, situated in Back Church Lane, Commercial Road East, one of the most densely crowded districts of London.

These premises were divided into several compartments, each fitted up with most costly machinery. A little to the left of these compartments stood the steam-boiler house, in which were deposited two boilers, one about 12-horse and the other between 8 and 9-horse power. The latter of these, which had been in use some time, was at work, and although it was observed to move sluggishly, no danger was apprehended; but between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon a tremendous explosion occurred, which threw the whole neighbourhood into dismay.

For the space of half a minute after the explosion happened, nothing but a dense mass of steam and dust could be seen, which ascended so high as to darken the neighbourhood in the immediate vicinity of the premises. The instant the steam and dust in some measure began to clear away, a shower of timber, bricks, and portions of heavy machinery fell. Large piles of wood were seen flying in every direction, which, as they fell upon the house-tops, either forced in the roofs or demolished the back or side walls. At the same time one of the boilers, weighing many tons, was lifted from its bearings, and thrown a long distance from its original position; the other was rent in pieces, and one part, weighing nearly two tons, was forced high into the air, and, after travelling a distance of 100 feet, fell into the back yard, striking in its descent the large premises used as counting-houses and offices, forcing in the windows, and partially destroying the front walls. The crash was tremendous, and at the same instant the school-house in Charles Street was partially blown down; two or three houses adjoining had their roofs and back fronts stove in, and an iron tank, weighing upwards of a ton, was driven by the force of the explosion some distance above the house-tops, and falling upon the roof of the mill, broke through and settled amongst the machinery.

The devastation was carried far beyond the property. An aged man passing along the road was struck by a piece of iron, which broke both his legs, and he was obliged to be carried to the London Hospital. A boy passing through

Church Lane had his arm fractured by the falling of a large piece of brickwork. Mrs. Young was buried in the ruins, and very severely scalded, and otherwise greatly injured. Mrs. Bailey, residing in the same street, who was looking out of the window at the time of the explosion, received so great a shock that she died on the following morning.

25. Accident at Kensington.—A distressing accident occurred in the evening on the road opposite Kensington Church, attended with loss of life or serious injury to five persons. A band of brass instruments was playing in front of the King of Prussia public-house in Kensington High Street, when an open double-bodied low phaëton, drawn by a gray horse, in which were Mr. J. A. Tucksford and Miss Rogerson, came down the road towards Hammersmith. The horse was alarmed by the noise of the music, and started at full speed down the road, and between the King of Prussia and the church three boys were knocked down and run over by the phaëton; the lady, in great alarm, threw her arms round Mr. Tucksford and deprived him of all power of managing the horse, and at the same instant, at a most dangerous turn in the high road, which prevents the drivers coming up the road from seeing the vehicles coming down the road, the phaëton came into collision with one of the Isleworth and Hounslow omnibuses. The shafts of the phaëton were broken off, and the pole of the omnibus driven with dreadful force against the lady and gentleman, and one of the shafts of that vehicle entered the chest of one of the omnibus horses. The sufferers were instantly removed, and medical attendance procured, but Miss Rogerson was quite dead, the upper vertebra of the spine being displaced. Mr. Tucksford received dreadful injury in the abdomen from a blow of the pole of the omnibus, and died after a few days of great suffering. Of the three boys, one was found to have his leg broken; another received serious injury of the head, arm, and breast; the injuries of the third were less considerable.

— Murders in Scotland.—The Court of Justiciary at Aberdeen has been engaged in investigating several dreadful charges of crime, the more remarkable that it is 25 years since there has been a capital conviction in that city.

James Burnett, aged 53, a crofter and farm servant, was tried for poisoning his wife by administering arsenic to her. About five years before, the deceased woman, who had borne her husband children, had been afflicted by a paralytic stroke, which had crippled her. In the meanwhile the prisoner had formed an illicit connection with a female farm servant, whom he had endeavoured to persuade to run away with him, and on her refusal had told her to go to her own mother's and he would marry her when his wife died. The girl complied, and shortly after the prisoner purchased some arsenic, which he administered to his unfortunate wife, in substitution for her proper medicine, himself taking his daughter's place as her attendant, and carefully removing the matter vomited. The poor woman died, declaring that she was poisoned, and was buried without inquiry. Within a week

it became known that the prisoner was about to be married to the young woman before alluded to, suspicion was excited, the body was exhumed, and on examination was found to contain a large portion of arsenic. The prisoner, who displayed the utmost indifference, was found guilty, and ordered to be executed on the 22nd May.

The second case for inquiry before the Court was for child murder; and a third for rape and murder.

— DISTURBANCES IN CANADA.— Some terrible riots, occasioned by the unpopularity of the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill, have recently occurred at Montreal. On the 25th April, His Excellency the Governor-General, on his return from the Parliament House, whither he had gone to sanction several bills, and amongst them the obnoxious measure, was most disgracefully ill treated. The fact of the royal sanction having been given to the detested measure spread like wildfire; the bells were rung, and in a very short time upwards of 5000 people assembled on the Champ de Mars.

One of the leaders of the mob got upon a chair, and addressed them in a violent and inflammatory manner, amidst continued and deafening cheers. The following sentences will give an idea of his speech: "The time for action has arrived. We must work. We have passed resolutions enough—they have been disregarded. To the Parliament House!" A chord in the hearts of the vast multitude had been touched, which every heart re-echoed. The moving thousands, preceded by torches, marched at a furious rate in the direction of the Legislature. By 10 P.M. 8000 persons were in front of the buildings where the Assembly was in full session at the time. A shower of stones was poured upon the windows, which, from the brilliant manner in which they were lighted, afforded a most tempting mark. When the stones came pouring into the windows, the members of the Assembly thought it time to beat a retreat, and retired into the lobby, there to await the issue of events. No sooner had the members left than about 100 of the mob, armed to the teeth, rushed into the Assembly Room, and their leader, swearing he would come Oliver Cromwell over them, placed himself in the Speaker's chair, assumed the hat, and announced, with stentorian lungs, "Gentlemen, the French Parliament is dissolved!" One brawny fellow then seized hold of the mace, and, having shouldered it, marched off. The rest set to work, and the destruction commenced.

Whilst this body of men were smashing everything inside the Legislative Assembly Room, a cry of fire was suddenly raised. In the meantime Colonel Gugy, heading the members, clerks, and ladies, rushed through the hall of the House, and out at the principal door, agreeably surprised at not finding themselves stopped. The fury and rapidity with which the flames spread can hardly be imagined: in less than fifteen minutes the whole of the wing occupied by the House of Assembly was in flames; and, owing to the intimate communications between the two Houses, the Upper House was rapidly involved in the same destruction.

The mob now amounted to almost incredible numbers, and

remained stoical spectators of the scene. By eleven o'clock, nothing but the smouldering ruins of the House remained.

The splendid libraries, in which were the archives and records of Canada for hundreds of years—valuable works from every quarter of the globe were heaped in profusion within those walls—1100 volumes of records were all destroyed.

The swearing in of a number of Frenchmen as special constables added greatly to the excitement. The mob then attacked the dwellings of some obnoxious individuals, doing much damage. A cry next arose, "To Mr. Lafontaine's!" which, together with the account that Mr. Hincks had moved during the day, completely drew off the mob. Immediately upon arriving, the house of Mr. Lafontaine, which was quite new and finished, also the property of Mr. Lafontaine himself (although he had not moved into it), was furiously attacked. The out-buildings were set on fire, and the house completely gutted, furniture smashed, magnificent pier-glasses broken to pieces, feather-beds ripped up, and every sort of destruction possible was committed. Three times the house was on fire, but put out by the leaders.

These disgraceful scenes were renewed in August, on occasion of the arrest of several persons charged with being concerned in the burning of the Houses of Parliament. The mob again attacked the house of Mr. Lafontaine, which, however, was well garrisoned, and a discharge of fire-arms dispersed the mob. One man was killed, and many wounded.

26. Melancholy Occurrence at Leith.—An occurrence of a very melancholy character took place at Leith. At low-water the sea recedes so far as to leave a ledge of rocks running parallel with South Leith Sands, known as "the Black Rocks," quite dry and untouched by the water; to this ledge numbers of persons, chiefly children, are accustomed to resort, with the object of picking muscles off the rocks, on which they are found in great abundance. Thursday, being the fast-day both in Edinburgh and Leith, a crowd larger than usual had collected. By noon the tide had begun to flow, and had reached so near the rocks that the older and more observant thought it prudent to leave before the waters surrounded them; others, unheeding the advance of the tide, remained. Being stream-tide, the waters flowed with great rapidity. When notice was first drawn to the circumstance, the distance between the children and the shore was little less than a mile. Every measure which could be thought of was immediately adopted for their rescue. In a few minutes three boats were on their way towards the rocks; but before they could reach the spot, several of the little muscle-gatherers had been swept off by the tide. The bodies of five of the sufferers were found the next morning, after the tide had receded, near the spot where they had been swept from the rocks; six other children are missing.

30. Robbery at St. Pancras Workhouse. —— *Clerkenwell.* —— William Jackson, a portly-looking man, was charged with having committed a burglary in St. Pancras Workhouse, and stealing 20 sovereigns and 155*l.* in silver.

The prisoner, who has been a patient in Guy's Hospital with a

broken leg, since February last, was brought to the Court in a cabriolet, and was supported into the presence of the Bench by the officers, with the aid of a pair of crutches, and his foot in a sling suspended from his shoulders.

The circumstances attending the prisoner's escape and apprehension were singular.

On the night of the 8th of February, the strong-room in the workhouse, where the property had been deposited, was broken into, and 20 sovereigns and 15*5l.* in silver were stolen. On the following morning the robbery was discovered, some housebreaking implements were found in the washhouse, and on a spot near the workhouse wall were found some skeleton keys, a large pair of list shoes, such as are used by housebreakers, and a dark lantern, &c. The circumstances were so mysterious that some of the parish officials were suspected of being the perpetrators.

While the prisoner was in the hospital suspicion fell upon him, from discoveries made during the examination of a woman charged with attempting to steal a banker's parcel from the Cross Keys, Bishopsgate Street. It now appeared that the prisoner was actually the perpetrator of the robbery, and that he had made his escape under the following singular circumstances.

Mr. Joseph Lye, compositor, of the Metropolitan Buildings, St. Pancras Road, deposed that, at about 12 o'clock on the night of the 8th of February last, he was passing near St. Pancras Workhouse, when he heard cries for help, and discovered the prisoner within some iron railings leaning with his back against the wall. He begged of witness to help him over the railings. Witness asked him, "What was the matter?" and helped him over. He said that a man had thrown his hat over the railings, and on clambering over to get it again he fell, and had broken his leg. Witness said, "I had better ring the workhouse bell, and obtain assistance." He objected to that, and begged of witness not to do so. He said he had no business at that end of the town; he had been drinking with some friends, and wished to avoid exposure, and would thank witness if he would put him into a cab. With great difficulty he did so, and he was driven away.

The prisoner was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

— Poisonings near Hastings. —A frightful instance of this horrible crime has been detected at Guestling, near Hastings, where a woman has been arrested on suspicion of poisoning her husband and three grown-up sons.

The husband died suddenly, on the 13th September; the widow received burial-money from the man's club. On the 27th December, George, one of the sons, died. On the 6th March, James Geering died: he had belonged to the same club as the father. A few weeks since, a third son was seized with violent retching, but was saved by surgical assistance. Not long after, the young man was again attacked in the same way; and this time a surgeon detected arsenic in what was rejected by the stomach. The woman was arrested; the bodies of the husband and the two sons were exhumed, and the viscera were taken out in the presence of a coroner's jury, who then adjourned, that a chemical examination might be made.

At the resumed inquiry, it was proved that all three of the Geerings belonged to the Guestling Benefit Society: on the death of a member, every other member subscribes a shilling for the funeral; there are more than a hundred members, so that Geering's widow received upwards of 5*l.* on each death: the society makes a weekly allowance to sick members. Mr. Taylor, the Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, announced to the magistrates at the Town Hall that he had detected arsenic in the matters rejected from the stomach of Benjamin Geering, the lad whose life was saved by surgical aid. Professor Taylor afterwards laid before the coroner's jury an elaborate statement of the results of his examination of the viscera of the deceased persons. In the body of Richard Geering he found arsenic in all the organs he had tested—not less than seven grains in all; while doubtless every other portion of the corpse contained some of the poison. He was of opinion that the man died from the arsenic. In the stomach and liver of George Geering, one of the sons, he detected mercury; he could not tell in what form it had been administered—it might have been taken as a medicine; but from the appearance of the organs, he believed that the young man died from an irritant poison, not from natural disease. The poison might have been arsenic or a mercurial preparation: the absence of arsenic in the body was not a proof that none had been swallowed. Chemical analysis discovered arsenic in the body of James Geering, the second son; and the poison had been the cause of death. It was also proved by Mr. Stubbs, a chemist, that the woman had frequently purchased arsenic of him.

The juries returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" in each of the three cases.

MAY.

1. Appalling Murders and Suicide.—A double murder and suicide, attended with circumstances of horror greater even than those necessarily surrounding these fearful crimes, were committed in the county of Cardigan.

Thomas Davies, a small farmer, residing in the parish of Llanewog, while in bed with his wife and child (the latter nine months old), attacked them with a razor, and, having first nearly severed the infant's head from its body, he attempted the destruction of his wife. He first cut her across the wrist, severing completely all the arteries, and next gashed her throat and face in the most frightful manner. Not content with this, he cut her across the abdomen, ripping it completely open, and causing the intestines to protrude. Leaving the house, he rushed into the Tivy, for the purpose, it is imagined, of drowning himself, but, finding the water too shallow for his purpose, he returned to the house, and attempted to cut his own throat. Failing, however, to sever the jugular vein, he ripped open his own abdomen with the razor, and his bowels protruded through the wound.

A police-sergeant hearing of the occurrence, immediately repaired to the spot, and found the little girl in bed, with its throat frightfully lacerated, quite dead and cold. The wife, Mary Davies,

had escaped from the house, and having proceeded about a field's breadth on the south side, fell down. When found, she was still alive, but lying exhausted on her right side, in a ditch, with her intestines visibly protruding, and her throat, wrist, and face cut in a most fearful manner. On a further search being made, the husband was found at the bottom of a field, lying on his left side, in his shirt sleeves, having his throat lacerated, and his abdomen cut open from side to side, about an inch below the navel, with his intestines also protruding. He was still alive, and acknowledged to the police constable that he had killed the child, and that he had cut his own and his wife's throat with his razor. Davies died the same night, and his wife on the following morning.

2. Fire and Loss of Lives.—About a quarter to ten o'clock at night, a fire of a very calamitous character broke out in the lofty range of premises termed the Royal Hat Depôt, situate at No. 57, King William Street, London Bridge, in the joint occupation of Mr. Devereaux, a hat manufacturer, and Mr. Dewey, a tailor. The fire was discovered by a police-sergeant, who immediately tried to alarm the inmates. Speedily two women (Mrs. Devereaux and one of her daughters) made their appearance at the third-floor front, bewailing, in a half-frantic tone, their impending fate. The sergeant told them to remain for a minute or two, for the fire-escape was arriving, and would be on the spot directly. Mrs. Devereaux, however, threw herself from the window, and falling upon her head on the flag-stones in front of the house, was so dreadfully injured that she shortly afterwards expired. Her daughter immediately followed, and striking in her descent the leaden gutter over the door, she broke her thigh, and was otherwise so fearfully injured that she died a few days afterwards in the hospital.

The fire now raged furiously, and notwithstanding the exertions of the fire-brigade, the premises were totally destroyed. While the conflagration was at its height, another of Mrs. Devereaux's children appeared at a lower window, and was fortunately rescued, though with many injuries. When the ruins were sufficiently cooled, the firemen and escapemen entered for the purpose of looking for the other persons missing. Upon entering the third-floor front, a fearful picture presented itself. Near the window the blackened remains of a young woman, apparently about sixteen years of age, were perceived, and near her was the body of a child of about nine or ten years old, also much burnt. These were two other children of this unfortunate family.

— Exhibition of the Royal Academy.—The display of pictures this year is remarkable for the continued progress of a change which has been noted during the last few years—a general disappearance of the most ambitious class of pictures, and a general elevation of the lower classes towards the mean level. The strength of the present exhibition lies among the younger men and the class of character pictures. The principal if not the only historical picture in the exhibition, is Mr. Patten's "Destruction of Idolatry in England;" for several others, which the artists probably

term historical, are too dramatically treated to be allowed to stand as such; among which may be mentioned Mr. Egg's picture of "Henrietta Maria in distress, relieved by Cardinal de Retz," and Mr. Elmore's "Religious Controversy in the time of Louis XIV." Among the pictures of this class must also be reckoned Mr. Lucy's "Cromwell rebuked by his dying Daughter," and Mr. Armitage's picture of "The Princess who came in search of Gilbert Beckett."

Mr. Herbert has two highly interesting works, "The Outcast of Mankind;" our Saviour in the desert, a noble figure, seated in simple and profound repose. The other is a painting of a very different class, but equally excellent of its kind: "Lear disinheriting Cordelia."

"A See-Saw" is among Webster's happiest hits of boyish character: a heavy lad bumps one end of a plank upon the ground, to the terror of a light and timid companion at the other end; while a jolly fellow, sitting on the tree-trunk that serves as a fulcrum, is enjoying the expression of alarm in the countenance of the rising young gentleman.

"A Slide," by Webster, is the *perfect* picture of the collection. Two files of sliding boys have untimely crossed in converging tracks, and blend in a mass of entangled limbs: most are laughing; one unhappy fellow uplifts a countenance convulsed with an excruciating paroxysm of crying; benumbed spectators stand upon the banks of the frozen pond: it is all full of life and character, bright as the frozen sun that tints the ruddy boys.

"Coloured study for fresco in the House of Lords—Griselda's First Trial," by Mr. Cope, is a most animated and expressive design. "The Sirens," by Mr. Frost, is a group of certain ladies peculiar to the Royal Academy. Mulready exhibits an academical study of the nude, under the title of "Ladies Bathing." Creswick has, among other exquisite bits, "A Glade in the Forest." Mr. Eastlake's solitary work is an abstract idea of *Helena*, in *All's Well that Ends Well*—a beautiful woman, with a tender expression, and an outline so softened that she seems to be melting into mist. "Lugano," is a capital piece of Italian marine scene-painting by Stanfield.

Leslie has two pictures: a scene from *Henry the Eighth*, "The King unmasking to Wolsey," and a scene from *Don Quixote*, "The Chaplain leaving the Duke's Table in a Rage, after failing to convict the Knight of absurdity."

"The Breakfast," by Witherington, a rustic group; "Life's Illusions," by Mr. Watts; "Coming of Age," an old English scene of festivity, by Frith; and "The Solitary Pool," by Redgrave; are among the more interesting pictures.

In the Middle Room are, Goodall's "Hunt the Slipper," a group of sportive youth, with most of whom the game is a mere pretext—gay and animated; "Cattle Returning from the Meadows," by Lee and Sidney Cooper; "The Destruction of Jerusalem," by Roberts (who seems to be competing for the post hitherto filled by John Martin), a half bird's-eye view of a great city, powdered with armies; "Benjamin West's first effort in art," by E. M. Ward—the boy sketching an infant niece, full of

force and character; "A Cattle-Piece," by Sidney Cooper; "Daniel Defoe and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe," by E. M. Ward —the immortal author repulsed by a fashionable bookseller's clerk, while a lady of fashion enjoys the full favour of the trader in his own reception-room.

Landseer has five pictures, of various kinds: "The Desert," a barren rocky scene, in which reposes a lion sleeping or dead; "The Forester's Family," a woman surrounded by does and fawns, with her little son. "The Free Church," three people at their devotions, with dogs (the purpose of the title not being quite clear); "Colley Dogs;" and "An Evening Scene in the Highlands."

The principal work in the Sculpture Room is a group of the Graces, by Baily. The treatment of this well-worn subject is especially noticeable for its novelty, the figures being seated; the principal Grace sits on a raised fragment of rock, the other two are seated on the ground, one arm of each embraces her, while one of them offers some flowers to her gaze: it is a very beautiful group.

5. Pursuit of the Sikhs—India.—The mail from Bombay of the 4th of April brought crowning news from the Punjaub.

Our last account left General Gilbert in full pursuit of the remainder of the Sikh army under Chutter Singh towards Attock. He crossed the Jhelum, with a force consisting of some 15,000 men and 40 guns, on the 5th of March, and discovered that the Sikhs were one day's march in advance of him, more numerous than had been thought—16,000 men, with 40 guns, but in a state of disorganization. The pursuit was maintained; Rhotas was not occupied by the enemy, and his flight was continued to the passes in the hills beyond; the messengers coming in with hourly offers to treat. On the 8th, Shere Singh himself came into camp, and endeavoured to secure an advantageous capitulation; but was sent back with a notification that nothing but an unconditional surrender could be accepted. There was division in the Sikh camp, the majority of chiefs being for one final struggle. General Gilbert pressed forward, however, and approached so near as to be in a condition to force an engagement. On the 14th, the Sikhs lost hope: thirteen chiefs came into the British camp and submitted; and immediately after the whole Sikh force halted and laid down its arms. The artillery was immediately secured, and the disarmed men were disbanded: each soldier was allowed to take away his horse, and was given a small sum for subsistence on his way to his own home.

The moment the Sikhs were disposed of, the march was resumed, in order to intercept, if possible, the Affghan force which had occupied Attock, but was retiring in consequence of the Sikh defeats. The Indus was approached by forced marches—one of 46 miles — with such rapidity that the neighbourhood of Attock was reached in the forenoon of the 17th. General Gilbert and Major Mackeson hurried forward at a gallop, with a small escort, to an eminence near the bridge of boats, and discovered a body of the Affghans in the act of destroying that means of pursuit. "The sight of the British officers, supposed to be two days' march dis-

tant, set them scampering," and the best boats of the bridge were left unimpaired. A larger force of Affghans showed themselves; but, our artillery arriving, they took to flight, and operations were instantly commenced for crossing over on their track.

6. Conflagration in Glasgow. —A fire, by which a great destruction of property was occasioned, occurred at Glasgow. The conflagration broke out between one and two o'clock, P.M., in the sugar-refining premises of Messrs. Wainwright and Co., Washington Street. It soon afterwards communicated with various buildings around, and completely destroyed the Anderston Chapel of Ease. It then seized the large soap and candle works of Messrs. C. Boyd and Son, in Clyde Street, which were totally destroyed. The flames then crossed the street, and attacked the boiler manufactory of Mr. Baw, the wood-yard of Mr. Marshall, and the stable-yard of Mr. Hutchison, in which latter place a sow and 12 pigs were burnt to death. The total loss of property is estimated to be not much short of 50,000*l.*, but the most of it is fortunately covered by insurance. The rapidity and extent of the conflagration is attributable to a strong gale which was blowing from the east, and the highly inflammable nature of the materials upon which the flames operated. The sides of the street were running six or seven inches deep with palm oil, which ultimately found its way into the Clyde.

— The Colonial Bishoprics, Prince Rupert's Land and Victoria.—The new diocese of Prince Rupert's Land will comprise the whole of the territory which was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, by a charter from Charles the Second, in the year 1670. This territory extends from the frontier of the United States, in north latitude 40°, to the limits of exploration northward, and from the western boundary of Canada to the Pacific. Its extent is stated to be 370,000 square miles, its population about 103,000. The first bishop of this extensive diocese is the Rev. David Anderson, of Exeter College, Oxford. The endowment for the bishopric of Prince Rupert's Land is provided partly by a bequest of the late Mr. James Leith, who passed many years of his life there, and partly by a salary allowed by the Hudson's Bay Company to the bishop as chaplain to one of the churches in the settlement. The new diocese of Victoria will comprise the colony of Hong Kong and all the chapels and clergy of the Church of England in the various parts of the Chinese seas. The Rev. George Smith, D.D., the first appointed bishop, was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.

— Shameful Scene in a Church.—In the parish church of Fen Ditton, near Cambridge, Edward Smith, a gardener and fiddler, did penance, under sentence of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust in the Ecclesiastical Court, for slandering Mrs. Martha Jones, the rector's wife, by accusing her of adultery. The ceremony was made the occasion of scandalous outrages by an irreverent assemblage of "bargees" and persons of bad character, who collected from all neighbouring parts, and tumultuously occupied a large part of the church. Men climbed up the columns of the building and sat on the capitals, and a number bestrode the screen. The rector and his slandered wife occupied the rector's

pew. Mr. Small, the officiating clergyman, was greeted with a shout, 'Speak up, old boy!' accompanied by a chorus of laughter. The sermon was interrupted by the breaking of windows by the mob outside the church, by catcalls, whistling, and other unseemly noises, and a dog-fight within the building divided the attention of the congregation with the ceremony of the penance. The arrival of Smith was at length announced by a tremendous uproar, which put an end to the sermon. He was received with three hearty cheers and the most discordant applause of his friends, many of whom were smoking tobacco, &c. He waved over his head the paper containing his recantation, and was welcomed with 'one cheer more;' after which, a broom, hassocks, pieces of the pews, &c., were thrown in all directions, aimed at the head of Mr. Small. It was of course impossible to hear a word of the recantation. Mr. Small was struck with a hassock. Smith, at the conclusion of the business, was carried on the shoulders of several of the mob to the Plough public-house, where he addressed his admirers in a short speech; and the day was concluded by smoking and drinking.

7. Barbarous Murder near Banbury.—A very inhuman murder of a wife by her husband was committed in the neighbourhood of Banbury. The parties, whose name was Layton, resided at Leamington, where the husband was a builder, and was possessed of some small property, respecting which disputes had arisen in the family, and Layton had used very threatening language to his wife. This day he persuaded the unfortunate woman to set out with him on foot for Banbury, under pretence of consulting a legal gentleman there. On examination of Layton before the magistrates, it was proved that they were seen together upon the road six or seven miles from Banbury. One man who saw them thought they were sweethearts, as Layton had his arm over his wife's shoulder. When they reached the spot above referred to, Layton put a pistol close to his wife's forehead—the poor woman said he put it quite under her bonnet—and fired it. The piece of lead with which it was loaded—not a bullet, but an oblong piece of lead—struck her on the forehead, and the powder burnt her face. He then took out a large table-knife, with which he cut her throat, and also wounded her hands. She screamed, and several persons being within hearing they ran to her assistance, and some of them went in pursuit of Layton, who ran into the fields and dodged in and out of the hedges.

Another witness said. he met the prisoner and his wife on the road. The prisoner was holding her up; her face was discoloured, and she was bleeding from a wound in the forehead. He thought she must have had a bad fall. Neither of them spoke. He looked after them, and after he had got out of sight he heard a scream. He then went back, and met the woman holding up her hands and bleeding from the throat. She sank to the ground just as he and another person got to her, and said her husband had done it. This witness and some others proved the capture of the man. Some of them heard the report of the pistol, and saw the prisoner moving backwards and forwards, and raise

his wife from the ground and force her along the road. The surgeon said he found the woman in a state of collapse, with the windpipe quite severed, and a wound from a bullet or piece of lead in the forehead. He produced the shot: it was evidently a piece of thick sheet lead, rolled into a round shape, about three-quarters of an inch long, and cut with a knife to fit the barrel of the pistol. This was so firmly embedded in the skull that he was obliged to get a pair of forceps from a blacksmith to extract it. The unfortunate woman lingered nearly three weeks before death put a term to her sufferings. (See *Post*, July 14.)

9. Riots at New York.—The city of New York has been the scene of disgraceful disturbances, displaying an unexpected degree of insubordination in the citizens of the model republic, and an equally unexpected show of vigour on the part of its Executive.

Mr. Macready was driven from the stage of the Astor House Theatre, on the 7th of May, by persons who had attended that establishment for the purpose. On the 9th several gentlemen united in writing a note to Mr. Macready, regretting the occurrence, and requesting him to appear again and conclude his engagement, which was to be his last in the United States. To this note Mr. Macready replied that he would again perform. Accordingly, bills were issued, and other arrangements made for his appearance. In the meantime rumours prevailed throughout the city that the opposition to Mr. Macready's appearance would be persisted in, and that arrangements had been made to carry this determination into effect. The municipal authorities made their arrangements likewise, and it became evident throughout the day that there would be a serious collision between the rioters and the authorities, in the event of the former attempting to carry their threat into execution.

The interior of the theatre was crowded to suffocation, partly by the opponents of Mr. Macready, and partly by his friends and by peace officers. The celebrated actor's appearance was greeted with most outrageous yells; every form of insult and mischief which the theatres of old England have ever exhibited was faithfully copied by their transatlantic descendants. The friends of Mr. Macready were, however, in the ascendant, and the rioters were expelled.

Some persons were arrested and confined in a room in the building —they most recklessly set the place on fire:—they were rescued from destruction, and ironed, and the flames were extinguished. At this moment a shower of stones assailed the windows of the theatre. Volley after volley of large paving stones was discharged against the windows. The glass was of course, in a few moments, all smashed to atoms; but, having been barricaded, the windows resisted the attack for some minutes; at last yielding, however, the fragments of glass, and blinds, and barricades being driven with violence into the body of the house, great alarm began to pervade the audience.

The military were now sent for. About 9 o'clock, the sound of a troop of cavalry coming up Broadway was heard; and in a few minutes afterwards two troops of cavalry, of the First Division of

the State Militia, and a battalion of the National Guards, were seen approaching the scene of the riot.

A troop of horse then turned from the Broadway into Astor Place, and in a few minutes afterwards the National Guards made their appearance on the ground, and attempted to force a passage through the crowd to the theatre. The mob hissed and hooted at them, and finally attacked them with stones. The company were at this period thrown into disorder by the attack made upon them, and retired to Broadway, where they rallied, and made another attempt to reach the theatre. They were hissed and pelted as before with stones, but they succeeded in reaching the desired point. They then endeavoured to form in line on the side walk, and while doing so five or six of them were felled to the ground by paving stones, and taken into the theatre in a state of insensibility. Captain Pond, the captain of the company, was one of those thus injured.

The next officer in command then said to the sheriff, who was on the ground, that if he did not get orders to fire he and his men would abandon the streets. Accordingly that officer directed the company to fire a round over the heads of the people, which was accordingly done, but without effect. The people continued to pelt them with paving stones as before. An order was then given to the company to fire at the crowd; and it was done—two men falling, one shot in the arm and the other through the right cheek. The first was sent to the hospital, but the other was found to be dead. After the volley the mob retreated a short distance, but rallied and renewed the attack with greater vigour than before. Paving stones and other missiles were discharged in greater quantities; and while the mob was going on another volley was fired by the military, killing and wounding several more.

After this volley the crowd retreated again, and the military and the police took advantage of it to form a line across the street at both ends of Astor Place, so as to prevent any connection between Broadway and the Bowery, and cannon, loaded with grape, were placed in front of the theatre, ready in case of a renewal of the attack.

While the scenes which we have described were proceeding outside the building, the play went on with more or less interruption, arising from the shouts and groans of those inside, the volleys of stones, and the yells of the mob outside. At length the play came to an end, and Mr. Macready made his exit from the house in disguise, reached his hotel in safety, and subsequently embarked for England.

— Suicide of an Undergraduate at Cambridge.—A jury was empanelled in the Combination Room of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Edward Hayman, a sizar of that college, who inflicted his death-wound himself with a razor on the previous day. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased's bed-maker, on entering his room on the afternoon of Tuesday, found him lying on the floor bleeding, that he moved slightly, and then expired. The surgeon was of opinion that the deceased had made a first attempt at self-destruction while standing at a high desk in his sitting-room, and had then

gone into his bedroom and completed the rash act before the looking-glass. The college friends of the deceased spoke to his extremely low state of mind, and that he entertained the melancholy impression that he was deserted by God. Fragments of writing and memoranda made by the deceased exhibited the same state of depression. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity." The deceased was a young man of great acquirements, and of most exemplary conduct. He had entered Clare Hall, in 1847, as a Grecian from Christ's Hospital.

18. Conflagration at St. Louis, U. S.—A frightful conflagration, by which one-half of the business portion of this flourishing city was destroyed, broke out on the night of the 17th instant on board the steamboat *White Cloud*, lying near the head of the landing, and (the wind at the time blowing a gale from the north-east) soon spread from the *White Cloud* to other steamboats, lying below along the Levée, and from them to the warehouses and stores—continuing its work of destruction during the night and to-day, until one-half of the richest, the business portion of the city of St. Louis, became a heap of ruins. The whole river front of warehouses, from Locust Street to Chestnut Street—three squares—were destroyed; and, extending to Main Street, the flames swept both sides to Market Street, crossing to Second Street diagonally, thence taking a course southward. More than a mile in length, by three blocks in width, of the centre of the city, has been laid waste. About 25 steamboats, lying at the Levée, were destroyed. The City Hall was several times on fire, but was saved. Five banking-houses and all the insurance offices were destroyed, and the printing-offices of the *Republican*, the *Reveille*, the *Era*, and the *Organ*. At least 300 houses were burnt, and the loss will be several millions of dollars.

19. Outrage to Her Majesty.—Another of these dastardly attacks upon Her Majesty was committed this afternoon. Her Majesty had held a very splendid drawing-room in the morning, and having thrown off the trappings of state, had returned to the enjoyment of domestic happiness in the society of her children, with three of whom, about five o'clock, Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace, in an open carriage, to drive round the parks. On her return, a few minutes before six, a pistol was fired in the direction of the carriage, by a man who stood within the railings of the Green Park, about half-way down Constitution Hill. The man was instantly seized, and for a moment was in danger of being maimed or killed outright by the excited bystanders; but a park-keeper and a constable arrested him, and with some assistance took him safely to the palace guardhouse. The Queen's carriage was only stopped for a moment: Her Majesty stood up, and with much coolness motioned the drivers onwards, while she engaged the attention of the children in conversation. Prince Albert was riding in advance, and learned what had happened from Her Majesty's lips as she alighted at the palace.

Under examination, the prisoner gave his name as William Hamilton, of Adare, in the county Limerick. General Wemyss was ex-

amined; and stated that he believed the pistol was not loaded with anything but powder: he heard no missile, though the pistol was fired point-blank at him —for he was in the line of Her Majesty's person at the moment of the shot; and the report was like that of a blank charge.

On Sunday, a formal investigation was made at the Home Office in Downing Street, before Mr. Hall, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate; Sir George Grey attending, and Sir John Jervis appearing for the Crown. The residence and previous history of the prisoner had been discovered, and was now stated by witnesses. He came over from Ireland five years ago as a bricklayer's labourer; two years ago, last summer, he went to France and worked on the Nantes Railway; he returned in November of the same year; and subsequently he has obtained a precarious and scanty livelihood by casual jobs. He lived at the house of a countryman in Pimlico, and had got in debt to him some few pounds for lodging; and the wife of this countryman, with another young woman, have mainly supported him by broken victuals collected at the houses of their milk-customers. On Saturday afternoon he was seen making a sort of firework instrument, or mock pistol, out of the spout of a tea-kettle and a piece of wood; his object, as professed to his landlord's son, being to make "a sight in the air among the trees." His landlady lent him an old rusty pistol, "of no account," belonging to her husband; he cleaned this, and sent the boy for a ha'p'orth of gunpowder; and he was heard to fire the pistol in the garden. He is next found in the Green Park, awaiting among the crowd of spectators the passing of the Queen's carriage, and inquiring of two or three persons when it would come. A number of witnesses proved the presenting of the pistol at the carriage, and its explosion.

The prisoner did not put any questions; and at the end of the proofs he was committed for trial under the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 41.

The stolid brute was arraigned at the Central Criminal Court on the 14th June, when he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

22. Epsom Races.—The two great races of this meeting, the "Derby" and "Oaks," drew a prodigious multitude of visitors, the means of access having been greatly increased by the opening of the branch line of the South-Eastern Railway to the town of Epsom. The Craven stakes ended in a dead heat between Sir G. Heathcote's Black Eagle and Lord Exeter's Sword-Player. The Woodcote stakes were won by Mr. Gratwicke's Countess; the Derby stakes (237 subscribers) by Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman; the Oaks stakes (172 subscribers), by Lord Chesterfield's Sister-to-Arkwright.

— Execution of General Ramorino. — General Ramorino was executed at Turin, for "having omitted to act up to the instructions of the General-in-Chief" of Charles Albert's army, in the brief campaign of Novarra. The unfortunate officer was not charged with treason, but with acting on his own judgment instead of obeying positive orders. His death was distinguished by calm magnanimity; he looked to futurity to prove his innocence and patriotism.

Great efforts were made to save his life; the King's refusal of mercy is said to have been dictated by fear of popular opinion, which classed Ramorino among the traitors who would betray Italy to Austria, and which would have placed the King among his accomplices if he had swerved from "stern justice." The King is reported to be dangerously ill from the mental and moral contest with himself regarding General Ramorino's fate.

26. Annexation of the Punjaub.—The Bombay mail of the 17th April brought despatches of great military interest and great political moment, announcing that the war in Lahore was completely finished, and also of the annexation of the Punjaub.

The military events are comprised in the brief statement that Sir Walter Gilbert continued his pursuit of Dost Mahommed as far as Peshawur: the Affghan gained distance in the retreat, his destitute condition as an enemy facilitating the movements of his flight. In the race from Attock to Peshawur, he gained some twenty hours' march on our force, and, leaving Peshawur on the 19th March, he gained the mouth of the Khyber Pass on the 21st, about the moment Sir Walter's force could have left Peshawur in pursuit. The hill tribes were favourable to him; he entered the defile and traversed it unmolested; and so he became safe from further pursuit.

31. Fatal Accident at Cambridge.—A coroner's inquest was held at Fulbourne, on the body of John Nichol Luxmoore, a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a son of the Very Reverend the Dean of St. Asaph, who met his death under the following circumstances:—The deceased and a fellow student started the evening before for a ride, and proceeded in the direction of Abington. At Babraham they turned off, and again on reaching the old Roman road leading to Cambridge. Here Mr. Luxmoore's companion proposed a race, and the horses were put into a gallop. Mr. Stuart took the lead, and, after proceeding a short distance, missed the sounds of his friend's horse; he looked round, and saw Mr. Luxmoore lying on his back on the ground; he returned to his aid, and found him unconscious. Mr. Stuart then summoned help, and on its arrival went for medical assistance, but the unfortunate young gentleman died within a few minutes of Mr. Stuart's departure. Evidence was adduced to show that the road at the spot where the race began was smooth and safe, but that it became dangerous as it proceeded, and was full of ruts where the accident occurred; into one of these the horse stepped and fell, and Mr. Luxmoore was thrown upon his head. The deceased was about 18 years of age.

— Inundation at New Orleans.—The fate predicted to this great and flourishing city, that of being swept away in some tremendous overflow of the mighty Mississippi, has well-nigh been accomplished during the present year. New Orleans, it is well known, is built on a mud deposit of that river, from whose encroachments it is protected by a series of embankments termed *levées*, works of immense extent, and requiring prodigious labour as well as incessant care in keeping them entire. Similar levees have been raised on other parts of the river's banks, and it frequently happens that the

mighty stream breaks through these impediments, and often its natural banks, overwhelming the surrounding country for hundreds of miles, sweeping away every impediment of nature and art, and changing the whole features of the country. These *crevasses*, as the fractures are called, are enlarged in the course of a single day to the width of miles. During the spring of the present year, the waters of the Mississippi had been observed to be greatly increased in volume. In the beginning of this month a crevasse was formed in the levée above New Orleans, through which the flood poured in awful majesty. The city was speedily flooded in all parts, in some to the depth of many feet; the houses began to crumble away under the effects of the flood; all attempts to close the gap proved ineffectual, and the destruction of the city seemed imminent. What the hand of man was altogether ineffectual to avert, the mercy of Providence arrested; the waters of the river gradually subsided, the inundation abated, and the city was spared.

Among the unexpected consequences of the flood, was a plague of poisonous snakes, which were driven by the waters from their retirements, and swarmed into the houses and caused many deaths by their venomous attacks.

Should at any time a violent south wind prevail to stop the descent of the waters during a period of great flood, and the overflow assume the character of a torrent *through* the city instead of an inundation *over* it, it is the opinion of the best informed observers that the fate of New Orleans is sealed.

28. Fire and Strange Discovery.—After extinguishing a fire which broke out on Monday, upon the premises belonging to Mr. George Freeman, in Blenheim Street, Oxford Street, a startling discovery was made. On the men entering, by means of a small window, a kind of lumber-room parallel with the first floor leads, their attention was directed to what appeared to be the remains of two or three persons who had been burned to death. Upon making a closer inspection, it was ascertained that the substances found were the remains of two, if not three, human beings, which had not been divested of the flesh, as is the case when the bones are formed into skeletons, but, on the contrary, the flesh still covered the limbs, and was so hard and dry from long exposure to the air, as not to be easily removed. Various rumours were afloat in the neighbourhood respecting the bodies, but it was quite clear that they had been used for anatomical purposes, from the fact of many of the bones having been sawed through, and were probably some portion of the collection of the late celebrated anatomist, Joshua Brookes, who resided in Blenheim Street.

29. Dreadful Fire.—One of the most extensive fires that has occurred on the Surrey side of the river for some time past, broke out in the morning, shortly before two o'clock, in Willow Walk, Bermondsey. The flames commenced in the premises belonging to Mr. Clapham, a tanner and leather-dresser, whose property covered an immense area of ground, the tanning and drying houses being on one side, whilst the lofty stores and warehouses stood opposite. The engines of the London Brigade, West of England Company, and of the parish, were quickly at the spot, as well as the fire escapes. As

soon as water could be procured, the whole of the engines were set to work, but in spite of the endeavours of the firemen the flames crossed the carriage road, and fired the works of Mr. Hugman. These latter buildings were equally as extensive as the former, and when the two were fully alight the scene was such as can with difficulty be described. At one moment the falling of the roofs made a noise like the discharge of heavy artillery; the next, myriads of sparks flew upwards, falling upon the surrounding houses, to the danger of the inmates.

The greater portion of Mr. Clapham's property was destroyed, and the foreman's house adjoining considerably damaged by fire. The bark houses, mills, and leather houses of Mr. Hugman were also "all but destroyed;" and the Fellmongers' Arms Tavern, on the opposite side of the road, the property of Mr. C. Head, seriously damaged.

JUNE.

2. Sale of Mr. O'Connell's Library.—The sale of the late Mr. O'Connell's library took place in Dublin, and the result gave a fresh proof how completely the magic of the great Liberator's name has faded away. The prices given were almost invariably mean; even books containing his autograph and notes brought sums "not beyond the intrinsic value of each lot, apart from all associations connected with them." A Dublin journal says—"Were the sale to have been transmitted to one of the great northern provincial towns, a much larger sum would have been realized."

5. Ascot Races. — Beautiful weather, and the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, and their elder children, with many of the nobility, contributed to make this meeting unusually attractive. The gold vase was won by Lord Exeter's Glenalvon; the Ascot stakes by the Duke of Richmond's Vampyre; the Emperor of Russia's plate by the Earl of Eglinton's Van Tromp.

— Fatal Accident at Poulton, near Fleetwood. — An inquest was held on the bodies of four women, who lost their lives under the following circumstances. A widow, named Kirkham, with four daughters and two nieces, occupied a shop in Church Street, near the market-place. Between two and three o'clock in the morning, one of the daughters, perceiving a smell of burning, went down stairs to ascertain the cause, when she found that flames were issuing from an unoccupied room on the second story. She immediately alarmed the family, and some of the neighbours were attracted to the spot by her cries. Before a ladder could be raised to the house, she threw herself from the window on the third story, and being caught by a man below, happily escaped with but little injury. The premises were entered with as little delay as possible, when one of the daughters and two nieces were found quite dead, having been suffocated whilst endeavouring to escape from the flames. Another daughter expired in the course of the day.

— Fatal Colliery Explosions.—An awful explosion took place at Hebburn Colliery, situated on the Tyne, about a mile and a half above Jarrow. The coal trade being very slack, the pit had not been worked for a short time; but a vessel having come in for freight,

a number of men descended at the usual time, between four and five in the morning. About half-past six an explosion took place in what is termed the A pit, which destroyed 32 men and boys. Of all who were in that part of the workings at the time, only one, a young man 27 years of age, was left alive. About 100 were in the pit altogether, but the rest were in a different part of it. The cause of the accident could not be known, but it is supposed to have originated on the ignition of the explosive gases, which, being lighter than atmospheric air, had accumulated in the upper cavities of the workings, beyond the reach of the ventilating currents.

An explosion occurred on the 23rd instant, at the Laffak Coalpit, St. Helens, by which five persons were killed and 22 seriously injured.

8. Melancholy Accident.—A melancholy accident has deprived Dublin of one of the most distinguished ornaments of the medical profession, surgeon Richard Carmichael, who lost his life last night under the following afflicting circumstances:—The lamented gentleman was proceeding on horseback to his country residence at Sutton, near Howth, and on arriving at a part of the strand where a stream or inlet of the sea flowed in over the sandy beach, he asked some persons who were at hand if it would be safe to cross there, and being answered in the affirmative, he ventured across; but when more than half way, the horse got out of his depth, and after swimming for a little, leaned over and fell on his side, when the rider lost his seat, and became submerged in the tide.

9. Sales of Pictures.—A small but beautiful collection of Italian pictures, the property of Mr. W. Coningham, was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The highest-class paintings brought very great prices. "The Holy Family," by Sebastiano Frate del Piombo, realized 1800 guineas. "The Infant Christ on the Lap of the Virgin," by Carlo Crivelli, 920 guineas. "Christ Praying on the Mount of Olives," by Raffaelle, 750 guineas. "Sextus Tarquinius and Lucretia," by Titian, 520 guineas. This celebrated picture formed part of the Whitehall gallery of Charles I. "The Death of Procris," by Paolo Veronese, 500 guineas. "The Portrait of Martin Looten," by Rembrandt, 710 guineas. "Christ Praying on the Mount of Olives," by Andrea Mantegna, 400 guineas. "The Martyrdom of St. Placido," by Raffaelle, from the Borghese collection, 310 guineas. The collection, which consisted of no more than 61 pictures, produced 11,000 guineas.

The collection of Mr. W. W. Hope, consisting chiefly of paintings of the Dutch School, has also been disposed of. The following produced the highest prices:—A. Van de Velde, "A Shepherd and Shepherdess and Landscape," 400 guineas. Murillo, "The Virgin and Infant Christ," 580 guineas; bought for the Marquis of Hertford. Ruysdael, "A Rustic Landscape," 175 guineas. W. Van de Velde, "A Calm, with a Dutch Man-of-War," &c., 340 guineas. J. Ostade, "The Bowl Players," 250 guineas. P. Potter, "Three Oxen," bought for the Marquis of Hertford, 560 guineas. Teniers, "The Three Smokers," 520 guineas. Van der Heyden, "An Open Place in a German Town," 370 guineas. J. Steen, "The

Poultry Market," 500 guineas. Rembrandt, "A Portrait of Admiral Van Tromp," 460 guineas. Adrian Van Ostade, "The Adoration of the Shepherds," 450 guineas. Ruysdael, "A Landscape, with Waterfall," 170 guineas. Rubens, "The Virgin and Infant, with St. John, St. Joseph, and St. Elizabeth," 200 guineas. P. Wouvermans, "Cavaliers preparing to start from a Stable," 350 guineas. Claude, "A Grand Landscape, with Figures —Evening," 550 guineas. Greuze, "Ariadne," 530 guineas; bought for the Marquis of Hertford. "A Woody Scene in Guelderland, with Horsemen," 350 guineas. Murillo, "The Repose of the Holy Family," 780 guineas; bought for the Marquis of Hertford. The collection, containing 59 pictures, produced above 10,000*l*.

10. A Man killed by an Elephant. — Wombwell's celebrated menagerie had arrived at Coventry for the purpose of exhibition at the fair to be held there, when a most lamentable occurrence happened. The keeper of the elephant had been dismissed, and Mr. Wombwell, jun., the nephew of the proprietor, took upon himself the care of the animal. About mid-day he went to feed him, when the elephant, being out of temper, it is supposed in consequence of a short delay in receiving his food, became furious, and ran his tusks into several parts of Mr. Wombwell's body, after which he beat him dreadfully with his trunk. Assistance was immediately rendered, and Mr. Wombwell was removed from the caravan apparently in a lifeless state. The injuries he received subsequently proved fatal.

19. The Law of Marriage. — *Ward* v. *Dey*. — A case involving an important question in the law of marriage was heard before Sir H. J. Fust, in the Prerogative Court. It was a business of proving in solemn form of law the will of Mrs. Dey, formerly of Demerara, but latterly of Lambeth. The parties were the executors named in the will, and Mr. Dey, asserting himself to be the lawful husband of the deceased. It was pleaded on behalf of the executors, that in November, 1837, the deceased, being then just turned 14 years of age, was prevailed on by Mr. William Dey, a journeyman cooper, and a native of Demerara, to leave her mother, at whose house she resided, and embark on board a ship then lying in the river, which put to sea, and after a few days' sail reached the island of St. Lucia, immediately after which the parties were (but unlawfully) married. It was further pleaded that, by the laws for the regulation of marriages at St. Lucia, no marriage in general could be contracted so as to be good in law without due publication of bans upon three several feast days, at competent intervals, unless dispensed with for some urgent and lawful cause, and at the request of the principal and nearest relations of the contracting parties—who in that case should have been married in the presence of four witnesses—nor without the consent of the mother of the woman, if under the age of 25 years, and illegitimate. Those requisites, it was alleged on the part of the executors, had not been complied with. In contradiction to the plea, it was alleged on behalf of Mr. Dey that, by the laws and ordinances of the island in force at the time of the marriage in question, a marriage between persons professing the Protestant religion, had in pursuance of a licence from the governor, by

a minister in holy orders of the church of England, in the presence of two witnesses, was to all intents and purposes a good marriage, without publication of bans, or the consent, or any of the formalities stated to be necessary by the executors. If the marriage were held invalid, the will would take effect, as the will of a *feme sole;* if good, Mrs. Dey, being a married woman, had no capacity to make a will.

Witnesses were examined as to the laws of the colony, and Sir H. J. Fust was of opinion that the marriage was good and valid according to the *lex loci*, and was therefore good and valid everywhere to all intents and purposes.

20. Raising the Britannia Bridge.—Many thousand persons, among whom were some of the highest rank, and engineers of great eminence, assembled on the banks of the Menai Straits, for the purpose of witnessing the floating and raising the first tube of this stupendous structure, a master-piece of engineering enterprise and skill. The masonry work attracted great attention. The abutments, on either side of the straits, are huge piles of masonry. That on the Anglesey side is 143 feet high, and 173 long. The wing walls of both terminate in immense pedestals, on each of which is a colossal lion *couchant*, of Egyptian design, each 25 feet long, and 12 feet high, though crouched. Each weighs 30 tons.

The towers for supporting the tube are of proportionate magnitude. The great Britannia Tower in the centre of the straits is 62 by 52 feet at its base; its total height from the bottom, 230 feet; it contains 148,625 cubic feet of limestone, and 144,625 of sand-stone; it weighs 20,000 tons; and there are 387 tons of cast iron built into it in the shape of beams and girders. Its province is to sustain the four ends of the four long iron tubes which will span the straits from shore to shore. The total quantity of stone contained in the bridge is 1,500,000 cubic feet. The side towers stand at a clear distance of 460 feet from the great central tower, and are each 62 feet by 52 feet at the base, and 190 feet high; and again, the abutments stand at a distance from the side towers of 230 feet, giving the entire bridge a total length of 1849 feet. All these towers are at present surrounded by scaffolding equally astonishing.

The chief centre of attraction, however, was the interior and exterior of the novel gigantic tubes; the one floated on the pontoons, and the others, as they lay upon the platforms, presenting the appearance of stupendous iron tunnels. The length of the great tube, now transported to its resting place, is exactly 470 feet, being 12 feet longer than the clear span between the towers, the additional length being intended to afford a temporary bearing of 6 feet at each end, after they are raised into their places. Their greatest height is in the centre, 30 feet, and diminishing towards the end to 22 feet. Each tube consists of sides, top, and bottom, all formed of long, narrow wrought-iron plates, varying in length from 12 feet downward, and placed in the direction of the strain. The rivets, of which there are 2,000,000, each tube containing 327,000, are more than an inch in diameter. The total weight of wrought iron in the tube now floated is 1600 tons.

The preparations being all complete, the pilots, to the number of

200 or 300, took their stand on the pontoons to ply the gigantic tackle; as many more stood ready for action at the capstans: the cables, six inches in thickness and a league long, were attached to the steamers that were to have the towing of the tremendous freight. The signal was given by the display of a flag on the Anglesey side, and a shrill strain from the trumpet of Captain Claxton from the top of the tube, to the pilots, to take the tide and pipe all hands for the exploit. This was responded to by a loud burst of enthusiasm from the seamen, whose efforts, united to those of the steam tugs, told upon the screws and tackle, and upon the hitherto motionless monster, which then glided very slowly, and amid thunders of unceasing cheers and salutations, without injury or jar, and with a majesty that could only be compared to that of a mountain moving on the waters, to the site of its final resting-place.

An accident which happened to one of the capstans delayed the completion of the operation until the following day, when the giant tube gently floated to the piers, where it was instantly seized and secured by immense vices. Some days after, the operation of raising it to its resting-places on the piers was commenced. This was accomplished by means of hydraulic presses of immense power, placed on the top of each pier, to the movable parts of which the tube was attached by strong chain tackling. These presses being worked simultaneously, the immense fabric was slowly raised from its bed on the waters, and held suspended in the air. Each lift raised it through the space of six feet, where it was instantly secured by masonry built under it in the grooves through which it passed. This operation was performed without accident to the tube, although by the bursting of one of the cylinders of a press, by which a workman was killed, a short delay was occasioned. The wonderful undertaking was, however, perfectly accomplished. Another similar tube (there are eight, but four are of less dimensions) was floated and raised by similar means later in the year; and it is believed that all will be placed in their positions and connected together into two parallel tunnels, nearly 2000 feet in length, the rails laid down, and the entire bridge opened for the passage of trains, in March, 1850.

Nottidge *v.* Ripley and Another.—A very singular trial occupied the Court of Exchequer for three days. The action was brought by Miss Louisa Nottidge, a maiden lady some forty years of age, against her brother-in-law, Mr. Ripley, a London merchant, and her brother, the Reverend E. Pepys Nottidge, to recover damages, for confining her from November, 1846, to May, 1848, in the private lunatic asylum kept by Dr. Stillwell, at Hillingdon, near London. Miss Nottidge is one of four sisters, ladies of fortune, who have embraced the religious opinions of a sect which, about 1845, branched from the religionists called Lampeters. Their peculiar tenet is, that "the day of grace and prayer is past, and the time of judgment arrived:" they carry out their belief by perpetual praises to God, using prayer no more; by a community of property; and by living in a state of constant joyousness and mutual love, in a single residence, which they entitle Agapemone, "The Abode of Love," at Charlinch, near Taunton. The plaintiff, with three

of her sisters, adopted these opinions in 1846, on the teaching of Mr. Prince, a clergyman of the Church of England; and about the same time three of the sisters married, on the same day, Mr. Price, another clergyman of the Church of England, Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Thomas, a third clergyman, all disciples of Mr. Prince: together with the plaintiff, who remained single, the ladies left their house at Brighton, where they resided with their mother, and took up their residence in the Agapemone. The mother of the Misses Nottidge, a widow lady now nearly eighty years of age, was deeply afflicted at the ascendancy obtained over her daughters, and at the steps they took of leaving her roof and joining the Agapemone; she had fears, grounded on information which she thought trustworthy, that her daughters were drawn into a "life of the greatest sin and iniquity." Calling in the advice of her son and son-in-law, she had the plaintiff taken by force from the residence at Charlinch and brought to London; and after conversing tenderly with her, to no purpose, she took the advice of two medical gentlemen on her state of mind. These gentlemen, Dr. Norton and Dr. Rowland, certified that Miss Nottidge was insane: she believed Mr. Prince to be God Almighty incarnate, and herself immortal. She was accordingly sent to Dr. Stillwell's asylum, and her place of confinement was concealed. In January, 1848, she escaped; communicated with her relations and friends at Charlinch, and was on her way to rejoin them; but she was overtaken on the route, and carried back by force to Hillingdon. In May, 1848, after correspondence of her leading brethren in the Agapemone with the Lunatic Commissioners, and after much conference of those officers on her case, she was liberated on the ground of declining health; some of the Commissioners, however, dissenting from the liberating judgment, and none thinking that she was less a lunatic than at first; but the majority thinking her able to manage her her own affairs. Some dramatic interest was given to the trial by the personal examination of divers members of the fraternity who live in the Agapemone.

The Lord Chief Baron instructed the jury that they must find a verdict for the plaintiff on the first plea of *Not Guilty*, and that the plea of justification was not made out. The defendants were not in any way justified in having adopted the course they had taken, unless the jury should think that the plaintiff was of unsound mind and dangerous to herself and others. His own idea of toleration was, that all those who entertained with sincerity any peculiar doctrine, however absurd that doctrine might appear to others to be, ought to be allowed to enjoy that opinion without interference, so long as the principles and the acts they adopted were not forced offensively, or contrary to law, upon the public notice, or against the public morals. If such persons sincerely entertained these doctrines, then they were, in his opinion, as much entitled to be treated with respect as any other religious sect.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 50*l.*; adding that they did not think the defendants were actuated by unworthy motives.

27. Dreadful Catastrophe at Sea—Destruction of the *Charles*

Bartlett.—A fearful calamity occurred to the emigrant ship *Charles Bartlett*, which was run down by the steam-ship *Europa*, in lat. 50° 49′ N., long. 29° W., during a dense fog, by which catastrophe, of 163 passengers and a crew of 14, 136 persons perished.

Captain William Bartlett, commander of the lost ship, gives the following account of the fearful disaster.

"Had fine weather, with light easterly winds, up to the 19th. From that time to the 27th had S.W. and W. winds, and foggy weather. At noon it cleared up a little; all well on board, and everything looking prosperous. Soon after noon a dense fog set in, wind W. by S., ship heading to the N.W.; close hauled, all sail set. At three o'clock ordered a good look-out from the top gallant forecastle; also directed the man at the wheel to look sharp to windward. At 3 30 P.M., being on the weather side of the poop-deck, heard a rumbling to windward like distant thunder; turned my ear to windward and my eye to the horizon. The man at the wheel noticing that I was listening, looked to windward, and cried out 'Sail, ho!' I at once saw what I supposed was a ship about one point forward of our beam, about 400 yards distant. I ordered the helm up, thinking if she did not discover us that we should have time to clear her before she could come into contact. All hands shouted at the same time to alarm the ship; and I ordered the bell to be rung, and called to the ship to 'port her helm,' as I saw that was the only chance of escape. There were nearly one hundred passengers on deck at the time. All was of no use, for in one minute from the time we saw the ship she was upon us, going at the rate of twelve knots, striking us abreast of the after main shrouds. The crash and the terrible scene that ensued I am not adequate to describe. I was knocked to leeward with the man at the wheel. I recovered myself in a moment, shouting for every person to cling to the steamer as their only hope; I caught hold of a broken chain on the bow, and hauled myself up, shouting at the same time to the crew and passengers to follow. I had barely time to get on the steamer's bow; and while getting up, I noticed that her bow was into the ship within a foot of the after hatch, and that she was stove clear to the lee side, and that full twenty feet of her side was stove in. There must have been nearly fifty persons killed by the collision. Every exertion was made by Captain Lott, his officers and crew, and the passengers on board the steamer. The boats were lowered as soon as possible. Unfortunately, only about ten were saved by the boats; the balance, making thirty-three (more or less), saved themselves by hanging to the bow. The steamer lay by the wreck as long as there was any hope of saving any lives. . . . . I will notice that all due exertion was used by Captain Lott, and officers and crew of the *Europa*, as well as all the passengers."

It was also reported by a committee of the cabin passengers of the *Europa*, that—

"It appears from the evidence tendered, that the officers and look-outs were at their posts; and the committee are satisfied that all proper vigilance and activity were used, in this sudden emergency, on the part of the steamer. The undersigned having weighed all

the circumstances of this painful and unparalleled disaster, whereby about 136 souls found an untimely grave, feel bound to report that no blame can be attached to either party."

JULY.

1. Murder at Enfield.—John Cork, butler to Mr. Buller, a gentleman living at Enfield, was murdered by his wife. When Cork entered Mr. Buller's service he said he was a single man. His wife and child lived in the City Road. The woman had often been outrageously jealous of her husband, but since the birth of the child had been less so. In the afternoon Cork was surprised by his wife, with her infant, coming to his master's house: only he and the nurse-maid were in the place. After a little time the nurse-maid, in passing from the kitchen into the pantry, saw the butler lying upon the ground near the door. She immediately exclaimed to the wife, who was standing by his side, intently looking at him, "Is John in a fit?" The wife replied, in a loud voice, "No; it is something worse than that—I have done it." The maid perceived blood on the man's shirt, and she immediately alarmed the neighbours. Cork was found to be dying; he had been stabbed over the region of the heart: a dessert-knife, bloody, was lying in a sink. The wife made no attempt to escape, nor did she utter any remark about her husband.

The woman was tried in September; when her counsel made so ingenious a use of the circumstance, that there was no direct evidence that she had stabbed her husband; that his uneasiness from the excessive jealousy of his wife, and the fear that he might lose his situation, *might* have driven him to suicide; that the Jury, after half an hour's consultation, found a verdict of "Not Guilty."

— The Buckingham Estates.—An action was tried, in the Court of Queen's Bench, between Mr. Strutt, the private solicitor of the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. Lowndes, the High Sheriff of the county of Buckinghamshire, to determine whether or not the latter had made a *bonâ fide* return of "no effects" to a writ of execution issued against the Marquis of Chandos on a bond for 3000*l.* The case arose out of the ruin of the Duke of Buckingham's fortunes, and was founded immediately on a transaction in 1847, which was the first formal step in the break-up that ended at the Stowe sale. It appears that, in 1847, the Duke of Buckingham, finding his embarrassments over-whelming, consulted his friends, Lord Brougham and the Duke of Richmond, on the course he should take. A memorandum of his debts was drawn up, and it was found that they amounted to 1,469,000*l.* or thereabouts; it was intended to include every debt in this memorandum. On an estimate of the value of the Duke's own interest in the estates inherited from his father and acquired on his own marriage, it was found that they were insufficient by about 15,000*l.* of annual value to pay the interest of this debt. His property was mortgaged to the extent of nearly 1,100,000*l.*, and was charged by judgments to nearly the whole extent of the further debts. But

under the same settlements, which gave the Duke his life-interest in these estates, the Marquis of Chandos was entitled to successional interests on the death of his parent, worth some 17,000*l.* a year. The Marquis of Chandos volunteered to surrender these for ever; to save his father's honour he consented to yield up his whole prospect of income in all the property he had in the world. His generous offer was accepted; and, under the advice of the Duke's friends, a deed was prepared, whereby the whole of the Buckingham and Chandos estates were conveyed to the Marquis of Chandos in trust for the benefit of the Duke's creditors, whose names were inserted in a schedule, with their respective debts. In this schedule, however, there was no mention made of the bond debt of 3000*l.*, which is the primary cause of the action in question; and out of this omission, it would seem, there have arisen differences between the Duke and the Marquis, which have at last gone to the extent of causing the whole arrangement of 1847, and the deed then prepared, to be challenged as a "legal" fraud, proper to be set aside. Mr. Strutt obtained judgment against the Duke, with his consent, for the 3000*l.*, and moved the sheriff to levy the proceeds out of the Duke's late property; but the sheriff, finding the Marquis in possession as owner in trust, under the deed of 1847, returned that the Duke had no effects; whereupon this action was brought against the sheriff to try whether the return was *bonâ fide*, and whether the deed of 1847 was legally valid.

It appeared that the Marquis had undertaken to act as receiver for half the sum usually allowed; and out of that sum—out of 1500*l.* a year, which he earned—he gave his father 500*l.* a year, and 500*l.* a year he allowed to his mother, the Duchess, retaining only 500*l.* for himself, which was all he was possessed of.

Sir F. Kelly made an earnest eulogium on the conduct of the Marquis, who he said had voluntarily stripped himself of all his property for the benefit of his father's creditors, and, to uphold the honour of his family, had consented to reduce himself to poverty for the remainder of his life; and this was what was called a fraud!

Lord Denman said he never entertained a doubt that the transaction was highly praiseworthy.

Verdict for the defendant—upholding the deed of 1847.

Prison Outbreaks.—A number of cases of mutiny and outrage, committed in our gaols and prisons, have recently attracted notice. Besides murders and assaults on the keepers, elsewhere recorded, other outrages have occurred. At Bermuda, on the 21st June, a convict was about to undergo a whipping for mutiny on the *Medway* convict ship. The other convicts, 500 in number, were drawn up to witness the punishment. They suddenly rushed on and endeavoured to overpower the guard, who were compelled to fire in self-defence; when two convicts were killed on the spot and twelve wounded, some mortally.

John Pierce, a convict in Carrickfergus Gaol, was murdered by his fellow-prisoners. Some time since Pierce was insubordinate in his conduct; the governor of the prison remonstrated with him;

the man was moved, amended his behaviour, and kept himself very much apart from the other culprits. This led them to suspect that he was a spy upon them, and they vowed revenge. One morning the whole body suddenly fell upon Pierce; and, before the gaolers could interpose, knocked him down, and kicked him with their heavy clogs, so that he was soon dead.

An outbreak, which was with much difficulty suppressed, though fortunately without loss of life, occurred in September, in the Newcastle Gaol.

2. Election for the City.—Notwithstanding that the election of Baron de Rothschild, as one of the members of the city, had been declared void by reason of his refusal to take the necessary oaths, the leading members of the Liberals determined to propose him again. The question had now assumed a decidedly political aspect; the admission of the Jews to political, as they had been recently admitted to all other municipal privileges, had become one of the great social questions of the day; and, remembering the effect produced by the adverse return of Mr. O'Connell, for Cork, on the question of Catholic Emancipation, it was expected that a similar perseverance in the case of Baron de Rothschild would lead to a similar result on the Jewish question. The Baron was therefore again put in nomination; and such was the known influence in the city of the party which supported him, added to the Baron's great position in the mercantile world, and the known probity and generosity of his character, that it for long appeared that no one would venture to oppose him. Not so, however, thought a very influential party in the country, who considered that the laws of the land, the privileges of Parliament, and the opinion of the great mass of the community, were not thus to be set at nought. The gentleman who came forward as a rival candidate was Lord John Manners—an unfortunate choice; for, notwithstanding the high character of the young nobleman, and the popular and generous sympathies for the people which formed a marked feature of his conservative opinions, he had neither connection nor sympathy with any class of the city world. The excitement was very great, but the issue not for a moment doubtful; Baron Rothschild being returned by a large majority, which would no doubt have been greatly increased had any necessity for exertion appeared.

The numbers were—

For Baron Rothschild . .	6017
For Lord John Manners .	2814
Majority . . .	3203

5. The Sicilian Insurrection.—A somewhat curious trial, arising out of the insurrection in Sicily, occupied the Central Criminal Court three days. Prince Granatelli, a Sicilian noble, Louis Scaglia, and John Moody, were indicted, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, for unlawfully fitting out, in August last, the *Bombay* and *Vectis* steamers as ships of war, for the purpose of making war against the King of the Two Sicilies, the lawful sovereign of a friendly state. The indictment was preferred at the instance of Prince Castelcicala, Minister in this country of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Colonel Aubrey, an old Peninsular officer, afterwards a colonel in the Spanish service, was the chief witness. In September, 1848, when at Pisa, he had a communication from the Revolutionary Government at Palermo, which led to his frequent presence at their councils of war. He received instructions to come to England to enlist a body of men, and to fit out war steamers, and officer them with English commanders. He received some money, and relied on a loan of 700,000*l.* from the French Government. He purchased the *Bombay* and *Vectis* of the Oriental Company, enlisted a body of men, and contracted for the fitting-up of the steamers, and the dress and accoutrements of 1200 men. In the end Colonel Aubrey found that money was not forthcoming; and, suspecting that he was going to be left in the lurch—"played rascally with"—he went over to the other party, "informed" about the expedition, and was instrumental in getting the ships seized by the British Government, under the Foreign Enlistment Act. After some fencing with counsel, he admitted that he was to receive 300*l.* for these services.

Lord Palmerston testified that no leave or licence had been granted by Her Majesty, either by order in council, sign-manual, or proclamation, to any persons to fit out vessels of war for the purpose of acting hostilely against the King of the Two Sicilies. This country was at peace with that country all last year, and still continues so. He knew Prince Granatelli and M. Scaglia, and had interviews with them at the Foreign Office and at his own house, in the character of organs of communication not officially received by Her Majesty's Government from the then existing *de facto* Government of Sicily.

Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Ambassador in London, gave some formal evidence as to his own Government and the insurrection, and stated that he had for some time had his eye on the movement of the promoters of the expedition. He wrote to Lord Palmerston about it, "but could not induce him or the Government to order the seizure of the vessel." He had met the prisoners in Lord Palmerston's official residence. "Upon one occasion, when I had an appointment with his Lordship, they were waiting in the ante-room. I have also seen them among the company at Lady Palmerston's soirées."

A number of witnesses deposed that the steamers were "fitted up" in every way as war-steamers.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly rested his defence much on a verbal criticism —the distinction between "fitting up" and "fitting out." A lady was "fitted up" by having her ears bored, not "fitted out" till the earrings were actually in their ornamental situation; so here the vessel was "fitted up," perhaps, but no guns or other munitions were aboard; so she was not "fitted out," in the words of the forbidding law.

In summing up, Mr. Justice Coltman said there was no doubt that the Neapolitan Government had as much right as any other person under Her Majesty's protection to adopt such proceedings as these. The indictment divided itself into three separate charges; —first, the enlisting of sailors; second, the enlisting of soldiers; and the third, which was the most material matter, was that of fitting out a ship or vessel with intent

to employ it for warlike purposes against the King of Naples. A good deal had been said as to the intention of the Act of Parliament; but, if the Jury were satisfied that the vessel was fitted out for the purpose of committing hostilities against the Neapolitans, and that the object was so far carried out as that by putting the armament on board, she would have been ready to go into action, this would be quite sufficient. The offence certainly was no further immoral and improper than as being a violation of an Act of Parliament. A great deal of the case for the prosecution consisted of alleged conversations, which was a description of evidence that was always looked upon with a good deal of caution, because it was obviously a most easy matter entirely to alter the effect of a conversation by a slight misrepresentation of what actually occurred.

The Jury gave a verdict of "Not Guilty" as regarded all the defendants.

7. The Opera—Reappearance of Madame Sontag.—This accomplished vocalist, whose astonishing powers created so great a sensation upwards of 20 years ago, and who retired from the stage on her marriage with Count Rossi, has been compelled, by the destruction of her husband's fortune in the Italian troubles, to reappear on the boards. The opera selected for this second *début* was *Linda di Chamouni:* the attempt proved perfectly successful. The lapse of time had rather ripened the qualities of her beautiful voice, and knowledge of the world matured her taste and histrionic powers, while it had detracted little from her personal appearance. Madame Sontag was re-established as a popular favourite. At the same theatre (the Italian Opera House) a ballet was in performance, noticeable for its singularity; it has for its title *Les Plaisirs d'Hiver:* the scene is the Danube frozen over, illuminated by an electric sun; the costume Hungarian, and the whole corps de ballet exhibit and perform a variety of the most graceful evolutions on skates! Real ice and the skating club can offer no more graceful performance than this strange device of the *ars saltatoria.* The scene produced shouts of delight from the spectators. The sports terminate with a grand battle of snow balls!

10. The War in Schleswig Holstein.—The public were taken by surprise by the intelligence of a gallant sortie of the Danes from the fortress of Fredericia. The war appeared to have fallen into a very sleepy state, when the Danes concentrated by their ships a great military force, and prepared with well-covered manœuvres to attack their besiegers on the night of the 6th. The attack was skilful, and made with overwhelming ardour; and the defence was most obstinate; the Danes held the fire of their muskets till within five paces of the Schleswig-Holsteiners' ranks, and then firing, rushed in with the bayonet. In the end the besieging army was routed on one wing, and its centre was driven out of its entrenchments, with the loss of all or nearly all its battering artillery, several field guns, and about 60 officers, 240 non-commissioned officers and 2800 privates, in killed, wounded, and prisoners; of the former, upwards of 1500 were buried by the Danes on the field of battle. The loss of the victors was also severe; and, unfortunately, among the

killed was the gallant officer, who so skilfully planned and ably executed this gallant exploit, General Rye.

— The Shrievalty of Westmoreland.—The death of the Earl of Thanet has given rise to inquiries respecting the disposal of the High Shrievalty of Westmoreland, which is hereditary in his family, and which the late Earl has devised with his other estates to a near relative, a subject of France. Meanwhile writs of execution are directed to the coroners. The grant dates so far back as 1203, in which year King John granted the bailiwick to Robert de Veteripont, which grant was confirmed in 1203 by letters patent "to have and to hold of the King and his heirs to the said Robert and his heirs." On two occasions the grant was resumed by the Crown, and the estates of the holders confiscated as the punishment of rebellion; but the inheritance was subsequently restored, and, with these two interruptions, the distinguished office has been handed down to the present time in the same family, in the regular line of succession. The question now arises, whether the office is capable of being devised; but, certainly, though the peerage is extinct, the shrievalty does not of course lapse. The late Earl has left a sister and a nephew, the present Rector of Kirkbythorpe; and the office may descend to and be executed by a female; for Anne, the Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, held the office of Hereditary High Sheriff of Westmoreland, and, at the Assizes at Appleby, she sat with the judges on the bench.

12. Ireland—Fatal Affray at Dolly's Brae.—A fatal party-collision occurred at a place called Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, wherein several lives were lost, and outrages committed which are a disgrace to a civilized community.

The Act making party-processions illegal having expired, both parties, Orangemen and Ribandmen, appeared to consider themselves at full liberty to indulge in their usual pastime. The Orangemen resolved to commemorate the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, by an armed assembly, and further resolved that they would go and congratulate their aged Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Roden, on his birthday. This amiable design probably received new zest from the circumstance that, to reach his Lordship's residence, Tollymore Park, it would be necessary to pass a steep ridge called Dolly's Brae, across which there was a strong pass, which, from time immemorial, has been occupied by the Ribandmen upon all similar occasions, and many skirmishes had taken place on the spot. Another road, skirting the base of the hill, had been recently made, partly to avoid the steepness of the old road, but more to avoid the opportunity of these collisions. So well, however, was it understood that the Orangemen intended to march through the pass, that the heights were strongly occupied by an armed multitude of Ribandmen. To prevent collision, a body of police and a strong force of military were placed on the spot. The Orangemen mustered at an early hour about 1500 strong, and amidst the waving of flags and party music marched onward. Awed by the presence of the military and police, and persuaded by the priests, an accommodation was come to, by which it was agreed that the

Ribandmen would not fire on the Orangemen, if the latter did not fire first! The Ribandmen, therefore, offered no opposition to the passage through the pass. The Orangemen went into Tollymore Park, presented their congratulations to the Earl of Roden, and were addressed by him. They received refreshments, and had a regular field-day, firing their guns, and going through drill and parade manœuvres. Warmed by ale and boasting, they took the route homewards. Indications that neither party were disposed to let slip so favourable an opportunity for a fight were soon apparent; nevertheless, by the exertions of the military and police the pass was cleared without a collision; but when the procession approached the hill beyond it a squib was fired—by which party could not be ascertained—and the Ribandmen instantly commenced a heavy firing on the Orangemen, the soldiers and the police indiscriminately. The Orangemen were not slow to return the fire, and a desultory action commenced. The soldiers and police rushed between the conflicting parties, charged the Ribandmen, and speedily put them to flight, but not without firing and wounding some of the rioters. The Orangemen joined in the attack, and, taking advantage of their victory, wreaked their vengeance on their opponents. In the affray four of the Riband party were killed on the spot; 30 or 40 were wounded, and many made prisoners. The Orangemen are said to have wantonly shot a boy of 10 years of age, to have murdered an old woman, to have beaten in the skull of an idiot, named Sweeny, with the butts of their muskets, and to have dragged an inoffensive man into his garden and stabbed him to death with their bayonets, in sight of some of his family; also to have committed other personal outrages. In the frenzy of success they sacked and set on fire a number of houses, which were destroyed; their own mishaps were limited to some wounded.

This disgraceful affair gave rise to much inquiry. The county magistrates endeavoured to stifle investigation; but the Government were more persevering, and the result was the dismissal of the Earl of Roden from his lieutenancy, and several magistrates from the commission; and all pains were taken to prevent the recurrence of any similar outrage.

13. Murder at Banbury.—At the Oxford Assizes, James Layton was tried for murdering his wife, by shooting her with a pistol and cutting her throat with a penknife, on the 7th of May last. Layton had resided at Leamington for nearly 20 years; he had carried on the business of a painter and glazier, but ruined himself by building speculations. His losses appeared to have affected his mind. For many years past he had been eccentric in various ways, and during the last year or two he has been under various delusions: one of these was that his wife, his brother-in-law, and one of his sons, had by successful conspiracies brought about his ruin—had put him in such a position that he must be tried and hanged for forgery, or fly the land. These delusions were well known to his relatives, and were of course the cause of great occasional unhappiness with his wife. His wife started from Leamington to Banbury on the 7th of May to consult a lawyer on the possibility of being

separated from her husband; and shortly after she started Layton followed her, without knowing her object, from whim only. He had first sharpened a small knife, for the avowed purpose of cutting her throat. He overtook her; they were seen walking together, he swearing, and she trying to moderate and gently persuade him. As they walked, he with his arm round her neck, a pistol-shot was heard by various persons on the road, at some distance. One of these persons, George Frost, presently met the couple, and he describes their conduct. Layton had his hand over his wife's face; but at the moment Frost past she suddenly turned her head full towards him, as if she meant him to notice her; she made no gesture, and uttered no noise or complaint; her forehead was then covered with blood. Frost did not associate the pistol-shot he had heard with her bloody appearance, but he turned and watched. They walked some distance, Layton still having his arm round his wife's neck, and seeming as if he were urging her forward against her will. She suddenly screamed terrifically, and ran back to Frost, exclaiming, "He has shot me and cut my throat!" Layton left the road, and ran across some fields; but was pursued and captured. His wife was found to have been shot in the forehead by a pistol-bullet, and gashed in a multitude of places on the throat, face, and breast. She recovered the incised wounds, but died on the 22nd day after the attack of an abscess in the brain caused by the bullet wound. None of the assaults upon her were actually seen by any witness; but on her dying bed, Mrs. Layton deposed that her husband had shot her and wounded her with the knife; and she had a last interview with him, and forgave him for what he had done. The defence was a plea of insanity. The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

19. Poisonings—Eight Children Murdered.—In consequence of the recent inquest, at which a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against Rebecca Smith for procuring the death of her infant child by the administration of poision, it was deemed advisable to exhume some of the bodies of the nine other children, who all died in infancy. Accordingly, on the 11th instant, two bodies of children, one of whom died in 1841, and the other in 1844, were disinterred from the burying ground of the Baptist chapel at Bratton, in this parish, under the superintendence of Mr. Shorland, surgeon, of Westbury, by whom the remains were taken to Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, for analyzation. This eminent chemist detected arsenic in considerable quantities in each of the bodies, and a coroner's inquest being held, the Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict "That the deceased children died from the effects of arsenic, but how or by whom administered there is no evidence to show."

The mother, Rebecca Smith, was tried at the Wiltshire Summer Assizes for the murder of her youngest child, one month old, and was convicted. After conviction, she confessed to the chaplain of the county gaol that she had destroyed seven others of her children in the same manner. Yet this woman was religious in her outward deportment. She attended divine worship at the meeting-house every Sabbath Day, and regularly said her prayers, pray-

ing that she might be preserved throughout the night, and returning thanks and praying for further mercies in the morning. The only motive the wretched criminal assigns for such deeds of horror is, that she feared that her children might come to want.

The miserable woman was executed at Devizes on the 23rd of August.

21. Siege Operations at Chatham.—The "siege operations" at Chatham, affording a military spectacle not often to be enjoyed by the people of this commercial country, drew prodigious crowds to the scene; between 40,000 and 50,000 persons were present. Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Marquis of Anglesey, Viscount Hardinge, and others of the nobility, took their stations in the casemates, and a vast number of ladies posted themselves in prominent positions. The "operations" consisted of attacks by a besieging army, which had beaten a force sent to relieve the fortress besieged, and had returned to the siege operations; and of a defence by the besiegers, which was successful up to a certain point, but at last failed against the superior force and offensive *matériel* of the attacking body. The final and successful operation commenced with the repulse of a sortie made by the besieged; in following which, the besiegers entered the sally-port close on the heels of the troops from the fortress, who had not time to raise the drawbridge. The attacking party then breached a stockade by the explosion of two bags, containing 90 lbs. of gunpowder. The effect was startling —large pieces of timber were blown 100 feet into the air; and, with the great quantity of clods of earth which showered upon the spectators, it was surprising that they escaped so free of injury. The mimic warfare was, however, not unattended with danger. The Master-General, with the impetuosity of a gallant warrior, rushed with his staff through the breach in the stockade; and the Royal Sappers and Miners, and the Royal Marines, also rushed in real earnest through the breach to take possession of the lines by escalading them; forgetting, it is supposed, in the impulse of the moment, that the garrison had left slow matches at two mines under the batteries; one of which exploded when the Royal Marines were within a few feet of it, and covered them literally all over with mud and clods of earth, which caused them to retire with such haste that one poor fellow broke his leg. The Marquis of Anglesey was so near the mine when it sprung, that his hat was knocked off by a clod of earth, and several of the staff were struck with large pieces of earth, and covered with dust, which nearly blinded them, and created, in spite of the serious nature of the scene, universal laughter amongst all who were near enough to witness it; none seemed to enjoy the laughter more than the Field-Marshal, who joined in it most heartily. The other mine being a few seconds later in exploding, enabled all parties to retire to a safe distance to witness the effect. Some slight mishaps occurred, chiefly from the eagerness of the spectators to join the soldiers in the attack on the trenches, and their reckless defiance of orders to beware of the explosions; altogether the affair seems to have given high

satisfaction to the immense concourse of spectators.

Balloon Accidents.—An adventurous aëronaut has perished in the Bristol Channel. A Mr. Wadman was to have ascended in his balloon from Cardiff on the 11th instant; but, as he was unwell, Mr. Green (not the celebrated aëronaut of that name) volunteered to take his place. The balloon ascended, Mr. Wadman having looked to its efficiency before his friend left *terra firma*. Early next morning, the balloon, three parts filled with gas, and not at all damaged, was found at Wadmore, in Somersetshire: in the car were a coat, a pair of boots, and a handkerchief. On the preceding evening, the balloon was seen passing over the water close to the surface; and one person, it is reported, saw it dragging through the sea, and then suddenly ascend to a great height. The body was found on the following Thursday, on the Flathouse Sands Shoal, nearly in the centre of the Bristol Channel, off Lavernock Point, 12 miles south of Cardiff.

On the 25th an accident occurred to the "Nassau" balloon, which might have been attended with very serious consequences. The balloon ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, under the guidance of the veteran Mr. Green, and bearing a freight of 11 persons. The enormous machine appeared to make a brilliant and successful ascent; but having proceeded a short distance in a north-easterly direction, it was observed to fall rapidly. When it had reached the London Road it had fallen so low that it struck the parapets of the houses, the roofs and chimney-pots of which were destroyed, and much damage done. By the shock three of the voyagers were thrown out, with great violence, on to the roof of No. 95 (fortunately a flat one), and the balloon being relieved of this weight, and apparently uninjured, instantly rose in the air to a considerable altitude, and thence made a prosperous transit to Purfleet, where the veteran commander successfully brought her to the ground by the usual means. The party immediately started for Vauxhall Gardens, where they arrived about two o'clock in the morning, and thus relieved their friends from a very painful state of suspense. Several of the aëronauts received severe contusions.

The French newspapers record the fate of M. Arban, a celebrated French aëronaut, who in the month of September last crossed the Alps in his balloon, and who has at length paid the penalty of his temerity. He ascended from Barcelona a few weeks ago (probably at the latter end of October), and no intelligence had been received of his whereabouts until the middle of November, when his body was discovered on the coast near Rosas, and decently interred by the French Consul.

24. Death by Lightning.—Considerable sensation was excited in the neighbourhood of Fakenham, in Norfolk, by the sudden death of Mr. Martin William Ffolkes, eldest son of Sir William Ffolkes, Bart., of Hillington, in that county. It appears that young Mr. Ffolkes was fishing in the neighbourhood of Fakenham with a friend, and the latter, having left him for some time, was told that his companion was lying fast asleep by the roadside. He returned, and found that his young friend had been struck dead by lightning. Mr. Ffolkes was in his 31st year.

The Missing Lords' Journals.—Some of the manuscript Jour-

nals and Minutes of the House of Lords, which have been missing since the burning of the Houses of Parliament in 1834, have been discovered at a cheesemonger's. As a gentleman who resides at Walworth was passing along the Walworth Road, his attention was attracted by some old books, &c., in the shop of Mr. Terry, cheesemonger, at the corner of Amelia Street. On closer inspection, he discovered no fewer than 12 books, which appeared to be the Journals or daily Minutes of the proceedings of the House of Lords, comprising the following dates—1780, 1781, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1806. One of the books was purchased and taken to the Library of the House of Lords, when it was instantly identified. Messengers went to Mr. Terry and purchased the other 12 volumes, at the price of common waste paper. The account given by Mr. Terry is, that he some time since purchased them, with about a ton weight of other papers, at a sale of the effects of the late Mr. Croft, one of the Librarians of the House of Lords.

24. Daring Burglary. — At Derby, William Pinder, aged 41, Thomas Davies, aged 25, and William Davis, aged 40, were this day indicted charged with having on the night of the 27th of June last, at Brackenfield, burglariously broken and entered the dwelling-house of John Newton, and stolen therefrom a silver mustard-pot, pepper-box, and cream-jug, seven spoons, and other articles of value, also an accountable receipt from the Chesterfield Savings Bank for the deposit of 50*l*., and one sovereign and ten shillings.

The prisoners were part of a gang which for some time had been the terror of the county; of their daring and violence the present robbery is a specimen.

The prosecutor deposed that he farmed about 50 acres of his own land, and his house was in a very retired situation, no other dwelling-house being near it. His sister, Elizabeth Horton, lived with him. Soon after midnight on the 27th of June, he was awakened by hearing footsteps in the house-place, and went to the window and called out several times, "Who is there?" and saw one person in the garden, who, as soon as he called out, began throwing stones at his bedroom window, and breaking the glass. About the same time he heard the men in the house violently force open the door that leads from the house-place to the staircase. He then left his bedroom, and was standing at the top of the stairs, when three men attempted to come up the stairs. The first man had a black veil over his face, and was otherwise disguised. Witness had a carpenter's tool in his hands, called an adze, with which he struck him as hard as he could over his head. The man instantly fell upon his knees. They all then retired into the house-place, where he could hear a washing going on. In the morning they found the pan of milk which had been left upon the table much discoloured and more like blood than milk. He went back into his bedroom, and bolted the door after him, but soon after he had laid himself down again upon the bed the room door was broken open, and three men came into the room with masks over their faces, one or two having black hoods over their heads. One of the masks was white and the other black. He was upon the bed, and they came up to him, and one of them instantly struck him a severe blow upon his head with a short piece of

iron. They then demanded his money. He told them that he had none in the house; they said that they knew better. He then told them that his purse was under the bed, and it had only some silver in it, which they took out, leaving the purse. They then said that they knew that he had more money, and if he would not give it to them, they would murder him, and set the bed on fire and burn the house down. They also made other threats of violence. They then began to force open all the chests and boxes which were in the room, and took the property stated in the indictment. After this they came to his bedside and fastened his hands together with a strong piece of cord, and also his feet, and then fastened him to his bed, and also cut one of his feet with a knife. They then pulled the feather bed from under him and covered him over with it. They went to his sister's bed, which was in the same room, and, after they had tied her hands together, left the room, and proceeded down stairs, and there regaled themselves upon bread and cheese and milk. He thought they were in the house about an hour. The next morning he and his sister found a good blue braided cap, hoods, masks and a black veil, now produced, and in the field adjoining the house a coloured silk handkerchief, which appeared to have had much blood upon it, that had been partly washed out.

The identity of the prisoners being satisfactorily made out, they were all convicted, and sentenced to transportation for 20 years.

25. Daring Burglary—Maidstone.—John Joseph Clark, aged 27, was indicted for the capital offence of burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Augustus Munyard, and stealing two watches, some plate and other valuable property; and at the time of committing the burglary it was alleged that the prisoner beat and wounded the prosecutor.

The offence for which the prisoner was now tried was committed under very extraordinary and aggravated circumstances. The prosecutor is a farmer, residing in a rather lonely position in the parish of Meopham, and as it was his custom not to allow his men-servants to sleep on the premises, the only inmates of the house at night were himself, his wife, and a female servant. They retired to bed at the usual hour on the 1st of June, and about midnight the prosecutor was awoke by hearing a noise at his bedroom window. He at first imagined there was an alarm of fire, and, on his getting up and going towards the window, he observed the heads of two men, who were apparently standing on a ladder; the men were disguised by having their shirts over their clothes, and a sort of white cap over their faces, with holes in it to look through. Before the prosecutor had any opportunity of observing them particularly, or to offer any resistance, the window was crushed in, and several men, all disguised in the manner stated, jumped into the room, and commenced a most brutal attack upon the prosecutor with bludgeons, and one of the ruffians also struck him with an iron bar. He begged for mercy, and at length he was permitted to get into bed, and the villains then insisted upon having the money that was in the house. The prosecutor informed them that there was very little money in the house at the time, and they then demanded the plate, and they compelled the wife of the prosecutor

to accompany them down stairs and show them where it was kept, two of the gang keeping guard over the prosecutor, while the rest went down stairs to get the property. The wife of the prosecutor then delivered up the money that was in her possession, and also the plate, and one of the gang wrapped up the property in a bundle, and took it out and delivered it to a confederate, who was waiting outside. The prosecutor's wife was then compelled to get into bed again, while the ruffians ransacked the house, and while so engaged they discovered a receipt for some money, upon which they returned to the bedroom and repeated their demand for money, asserting that they were certain there was some in the house, and one of the ruffians declared that if it was not given up, he would set fire to the bed and burn them both in it. The prosecutor still persisted in declaring that he had no more money, and at length the gang of ruffians left the house, taking with them the booty they had obtained. In consequence of the effectual manner in which they had disguised themselves, neither the prosecutor nor his wife was able to speak to the identity of any of the persons concerned in the outrage, but the guilt of the prisoner was clearly established by the evidence of one of the gang, a man named Prior, who was admitted a witness for the Crown.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Judgment of death recorded, but the prisoner will be transported for life.

25. The Portland Harbour of Refuge.—The foundation of a great work of national defence was commenced by Prince Albert on Wednesday, by depositing the first stone of the breakwater which is to convert the Portland Roads into a harbour of refuge approachable in all winds for the largest English fleet. The foundation-stone was laid by simply dropping it at a signal from huge iron hooks which griped it and held it above the sea; it was an enormous mass of 14 tons weight, and fell into the sea with a booming plunge of the most imposing grandeur! After the ceremony of depositing the stone, Prince Albert inspected the system of convict discipline established in the Isle of Portland.

The chief means of reformative discipline will be employment at once salutary to the prisoners and beneficial to the State, for the labour of constructing the prodigious works which are to form the harbour will be performed by the convicts.

26. Thunder-Storm in the Metropolis. — A very violent storm burst over the metropolis about two o'clock P.M., and lasted a considerable time. The rain descended in torrents, and there was a brief shower of hail; the lightning was vivid, and the peals of thunder astounding. Damage was done by the lightning in most parts of London. At Whitechapel many buildings suffered; and a young man was killed, in the act of talking with another at his own door. A man who received a shock was rendered motionless for a time, and was found to have lost his reason. The clock-tower of St. Saviour's, Southwark, was struck, and a stone knocked out and shivered to pieces; the fragments breaking in the roof where they fell.

29. Serious Accident in Drury Lane.—For the last few weeks the upper floor of a large building in Charles Street, Drury Lane,

formerly used as a coach factory, had been occupied by a body of Roman Catholics as a chapel. On Sunday evening there was a crowded assembly to hear Dr. Faa preach. Three or four men having leaned against an upright post in the chapel which was not properly secured, it was partially displaced; some persons were alarmed by the noise, and a cry of fire arose. The people in the street hearing it, increased the clamour, and besought the congregation to escape. There was a frightful rush to the stairs, and upwards of a hundred persons crowded on them; the stairs gave way with a crash, and the people were hurled down to the basement in one struggling mass. The greatest confusion ensued. Nearly 20 persons were found to have been grievously hurt; 14 of whom were conveyed to King's College Hospital. Of the people who were in the room after the stairs fell, several leaped from a window to the street, a depth of 40 feet, and some were much hurt; many scrambled over adjoining roofs, and the rest had to be taken down by means of fire-escapes and ladders—a work of several hours' duration.

28. Charge of Murder — Shrewsbury — Mercy Catherine Newton, aged 30, was charged with having, on December 5, 1848, at the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, in the borough of Bridgenorth, killed and murdered Anne Newton, her mother. The mode of killing was laid in eight or nine different ways — strangulation, smothering, &c.

The prisoner, who had been put on her trial at the last assizes, when the jury were discharged without giving a verdict, is 30 years of age. The deceased was 72 years of age, and was very quick and acute for that time of life, but was rather "flighty." She was not insane, but at times she was much excited, and would say very unreasonable things. She had the interest of 500*l.* settled on her for life; after her death the prisoner was to have 200*l.* absolutely at once, and the interest of the remainder for life. For a long time before the death of the old woman she and the prisoner had not been on good terms. The prisoner repeatedly expressed a wish for her mother's death, so that she might get the 200*l.*, and complained that the old —— was living on her property and keeping her out of it till her (prisoner's) hair was become gray. A twelvemonth before the night in question she beat her mother with a whip so shockingly that pieces of flesh were completely cut out of her arms, and on Mary Corfield, a fellow-servant of the prisoner at Mr. Dyer's, remonstrating with her, she replied, "—— her, let her die;" and even when the surgeon who came to dress the wounds complained to her of the cruelty of her conduct, she said she was sorry she had not finished her. Five months before the death she again beat the old woman with a whip, and when Mary Corfield interfered she threatened to treat her in the same manner. She had recently gone on her knees to her mother and begged of her to commit suicide, and she would supply her with the things necessary for the purpose. When Dr. Newal twice remonstrated with her on beating the poor woman, she on each occasion answered, "I am sure I shall kill her some day or other, and I know I shall come to be hanged for it." She was repeatedly heard

to express regret that the old woman had lived so long, and was keeping her out of the money; and to threaten that she would shorten her mother's days, and to express fears that her mother would be the cause of her coming to an untimely end. This horrible idea she repeatedly endeavoured to carry into effect, by the most brutal treatment of her unhappy mother. She appears to have made many attempts to strangle, to choke, to drown, to starve the poor old woman. These attempts were frustrated generally by Mary Corfield, and the prisoner was repeatedly cautioned by the magistrates; but no one seems to have dreamt of interfering to save the old woman from ultimate murder. At length, on the night of the 4th of December, the old woman came to Mr. Dyer's house; she slept on a sofa in the kitchen; Corfield slept in her master's bedroom to attend to him; the prisoner should have slept up stairs. During the night Corfield heard noises, and towards morning was awakened by a smell of fire and a sense of suffocation. She aroused a nephew of her master's; they went into the kitchen, which was splashed with water, and wet; the sofa was on fire—there was a good deal of water on the sofa and pillows. The old woman was not there; the prisoner came in from the back premises, half intoxicated. Corfield, on going out of the kitchen, towards the brewhouse, found the deceased lying on her face across the steps of the brewhouse, apparently burnt to death; upon which she returned to the kitchen, and cried out, "Good God, the old woman is dead; she is burnt to death!" The prisoner made no remark. Mr. Doughty then said, "You wretch, you have murdered the old woman at last." To this, too, she made no answer. On being asked how the fire happened, she said she was in bed, and finding a smell of fire, came down, and seeing the sofa burning took water out of the tub and "douted" (*i. e.* quenched) it. She was then so drunk that, one of the men who had been brought to the house by the uproar standing by her, she put her arms round his neck and kissed him. Her hands were examined and found to be slightly scorched and blistered. In the left sleeve of her shift there was a hole burned, and on her left elbow there was found a corresponding burn, and her arm from wrist to elbow was all burned. Her dress was also singed and wet from the knees down, and very dirty. On searching her bed-room it was ascertained that she had not been in bed. There was the mark of some one having laid down on the outside of the bed. The doorpost of the kitchen leading into the yard was much burnt at the height of about three feet from the ground, and even the ironwork was heated to some extent. Some of the witnesses thought that the burning of the doorpost must have been effected while the deceased was in an erect position, and the theory for the defence was, that the old woman, finding herself accidentally on fire, was proceeding to the brewhouse, where she knew there was a barrel of water, and leaned in her way against the doorpost. The theory on the other side seemed to be, that the prisoner, on dragging out the dead body, partially on fire, might have from fear, doubt, confusion, design, or weakness, rested for a short time at the door, and the fresh air rushing on to the flames might have suddenly

raised them to a blaze. On the doorpost of the brewhouse there was also a mark of burning. The deceased was found lying partly in the yard and partly in the brewhouse, her lower limbs lying outside the steps of the brewhouse, and the rest of her body inside. Her nose, which had been a very prominent organ in life, was flattened down so as not to rise above the eighth of an inch over the level of the face, and, as it never resumed its original apearance, the medical man said that it must have been so flattened for some time before she died. The body was fearfully burnt; so burnt that the surface was completely charred. The front of the thighs and body, from a little above the knees to near the throat, and the tips of the tongue and the lips were also burnt. The outside of the mouth was quite livid. Her tongue was also livid, and congested or swollen. One of her toes was bruised as if some one had trodden on it, but there was no redness or blood on it. A minuter examination of the place was then instituted, and it was found that the sofa was burnt to the width of the shoulders, just as if she had been burnt while reclining upon it, with her shoulders resting high on the end; and further that a butterboat which had been full of dripping over night, and a pint bottle, which had been also nearly full of lamp oil over night, were both empty, and that marks of grease and oil were on the pillowcase, the sheets and the sofa. The butterboat was found on the hob of the grate slightly burned.

Under the circumstances, the question was, whether the deceased had set herself on fire, and the daughter had exerted herself to extinguish the flames, or whether the latter had not made a further and successful attempt to destroy the life of her unhappy parent.

The Jury retired for consultation. After a deliberation of three hours, it was announced that one of the jurymen was taken dangerously ill; medical assistance being given, the Jury were locked up all night. On the following morning they were found not to have agreed, and were again discharged.

31. Goodwood Races.—This the most fashionable of the racing meetings was this year very brilliant; the weather exceedingly propitious, the company distinguished, and the sport excellent. The Goodwood stakes were won by Mr. J. Clarke's Maid of Lyme; the Goodwood Cup by Lord Stanley's Canezou.

AUGUST.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—The greatly-subdued tone which at this time prevailed throughout Ireland, as respects both political and domestic affairs, enabled Her Majesty to visit that kingdom. Immediately after the prorogation of the Parliament, Her Majesty and the Prince Albert returned to Cowes, where a royal squadron was in readiness to receive them; and embarking with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal in the yacht, steered to the westward, convoyed by the *Stromboli*, *Sphinx*, *Black Eagle*, and *Vivid*, all steamers. The royal squadron passed Portland Roads, where they were expected to anchor for the night, and pushed across the Channel for Cork; they arrived at Cove at 10 P.M. on Thursday, anchoring alongside the *Ganges*, 84, the flagship, amidst the booming of artillery and the blaze of an uni-

versal illumination on sea and land. On the following morning Her Majesty landed; and the most deafening shouts hailed Her "first landing on Irish ground." A deputation of the townsmen was received, to whom Her Majesty communicated Her Royal pleasure, that the town of Cove should henceforward, in commemoration of the present visit, bear the name of "Queen's Town." It was noticed with great interest that, at the moment when Her Majesty stepped on shore, the sun shone forth with sudden and unwonted splendour. The Queen and Prince Albert having re-embarked, the royal yacht steered to Cork at a slow rate, amid the beautiful scenery which renders the Cove of Cork so celebrated, and the shores of which presented at this time a scene of unwonted life and interest. Although Her Majesty's early arrival had quite anticipated the expectations of the inhabitants, yet the news spread like wildfire, and the country people poured in prodigious numbers from the country on to the shores of the Cove, which were now crowded with thousands on thousands of excited Celts, whose wild shouts, mingled with the firing of cannon and small arms, and the ringing of bells, made the whole scene animated beyond description. The Royal Party proceeded to Cork, where they were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and Her Majesty received the Corporation, and knighted the Mayor. A progress through the principal streets (for Cork, albeit a very flourishing place, presents little of the grand or beautiful in architecture) concluded the visit.

On the following morning (Saturday) the squadron set sail for Dublin, passed the night in Waterford Harbour, and arrived at Kingston on the following afternoon.

"The harbour is composed of two immense arms of stone running out into the sea for the distance of a mile, and gradually narrowing from the land to the entrance, while the rising grounds behind are covered with streets of well-built and handsome houses. The eastern arm was literally blackened with the mass of persons upon it; the harbour itself was so full of yachts and small craft that it seemed difficult to imagine where the squadron would find room; and the jetty—a space of ground as large as that in the rear of the Horse Guards—was crowded to suffocation; while the tops of the houses commanding a view of the scene were just as densely covered. Their enthusiasm was excessive. When the Queen appeared on deck, there was a burst of cheering, renewed again and again, which 'must have done her heart good;' and when the *Victoria* and *Albert*, amid salutes from yachts and steamers swung round at anchor, head to wind, shortly before eight o'clock, there must have been 40,000 persons present."

At early dawn on Monday, a navy of steamers and vessels of every other description crossed the harbour from the Dublin River to the Kingstown Railway station; and the Royal squadron was totally enveloped in a crowded mass of floating spectators. About nine o'clock, the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Clarendon, with Prince George of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the other chief Officers of State, proceeded on board to be in attendance on Her Majesty. A deputation from the County of Dublin, consisting mostly of noblemen and headed

by the Earl of Charlemont, presented an address, and received a written reply. At ten, the Queen and Prince Albert prepared to land. The procession was formed. Lord Clarendon advanced, and, bowing low, stepped before the Queen on the gangway. The Queen and Prince Albert followed, with their children, and train of noblemen. At the instant the Queen's foot pressed the shore, the royal standard swept aloft and spread itself to the breeze; a guard of honour presented arms, the populace shouted, and the heavy 68-pounders of the ships shook the earth with a tremendous salute.

"It was a sight," says an eye-witness, "never to be forgotten—a sound to be recollected for ever. Ladies threw aside the old formula of waving a white pocket-handkerchief, and cheered for their lives, while the men, pressing in so closely as to throng to the very edges of the pavilion, waved whatever came first to hand, hat, stick, wand, or coat, (for the day was very hot,) and rent the air with shouts of joy, which never decreased in energy till their beloved Sovereign was far out of sight. The Queen, turning from side to side, bowed low repeatedly. Prince Albert shared in and acknowledged the plaudits of the people; while the Royal children were objects of universal attention and admiration. Her Majesty seemed to feel deeply the warmth of her reception. She paused at the end of the platform for a moment, and, again making her acknowledgments, was hailed with one universal and tremendous cheer as she entered the terminus." The Royal Party travelled the short distance between the port and the capital by the railway, at the terminus of which carriages were in waiting. At the entrance of the city, a triumphal arch of great size and beauty had been erected, under which the civil authorities, the Lord Mayor, Town Clerk, Sword-bearer, Mace-bearer, High Constable, City Marshal, Recorder, and High Sheriff, and members of the Council, awaited their Sovereign. The Lord Mayor having presented the keys of the City, and Her Majesty having graciously returned them, the cortége passed on through the beautiful streets for which Dublin is celebrated, to the Vice-Royal lodge. The reception within the walls was most cordial. On the following morning, Her Majesty and the Prince made a tour of Dublin to see its public buildings and institutions. On Wednesday, in the morning, Prince Albert inspected the cavalry regiments quartered in Dublin. In the afternoon, the Queen held a court and levée at the Castle, at which congratulatory addresses from the most important bodies in Ireland were presented, and near 3000 of the most eminent of the Irish gentry had the honour of being introduced.

On Friday, Her Majesty visited "Ireland's only Duke" at his mansion of Carton; and in the afternoon returned to Kingstown and re-embarked. As the yacht approached the extremity of the pier near the lighthouse, where the people were most thickly congregated, and who were cheering enthusiastically, the Queen suddenly left the two Ladies-in-waiting with whom she was conversing, ran with agility along the deck, and climbed the paddle-box to join Prince Albert, who did not notice her till she was nearly at his side. Reaching him and taking his arm, she

waved her right hand towards the people on the piers. She appeared to give some order to the commandant; the paddles immediately ceased to move, and the vessel merely floated on. The royal standard was lowered in courtesy to the cheering thousands on shore; and this stately obeisance was repeated five times.

The night was very rough, but the Royal Party intrepidly pushed on and anchored at three in the morning in Carrickfergus Road, about seven miles below Belfast. As the depth of water in Belfast Lough is not sufficient to admit of a vessel of the yacht's draught of water, the Royal Party transferred themselves to the *Fairy*, in which beautiful little vessel they glided up the Lough and speedily reached Belfast. If Her Majesty's reception at Catholic and repealing Cork was as enthusiastic as imagination can conceive, what can be said for that of the Protestant capital of Ireland? On arriving, Her Majesty was received by the Marquis of Londonderry, and a train of the nobility of the North, and by the Mayor, who presented a dutiful address, and received the honour of knighthood. The Royal Party then landed, and visited the principal sights of the City, amidst the warmest greetings of the people. In the afternoon they returned down the Lough with the purpose of pushing across to the Scotch coast;—but the heavens were unpropitious—it was blowing a very heavy gale out at sea, which rendered it impossible to weigh. The storm continued throughout the night, and the whole of the following day (Sunday), and it was only by taking advantage of a momentary lull, that the Royal squadron was enabled to make the voyage at all in the afternoon; and, after a most tempestuous passage, cast anchor in Loch Ryan, on the western coast of Argyleshire.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to Her Majesty by all classes and denominations of Her Irish subjects, in this Her first visit to the sister kingdom, was universally felt to be a matter of gratulation in every part of the empire. It left a deep impression upon the people of England and Scotland, that, notwithstanding the unhappy dissensions so long and so fatally prevalent in Ireland, the people are in truth united in their attachment to the general Sovereign; and that the cordial love which Her Majesty has implanted in the hearts of the Irish is a bond of union beyond the reach of party; on the people of Ireland, that our common Sovereign has at heart the prosperity and happiness of Her Irish subjects. It was long, and it is hoped will be permanently felt that the Queen's visit to Ireland was an event of happy omen, and the first step to a better understanding between the people of these islands.

From Loch Ryan, Prince Albert made a short détour by Loch Lomond, and rejoined Her Majesty at Loch Goyl, whence they proceeded to Glasgow, where the honour of knighthood was conferred on Mr. James Anderson, the Lord Provost; thence to Perth, and thence to the Royal residence at Balmoral, which was reached on Wednesday the 15th, and where the younger children were awaiting their arrival.

The residence of the Royal family at Balmoral was considered strictly private: their amusements, such healthy and hearty exercises as mark the country re-

tirement of a nobleman's family. It is chronicled that Prince Albert was very successful in deer stalking, and that Her Majesty having accompanied Her Royal consort on a distant expedition, twice slept at a solitary hut on an island in Loch Muik. The Prince's birthday was celebrated by a Highland gathering of great magnificence, at which astonishing feats of strength, in "tossing the caber," "putting the hammer," &c., were performed by the Highlanders. The Royal family started homewards on Thursday, September 27, by way of Edinburgh and Berwick—slept at Earl Grey's mansion of Howick that night, and at Derby the following night; and, turning off the direct line at Reading, and passing along the Basingstoke line, reached Gosport at a quarter past four P.M. on Saturday, embarked on the *Fairy*, and at six o'clock were comfortably established at Osborne House.

Disasters at Sea.—Accounts have been received of the destruction of two fine ships. In lat. 170° 20′ N. long. 116° 5′ E., the *Emma Sherratt*, on her voyage from Sydney, fell in with the teak-laden ship, *Sarah Crisp*, water-logged. A plank having started during the night, the ship filled, and turned over on her side; in the morning the crew cut away the rigging, and she righted. But all the provisions were under water, and none could be got. For twenty-seven days the crew had nothing to eat but a monkey and two fishes. The master, chief mate, and seventeen men, were taken from the wreck in a frightful state of suffering: the second mate and twelve seamen had died from starvation.

The ship *Minerva*, Captain Hovenden, master, was blown up, on her voyage from Sydney to Portland Bay, with 200 barrels of gunpowder on board; she took fire on the 26th March, and was immediately deserted by her crew; about fifteen minutes later an explosion took place, and the decks were blown aloft in a mass to a height of 500 feet. The crew had scarcely any food, and some of it was found to be poisonous: they reached Port Philip after a week's sailing on a rough sea, which constantly threatened to swamp their boat. The fire is supposed to have been spontaneous.

1. Cholera—The Inquest.—A discovery made by the police, of the bodies of a man and his wife in Lambeth, will give an idea of the virulence of the disease, and the miseries to which it subjected the very poor.

A report prevailing in the neighbourhood of the Waterloo and Westminster Roads, Lambeth, that a man and his wife, lodging in the New Cut, had been poisoned, the police were sent for; when, upon making an investigation, the following shocking circumstances were discovered. During the last 12 or 15 months, a man named William Hoppe and his wife had been lodging at No. 35, Lower Marsh. The room they occupied as a sleeping apartment was the second floor back. They were both seen alive on Sunday, but no further tidings could be obtained respecting them. Some of the other lodgers made known their suspicions to Mr. Maidman, the landlord, that they apprehended something had happened to Mr. Hoppe and his wife. The door of their bed-room was accordingly forced, when they were both found dead in bed. Mr. Sewell, surgeon,

was sent for, and on his arrival he pronounced both to have been dead for some considerable time. Mr. Sewell made a minute search to see whether he could find anything which had contained poison in the rooms, but he could not. There was also no appearance in the room of the persons having being suffocated from inhaling the fumes of burning charcoal. From the fact of a bottle of chalk mixture being found in the room and other circumstances, it was Mr. Sewell's opinion, in the absence of a *post mortem* examination, that instead of dying from poison, their deaths were caused by Asiatic cholera. This supposition proved to be correct; the unfortunate pair had been seized so severely, and so suddenly, that they had not the strength or the opportunity of making their condition known. Their deaths were probably the result of a very few hours' suffering.

— The Guestling Poisonings. —At Lewes Assizes, Mary Anne Geering, a woman of masculine and forbidding appearance, aged 49, was arraigned for the murder of her husband and two of her sons, and for attempting to destroy a third son. (See *ante*, April 30.) The case with which the Court proceeded was that of Richard Geering, the husband, alleged to have been poisoned with arsenic by the prisoner. The evidence, although entirely circumstantial, was conclusive. Fellow labourers of Geering described how he was taken ill twice, immediately after dining. Benjamin Geering, the young man whom it was alleged the mother had attempted to poison, related the circumstances of his father's death and that of two of his brothers: the symptoms were those of poisoning. He also described his own illness: two doctors attended him, and he was saved. His father and brother belonged to a burial club; this society made a collection of a shilling from each member for the burial of a deceased subscriber. A daughter and two other sons of the accused were examined. They had not heard complaints that their house was troubled with rats, or that it was necessary to have arsenic to destroy them; nor that arsenic was required for the horses which James Geering, one of the deceased, had charge of. Richard Geering had some money in the savings-bank; he and his wife often quarrelled about it; the woman appears to have drawn most of it out. On the death of her husband, the prisoner attributed his death to a family complaint, disease of the heart; the medical attendant was thus imposed on, and gave a certificate accordingly: he had treated the deceased for a bilious intermittent fever as the immediate disorder. Mary Anne Geering had wished that her husband was dead; after his decease she was anxious to have the coffin screwed down quickly. Surgeons detailed the appearances presented when the corpses were exhumed: the internal organs exhibited the signs of an irritant poison. The viscera were sent to Professor Taylor. A large pill, evidently made by an unprofessional person, was discovered in the house. Dr. Taylor's evidence was the most important: he found that all the organs of Richard Geering—even the centre of the heart—were impregnated with arsenic; he collected a portion, no less than seven grains. In the remains of George Geering he found no arsenic, but

the appearances of an inflammation were those of poison. He discovered the mineral in the body of James Geering. A portion of what Benjamin had ejected from his stomach contained arsenic, and the large pill was composed of arsenic, opium, and another ingredient. Two chemists and a woman proved that the prisoner had several times bought arsenic, on pretences which other witnesses proved to have been false.

Mr. Hurst, the prisoner's counsel, rested his defence mainly on the absence of any strong motive for the crimes imputed: the money obtained from the club would be nearly swallowed up by the burial expenses. After an absence of ten minutes, the Jury found a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence of death was passed, which the prisoner heard almost unmoved; but, after her removal to the condemned cell, the spiritual admonitions of the chaplain awakened her to the consciousness of the terrible guilt she had incurred, and she made a full confession of her crimes. She was executed on the 21st August, in front of Lewes Gaol. In consequence of the fearful revelations made by the numerous trials for poisonings which have recently taken place, as to the inducements to crime held out by the burial clubs, these societies have been almost totally abandoned in all parts of the country.

2. Dreadful Railroad Accident in America.—Although it must be obvious that accidents must occur wherever there is any extensive railway traffic, yet we scarcely realize the fact until the occurrences are actually placed before us. That American skill and vigilance does not exempt them from this lot, the following serious catastrophe will serve to show. The accident occurred on the railway from Philadelphia to New York; near Clarksville there is a "turn out," and a "switch" which, when turned in one direction, allows the trains to pass direct on, if in the other diverts them to the bank of the canal. A man lives near the spot, whose sole business is to attend to this switch leading to the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. As the cars were passing this spot the engineer perceived, when too late to avoid the accident, that the switch was turned the wrong way, and that the cars were fast making their way for the canal. The engine was immediately reversed, but the impetus was too great—the speed being some thirty miles per hour—to prevent disaster. The engine plunged headlong into the canal, dragging after it the platform car, on which were the freight and baggage crates. A tremendous concussion ensued, and the first and second passenger cars came in violent contact. To use the expression of a witness to the terrific scene, they were dovetailed together. The scene of horror that ensued may be imagined, but cannot be definitely described. Both cars were filled with passengers, and the bodies of those passengers, of course, interposed between the cracking and breaking parts of the cars. The engineer leaped from his perilous position and escaped unhurt; the forward breakman remained at his post until the very last moment, when, seeing that he could do nothing to avert the catastrophe, he also leaped off, and was injured but slightly. When the concussion had taken place, and the passengers had time to recover their breath, their ears were assailed by the most piteous cries of dis-

tress, and for aid. The conductors of the train and the passengers immediately set about the work of release and rescue, when a shocking picture presented itself to their view. Here a mangled corpse, there a wounded and writhing man, and again a helpless woman, shrieking with agony and covered with blood, met their view. The work of destruction having had its sway the work of mercy commenced, and in a comparatively short time all the surviving victims of this unfortunate accident were released from their positions in the cars, and removed to places where their wants might be attended to and their wounds properly dressed. On looking about, it was found that Mr. William Conover, of Trenton, superintendent of repairs on the canal, was killed, as was also an unknown man, apparently an Irishman, who had taken passage in the second-class cars. These are the only two persons who were ascertained to have been killed outright.

3. MURDER.—At Bridgewater Assizes, Charlotte Harris was indicted for the wilful murder of her husband, Henry Marchant, by mixing deadly poison with a quantity of gruel, which she administered to him, and of which he died on the 7th of April, at the parish of Walcot, Bath.

The deceased was a mason living at Bath, and was about 28 years of age. He had been married seven or eight years to the prisoner, who is now about 32 years old. They had had two children, one of whom was living. Marchant had good wages, and his wife, the prisoner, sold oranges in the market-place at Bath; they lived together in harmony and comfort. On Saturday, the 31st of March, the deceased was at work with some other men; they left work rather earlier than usual; they parted, but met again at a public-house about 12 o'clock that night, and went home. The prisoner returned shortly afterwards. The husband then partook of some tea. About three in the morning he was taken very ill, vomiting and complaining of great pain in the intestines. He continued very ill, and died after great sufferings on the 7th of April. An inquest was held, and it was then determined that Mr. Herapath, the eminent chemist of Bristol, should be employed to analyze the contents of the stomach, and he found in them two grains and a half of solid arsenic and a grain in solution, two husks of pearl barley, and a small quantity of tea leaves. The arsenic must have been administered in a solid form, and not in solution; it could not have been taken more than 24 hours before death. Mr. Herapath also found arsenic in the liver and in other parts of the body. The death, in his opinion, had been occasioned by inflammation caused by poison. Suspicion fell upon the wife. It has been before stated that she sold oranges in the market-place. There was an old man, 70 years of age, named Harris, who had some property, who was seen conversing with the prisoner some six or seven weeks before the death of the deceased, and she stated to some persons that Harris had made overtures to her, and that it would be a good thing if she should be a widow. On the 22nd of March she had gone to the house of Harris and had taken tea with him, and was in his room a very considerable time. They were afterwards seen together several times. On Tuesday, the 3rd of April, which was the fourth day of her husband's

illness, she had gone to the place where Harris lived, and had gone over a house which he was about to take, and she then told Hannah Shalor, who was a servant to Harris, that she was about to be married to Harris; that she was a single woman, but could not be married yet, because her sister was very ill. The illness of a sister, however, turned out to be an untrue statement. After the death of her husband, and before he was buried, she passed most of her time with Harris. On the day the husband was buried she procured a licence, and on the following Monday they were married.

From the cross examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, it appeared that the prisoner and deceased lived very happily together, never having any words, and the prisoner was much respected in the neighbourhood. The deceased allowed her 12*s.* a week to keep the house. During his illness the prisoner had manifested the greatest kindness towards him.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and she was sentenced to death. Her counsel now prayed a stay of execution on the plea that the prisoner was with child. This led to an unusual scene. The learned Judge ordered the doors of the Court to be closed, and the High Sheriff to empanel a jury of matrons on the spot. The result was that the convict was pronounced to be quick with child; and execution was accordingly respited. She was eventually delivered of a child, and sentence commuted.

— The Civil List.—The following pensions have been granted on the Civil List:—

Mrs. Cureton, widow of Colonel Cureton, killed in an action at Ramnuggur, 150*l.*; Mrs. Pennycuick, widow of Colonel Pennycuick, killed at the battle of Chillianwallah, 150*l.*; Mrs. Sarah Austin, the well-known translator of German standard works, 100*l.*; Mrs. Grant, widow of a serjeant of the Forty-fifth Regiment, killed, 4th Nov. 1848, by several armed ruffians, whilst guarding some public money in the charge of Major Phibbs, Paymaster of the Pensioners, near Roscrea in Ireland, 20*l.*

— Accident at Clifton.—An accident by which the reverend George Hicks, a curate at Devonport, lost his life, occurred at Clifton. Mr. Hicks had gone with his family to Bristol, for change of air. In the afternoon, he went out walking by himself. A woman noticed him ascend the St. Vincent's Rocks; soon after he reached the summit, she saw him in the act of scrambling to catch hold of something; but, not succeeding in his effort, he fell down the cliff, which is of immense depth. She fainted away at the sight. There was no one near him when he fell; he did not seem giddy when he passed the woman; and he did not appear to her to go over the rock intentionally; having, on the contrary, made every effort to save himself, although he did not cry out. Mr. Hicks was in his 28th year, and has left a widow and two children. A similar accident occurred near the same spot in 1847. (See Annual Register, 1847, p. 130.)

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on the body of Mr. John James Watts, one of the parochial surgeons of St. George's in the East, who died under very extraordinary circumstances. He had latterly absented himself from

his practice, leaving his partner, who had not heard of him for five weeks, to perform the whole; and he seems to have fallen into great distress. It appears that Mr. Watts, who was in his 66th year, engaged a bed for himself and an elderly female at a coffee-house in Whitechapel Road. Next morning the couple were found very ill; the medical men treated the cases as those of cholera. Mr. Watts did not long survive; and the woman, a widow named Craig, died soon after. A *post mortem* examination showed that the deceased had been poisoned: oxalic acid and corrosive sublimate were found in the viscera. Packets of poison were found on Mr. Watts's person. At the inquest, Mr. Broadwater, the deceased's partner, said that from recent circumstances he doubted Mr. Watts's sanity. Sarah Craig had told her brother that she was seized with illness after drinking something given to her by her paramour. The Jury returned a special verdict—"That the deceased died from the effects of poison; but how or in what manner administered, or whether taken by the deceased or otherwise, there was not sufficient evidence for the Jury to say."

6. MURDERS AND SUICIDE AT LIVERPOOL.—An inquest was held on the bodies of James and Catherine Culkin, two children of Patrick Joseph Culkin, who perished under the horrible circumstances detailed in the evidence.

Jane Kane said she knew the father of the children who had been murdered. His name was Patrick Joseph Culkin, and he lived in a court in Oriel Street. He was by profession a schoolmaster, but had latterly been out of employment. On Wednesday morning, one of the children (Sarah) died of cholera, and on the next morning Culkin's wife, from the same disease. Culkin appeared at the time in a very melancholy way, and he was heard to say several times that he would not live after his wife. Being asked to take a cup of tea, he refused, saying he would never taste meat in this world. Witness remained in the house all night, and on the following day (Friday) Culkin appeared in the same low melancholy way. In the morning she went out, leaving him and the two deceased children in the house. The youngest was given into his arms. Witness returned about half-past two, and found the door fast. Some of the neighbours said Culkin had not been seen, and an entrance was then made by the window. On looking to the bed where the corpse lay, Culkin was seen lying with one arm round the neck of his deceased partner and the other in her breast. Could not tell at the time that his throat was cut, but he did not appear to move. Witness went to the door and called in Dr. Kilner, who happened to be passing at the time. Some of the neighbours also came in, and on examining the house the children (James and Catherine) were found on the bed with their throats cut, quite dead. They were lying close to their parents. Culkin was immediately taken away to the Northern Hospital. Previous to Wednesday nothing was observed in Culkin's manner or conduct to lead to the supposition that he was deranged in his intellect. He was much attached to his wife and children, and showed them the greatest kindness. After the death of his wife, Culkin spoke in such

a foolish way that she (witness) did think he was not himself. He had been in such low circumstances for the last two years as to be obliged to resort to parish relief.

Mr. Lea, one of the relieving officers for the parish, stated that he visited the house of Culkin on Thursday last for the first time. They had been previously relieved on the Wednesday. The door was fast, and he got in through the window. There was a child about six or seven years old lying dead on a table, and a woman dead on the bed. Culkin and two more children were lying in bed with the corpse of the deceased woman. Advised him to get up, as it was dangerous to be in bed with the deceased woman, and he (witness) would come back and arrange for the interment. Witness returned again in the evening, and gave him some relief. He appeared much excited. The two children were there at that time, and the eldest was running about the house. Culkin asked if they were going to take his wife and child away, and was told they would be taken by order of the parish. He said he expected something from his sister-in-law, and he would bury them himself. Did not observe anything in Culkin's manner (beyond the ordinary dejection arising from his loss) to lead to a supposition that he was out of his mind. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Culkin. He was understood to be a man of superior attainments, and bore a good character in the neighbourhood where he resided.

11. Colliery Explosion at Aberdare—52 Lives lost.—Another of those frightful events occurred at Aberdare, near Merthyr, in the coal basin of Glamorganshire, by which, at one moment, 52 human beings were hurried into eternity.

In the morning 112 colliers descended the Lletty Shenkin Colliery, in the parish of Aberdare, the fireman having preceded them to ascertain the state of the pit. He found that though fire-damp was in some two or three parts, intimation of which he gave the colliers by the accustomed signals, yet that the works were sufficiently free to allow the men to proceed with their work. It was not observed by those poor fellows, however, nor by those appointed to inspect and conduct the colliery operations, that great atmospheric changes had that day taken place, which had an important influence upon the atmosphere in the pits; and about four in the afternoon, just at the time when men were busily at work below, a cloud of smoke issuing from the mouth of the pit gave the only indication that an explosion of fire-damp had taken place. This was observed by the miners' families in the neighbourhood, who hastened to the spot with loud cries and lamentations. It was found that no less than 52 human beings had perished in the sad catastrophe, whose shrivelled and blackened corpses were interred the following Sunday in the neighbouring burial-places. The accident was probably caused by the carelessness of the men in taking off the tops of their safety-lamps.

12. Incendiary Fire near Raynham.—About eight o'clock P.M., a fearful conflagration, which continued to rage throughout the night, occurred upon the estate of Sir Thomas Lennard, near Raynham, in Essex, about eighteen miles from London. The property

in which the disaster commenced was termed "Scrips and Others Farm," and was tenanted by Mr. Charles Richard Webb, of Belmont Castle, Grays.

The flames, when first discovered, were raging in a wheat rick in the south-east corner of the stack yard, and speedily extended to the barns, a long range of premises, filled with wheat, whence the work of destruction communicated to the bullock-sheds and cow-houses. Mr. Parratt, the agent of Sir Thomas Lennard, with a great number of villagers, hastened to the scene, and tried by every possible means to get the fire under, but without effect; and in the course of a few minutes the fire had seized upon a number of ricks of wheat, hay, and straw, so that there was property covering upwards of half an acre in a general blaze. So great was the conflagration that the light was seen in London, and several engines guided by the reflection, arrived at the spot in a very short time. There a fearful scene presented itself, for the whole of the property, except the dwelling-house and the granary, was enveloped in an immense sheet of flame. The fire rather exhausted itself from want of material than was subdued by the exertions of the firemen. Fortunately so great assistance was rendered by the neighbours and by the military from Gravesend, that the live stock was rescued from the flames. There is no doubt that this was the act of an incendiary. Several other fires, wilfully caused, have happened in the neighbourhood within a short period.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE *AMELIA*, OF GLASGOW.—Accounts have been received of a daring mutiny on board this vessel, which resulted in the loss of seven lives. The schooner *Amelia* was on her passage from the coast of Mexico to Hong Kong, having on board specie in gold and silver amounting to about 60,000*l*. The *Amelia* was commanded by Mr. Macnally, a Scotchman; besides whom a Spaniard, Don Ramon Alva, acted as supercargo and principal master. The crew consisted of nineteen persons, only two of whom, lads about 18, were British subjects, namely, Thomas Gannon and Charles M'Donald; the remainder were Dutchmen, Norwegians, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Mexicans. There were besides, as passengers, a Mr. and Mrs. Sarah Selina Cooke and her female servant. The mutiny broke out about two o'clock of the morning of the 3rd of October last year, and appears to have been wholly confined to three of the crew, Jose Torres, Andres Baldibiza, and Jose Calero. The second mate, Caetano Gomez, who had charge of the watch, was attacked and murdered by these ruffians, when Mr. Alva came upon deck, followed by Mr. Cooke the passenger. The former was immediately stabbed in several places; he managed, however, to get down into the cabin to arm himself and to alarm Mr. Macnally, but when endeavouring to force his way upon deck, sword in hand, he was mortally stabbed when he had reached the top of the companion ladder. Mr. Cooke, the passenger, was their next victim; he was stabbed and thrown overboard. The mutineers then went forward, called the larboard watch, and, showing their bloody knives, told them they had murdered every one aft except Mr. Macnally, Mrs. Cooke, and her servant, Mary

Hudson; that they, the mutineers, were in command of the vessel, and if one of them refused to obey their orders he would be instantly murdered. The remainder of the crew, having no arms to defend themselves, had no alternative but to submit; large stones and pieces of lead were then handed upon deck for the purpose of destroying Mr. Macnally, who was still confined to the cabin. At eight o'clock in the morning it was communicated to him that if he would lay down his arms and submit quietly, they would not take his life; these terms he refused, but said if they would allow him and the two women the gig, with the necessaries he required, he would give them no further trouble, and would direct them the course to steer. After a consultation this was promised, and having got from him the course for Malabrigo, orders were given to prepare the boat; the vessel was at this time lying to. Trusting to their faith, he went on deck unarmed, when he was seized and thrown overboard with weights; the schooner then filled, and made all sail. The next proceedings of these ruffians were what might be expected of them; they dressed themselves in the clothes of those they had murdered; took all the gold and distributed it among the crew; destroyed all papers and writings which they considered offensive, with many valuables, which were thrown overboard, and finally got at the wine, and became more or less intoxicated. The following day, the 4th, Jan. Smit, a Dutchman; W. Peter, a Norwegian; Frank Geering of St. Michael's; Jean Berenger, of Bordeaux; and Jozé de Averasturi, a Spaniard of Bilboa; proposed a plan to recover the vessel that night, which they communicated to the rest of the crew, four excepted, whom they were afraid to trust. Having prepared for their enterprise an adze, the pump-breaks, some boarding-pikes, &c., at 11 o'clock Jan Smit despatched Torres and Baldibiza, who were sleeping upon deck, and then fell upon Calero, whom he overcame after a sharp struggle. The bodies of these ruffians were then thrown overboard, and Jan Smit took the command with the consent of the crew, the lad Gannon being engaged to navigate the vessel. Their first intention was to have returned to Mazatlan, but the state of the weather, which came on to blow, prevented this, and the course was shaped for the Sandwich Islands, where, after a tempestuous passage, the schooner arrived safely at Honolulu, on the 12th of October, 1848.

After the mutineers had been got rid of, the money which had been distributed among the crew was all brought aft and deposited in the cabin—a meritorious instance of good faith and honesty among so many men of different countries. Jan Smit, to whose exertions the rescue was mainly owing, was presented with 1100*l.* and a valuable sextant, with a suitable inscription, by the insurance companies. The others of the crew were also liberally rewarded.

15. Murder and Suicide at Peckham.—An inquest was held at Camberwell on the body of Maria Lindsay, aged 22 years, and Charlotte, her child, aged seven months, who were found drowned in the Surrey Canal.

James King, a police constable, said that on Monday morning last, about a quarter past four o'clock, he was returning home along the

banks of the Surrey Canal, when his attention was directed to a bonnet and shawl lying in the towing-path. Upon looking along the canal he saw a portion of a woman's dress in the water. Having procured the drags, he succeeded, with the assistance of another constable, in getting the elder deceased out. She was quite dead. A little further off witness perceived the child lying in the water. He also succeeded in getting it out. Life was quite extinct. Witness conveyed both bodies to the workhouse.

James Jackson, of No. 2, Rose Cottages, Peckham, said that his father was a dealer in coke, and the deceased woman was engaged to look after the shop and house. She had no home, except that provided for her by his father. She had lived there about two months. Witness saw her last alive on Sunday night, about ten o'clock. She had been out for about an hour, and appeared the same as usual. Witness said, "Maria, what a time you have been; the child has been crying ever since you have been out." She replied, "Never mind," and then took the infant out, and wrapped it in a black shawl. He never afterwards saw anything of her. She used frequently to go and look after the father of the child; but, being unable to find him, she used to return home and cry. She said if he would only give her a few pounds to set her up in a little way of business, she would never trouble him again.

The Jury returned a verdict—"That Charlotte Lindsay was wilfully murdered by Maria Lindsay, her mother, who also destroyed her own life, she being at the time in a state of insanity."

22. Naval Courts-Martial.—A very painful and very unusual interest was excited by the trial of two commissioned officers of the British Navy for desertion, on the following charges:—

The court-martial assembled on board H.M.S. *Impregnable*, in Hamoaze, for the purpose of trying Lieutenant George Tempest Graham and Mr. Andrew R. E. Elliott, master, both of Her Majesty's sloop *Childers*.

"For that he, the said George Tempest Graham, being a lieutenant of Her Majesty's sloop *Childers*, and being in temporary command and charge of the said sloop, in commission, and in the full pay and service of the fleet, did, on the 20th day of May, in the year 1849, while the said sloop was at anchor in Simon's Bay, unlawfully desert from and leave the said sloop and the service of Her Majesty, in breach of the articles of war.

"For that the said Andrew R. Elliott, being master of Her Majesty's sloop *Childers*, in commission, and in the full pay and service of the fleet, did, on the 20th day of May, in the year 1849, while the said sloop was at anchor in Simon's Bay, unlawfully desert from and leave the said sloop and the service of Her Majesty, in breach of the articles of war."

The prisoners at once admitted the correctness of the charges, and declined calling witnesses, but threw themselves on the mercy of the court.

Lieutenant Graham pleaded, in extenuation, that he was led to desert by the horrible treatment of Commander Pitman, whose tyranny drove him into a state of frenzied madness; during which, when smarting under the degradation of

being called a "liar" before his brother officers and the ship's company, he committed the rash act of desertion. Prisoner referred to several acts of seamanship while on board the *Childers*. On one occasion, during a severe storm, which threw the ship on her beam ends, the men refused to go aloft, when he led the way and let go the maintop-sail to right the ship, or she would have been totally lost. Some excellent certificates of good conduct, while under other commanders, were produced.

Mr. Elliott stated, that Commander Pitman had alleged against him several grave and unfounded charges; and that in the East Indies one of the Commander's accusations was made the subject of investigation before a court of inquiry, who dismissed it as without foundation. On arrival at Simon's Bay, after being out sixty-three days, and keeping two watches daily, prisoner asked permission to go ashore, when Commander Pitman told him that, by making provision for the due performance of his duty in his absence, he might go as often as he pleased. He left accordingly next day at 3 P.M., and returned at 9 P.M. On the subsequent morning Commander Pitman denied having given permission to prisoner, and placed him under arrest. Mr. Elliott produced several certificates of previous good conduct.

After a deliberation of two hours, the Court found the prisoners "Guilty," and sentenced Lieutenant Graham to be imprisoned twelve months and Mr. Elliott six months, at Exeter, both to be dismissed the service, and rendered incapable of ever serving again.

Whatever might be the personal character of these officers, it became evident in the course of the trial that Commander Pitman had so conducted himself in his command as to be himself the cause of the ruin of these unfortunate officers.

The result was, that a court-martial was ordered on the Commander, at which his late officers were the prosecutors.

The charges against Commander Pitman were—

"General cruelty, from or about the 4th of September, 1846, until the 20th of May, 1849, and for false statements in the log of Her Majesty's ship *Childers*, on or about the 9th day of October, 1848.

"General cruelty and oppression during the period commencing on or about the 4th of September, 1846, and ending on the 20th of May, 1849.

"False expenditure of stores, viz., a hammock cloth, represented to have been washed away, on or about the 14th of October, 1846, and a maintop-sail, represented to have been lost on or about the 9th of October, 1848.

"False statements in the log-book of Her Majesty's ship *Childers*, from September, 1846, to the 20th of May, 1849."

Lieutenant A. R. B. Carter, who was first-lieutenant of the *Childers*, from August, 1846, to March, 1847, was of opinion that Commander Pitman's conduct to his officers and crew was inconsistent and severe; but he would not say it was cruel or oppressive. He stated that White, a sailor, threw himself overboard, and was drowned, immediately after Commander Pitman had told him he should be flogged. The discipline was irregular, and the crew disorderly. While he was on board five or six men had been flogged;

and the secondary punishments, such as black-listing, men carrying hammocks and handspikes for hours on their backs, and stopping grog, were very severe, especially as the men were required to perform their regular duties during the punishment. The other charges of cruelty were, that a private marine, named Haig, was invalided, and became of unsound mind, through a cruel punishment for a trifling offence, having received four dozen lashes, and been kept four or five days a prisoner, abaft the stern gratings, and unsheltered, in the cold. As to White's suicide, the matter was "hushed up," the entry in the log-book making no mention of the sentence of flogging, though all the crew ascribed the suicide to that. When at New Zealand, M'Cleat, a seaman, received three dozen lashes for being dirty at divisions, at a time when the weather was very rough, and all the men were as dirty as he was. A boy, named Sanger, was so severely "scrubbed" that he lay naked and insensible before the galley fire. A great many seamen deserted at Hobart Town, owing to the cruelties committed on board. A seaman, named Matthews, jumped overboard in the Ningpo River. Commander Pitman was in the habit of personally ill treating his servant, Cleverton, in his cabin, for trifling offences. A boy, named Hayter, was repeatedly punished with a cane over the hands and shoulders; at different periods was on bread and water; also carrying his hammock. He used to wear a collar made of heavy wood, which was locked around his neck. The collar was about two feet in length, and some fourteen or fifteen inches in depth. It opened in the centre with a large iron hinge to admit the neck, and an orifice was cut in the centre, and was then locked up. It was upwards of two inches thick. A piece of fearnought was nailed inside as a lining to protect the neck. The collar was put on in the morning, and taken off when the hammocks were piped down. Hayter's head was also shaved on one side, as a punishment; and on his half-shaved head a great wooden funnel was tied for a cap.

As to the charges of false entries in the log-book, it appeared that the Commander and the master differed as to the reckoning; that the former insisted, and that the ship in consequence run on the Prata shoals, and narrowly escaped shipwreck; it was to cover this that the most serious false entries were made.

The false expenditure of stores was also proved.

Commander Pitman, in his defence, impugned the characters of Lieutenant Graham and Master Elliott; he denied the charges of cruelty, and endeavoured to show that they were either matter of opinion or unsupported by trustworthy evidence; Haig's insanity was fictitious; the alleged suicide of White was unsupported by evidence; as to having falsely expended stores, they were either disproved or were trivial. He put in numerous certificates of exemplary and honourable service.

The Court passed the following sentence—

"The Court is of opinion that the charge of general cruelty and oppression has been in part proved against the prisoner, Commander John Charles Pitman; and the Court is further of opinion, that the charge of false expenditure of stores, and the charge of false

statements in the log-book of Her Majesty's ship *Childers*, have been proved against the prisoner, Commander John Charles Pitman; and the Court doth in consequence adjudge the said Commander John Charles Pitman to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service; and the said Commander John Charles Pitman is hereby so sentenced accordingly."

23. The Ex-Royal Family of France.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, whose hospitality during his year of office has been unusually magnificent, and the Lady Mayoress, were honoured with a visit from the Count and Countess de Neuilly at the Mansion House. The reception was as private as it could be made; but it soon became known what illustrious strangers were expected, and the neighbourhood of the Mansion House was surrounded by well-dressed crowds, who expressed the warmest cordiality towards the exiles.

The guests invited to meet the Count and Countess were the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman of the East India Company, the Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and many of the most important persons connected with the City.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, accompanied by the Duchesse d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Comte de Chartres, and attended by the Duchesse de Marisier, the Marquise de Vins, General the Comte de Chabannes, General the Comte de Dumas, and Colonel the Comte de Montguyon, arrived at the Mansion House, where they were received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The Sword-bearer, the Mace-bearer, and the Marshal attended in their state dresses, and the illustrious guests entered the building apparently delighted by the earnest warmth of their reception.

The illustrious guests, after having inspected the fine rooms of the civic residence, which were fitted up with great splendour for the occasion, were conducted into the Long Parlour, where a *déjeûner* was laid out. The healths of the Royal Family of England, and that of the noble guests, having been drank, and the hospitality of the Lord and Lady Mayoress duly requited, the party separated, much pleased with the cordiality of their reception.

25. Affray at Macao.—Intelligence is brought by the Overland Mail that considerable excitement existed at Macao, arising out of the proceedings of the Portuguese authorities towards Mr. Summers, a British missionary. Mr. Summers had been cast into prison by the Portuguese Governor, for an alleged contempt in not taking off his hat on meeting the procession of Corpus Christi in the street. Mr. Summers excused himself for making no reverence on the score of religious scruple; but apologized for having not more carefully avoided meeting the procession. The negotiations proving unsatisfactory, the matter was very summarily settled on the part of the British. Captain Keppel of H.M. ship *Meander*, landed a party of marines, marched to the prison, and liberated Mr. Summers; not, however, without a mêlée, in the course of which a man was killed.

30. Death from Chloroform.—An accident of a very melancholy nature occurred to Dr. Adams, resident physician in the Clyde Street

Hospital, Glasgow. It appears that, on the previous day, having occasion to make use of a quantity of chloroform, he took several doses himself, to try its strength, but without any serious consequence; however, having repeated this dangerous experiment, and incautiously increased the dose to a very large degree, he no sooner applied it to his lips than he immediately fell back and expired. Several physicians were in immediate attendance, who did everything which skill and experience could suggest, but without effect.

The Bills of Mortality. — The dreadful mortality at this time prevailing from cholera, and the exceeding minuteness and accuracy with which the ravages of the pestilence are now recorded, make the origin of this record worth relating.

The bills of mortality were commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and ever since the year 1603 have been published by authority in London. In this respect the English metropolis stands alone; no *weekly* tables of the causes of the death of every inhabitant are published in the capital of any other European state. Various motives for the measure have been assigned. It may be fairly referred to the natural inclination of the English people when they are in trouble to know the truth; and to see in figures the precise extent of their losses; although at times the sight might well make the courage of the bravest quail. On the Continent "precautions have been used" in publishing the mortality of cholera in 1849; and the deaths from all causes have not yet been made known. The parish-clerks of London in the seventeenth century, when the plague was at its height, counted the deaths and recorded their supposed causes; and the citizen, when the death-cart traversed the streets, anxiously studied the bill, surrounded by its gloomy symbolical border, announcing 8297 deaths in a week out of a population of 600,000. In the hands of Price, Heberden, Willis, Bateman, and other statists, these records have disclosed the laws of mortality, and the causes of the insalubrity of the present cities. One of their immediate advantages, however, is the evidence which they furnish that the most fatal and threatening plagues go through, with some perturbations, certain prescribed orbits, and, after raging for a given number of weeks, disappear.

31. Attempted Murder of Two Children.—At the Enfield Petty Sessions, Sarah Jackson, a widow, about 40 years of age, was charged with attempting to murder Eliza Jackson, aged nine years, and Mary Jackson, aged five, her daughters, by feloniously and unlawfully wounding them in their bodies, and endeavouring to cut their throats with a table-knife. The prisoner had, since the death of her husband, which occurred about three years ago, carried on the business of a general dealer, in Turkey Street, Enfield.

Mary Ellis, a married woman, residing next door to the prisoner, said that on Tuesday morning last, about half-past four o'clock, she heard the prisoner's daughter Eliza, who was in the street, screaming violently. Witness went to her, and asked her what was the matter. She exclaimed, "Oh, Mrs. Ellis, mother has cut my throat and my arm, and she is now cutting Polly's throat." Witness instantly ran

into the prisoner's house, seeing that her daughter was bleeding at the throat. She went into the bed-room on the first floor, and saw the prisoner standing by the bedside. She said to the prisoner, "Oh, Mrs. Jackson, what have you been doing?" She made no reply. Witness picked up a table-knife at about six feet from the prisoner. Her daughter Mary was on the bed crying. She had a cut on the left side of her neck and on her right thumb.

Eliza Jackson, an intelligent little child, stated that, on Tuesday morning last, she was suddenly awoke by her mother who held a knife across her throat. Witness struggled and wrested the knife from her mother, which she flung into the middle of the room. Her mother observed that she would soon get another, and ran down stairs. She returned with another knife. Witness was out of bed. Upon seeing her, her mother said, "Come up stairs into the garret; I have such a beautiful wax doll there." Her mother went up stairs. Witness followed her out of the room and ran down stairs to give an alarm. She saw her mother go into the room where her sister Mary was. The witness further stated, that before her mother asked her to go into the garret she stabbed her in her left arm.

Mr. Thomas Brown, a retired licensed victualler, stated that he followed Mrs. Ellis. He remarked to the prisoner, "What have you been doing, Mrs. Jackson?" She replied, "I don't know." He observed, "You have been attempting to murder your children." She again said, "I don't know." Witness sent for the policeman Stevens, who said that he took the prisoner to the station-house. He told her for what offence she was charged. She observed it was all through telling lies. (He produced two table-knives; one of them had blood on the blade.)

The Chairman asked the prisoner, who was frequently in tears during the inquiry, what she had to say to the charge.

The prisoner said what had been stated was correct. She added, "I do not know anything about it any further than that I am at times not of sound mind."

The Chairman observed that the melancholy state of her mind was very apparent, but there was quite sufficient evidence to induce the Bench to send her to the Central Criminal Court for attempting to murder her children.

The prisoner was then committed; but, when arraigned, was immediately acquitted on the ground of insanity.

— Combat with a Whale.— A Dublin paper gives the following narrative, the truth of which must be left to the judgment of naturalists and those acquainted with the habits of the monster of the deep.

"Captain Rochfort, of the *Rose*, arrived at Dublin lately from London, reports having on his passage fallen in with a whale of large dimensions, seven miles south west of the *Lizard*. This monster of the deep was suffering severely at the time in an encounter with two well-known enemies of his tribe —a sword-fish and a thresher. These formidable creatures generally go together through the waters, and are reputed to be joined in a league of unrelenting enmity against the cetaceous animals. Captain Rochfort and the crew saw the combat for about three-quarters of an hour; but

being obliged to continue their voyage homewards, they had to forego the pleasure of witnessing the struggle to its close, and of taking in tow to Dublin the body of the vanquished whale; for of his being eventually worsted in the affray there was no doubt whatever. The sword-fish was seen driving his tremendous weapon into the belly of his victim, as he turned on his side in agony. The thresher fastened on his back and gave him terrific blows, which were heard at a distance with great distinctness. The latter not having any power to strike in the water, it was the instinctive policy of the sword-fish to make the attack from below, this causing the whale to rise above the surface, which he did at times to a remarkable height; the other assailant, which was about twenty feet long, then dealt out his blows unsparingly, with all the force of his lengthy frame. Between them, their victim must have suffered extremely—he spouted blood to an immense height, and crimsoned the sea all around to a considerable distance."

— Elections to Parliament —Boston.—An election for the borough of Boston, vacant by the resignation of Sir James Duke, now Member for London, took place, when Captain Pelham and Mr. David Williams Wire were proposed as candidates. The election terminated in favour of the conservative candidate, Captain Pelham, the numbers being—

Pelham	426
Wire	329
Majority	97

Reading. — The election for this borough, vacant by the elevation of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd to the judicial bench, produced five candidates: Mr. Bowyer, a wealthy Berkshire landowner, of liberal politics; Mr. Stanford, a conservative; Mr. Norton, late chief-justice of Newfoundland, a radical reformer; Mr. Clarke, a Chartist; and Sir John Hare. The two latter retired, but a spirited contest was maintained by the other three. The poll was throughout in favour of Mr. Stanford, the numbers being—

Stanford	507
Bowyer	364
Norton	107
Majority for Stanford	143

Kidderminster. — A vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Godson was filled up by the election of Mr. John Best, a moderate conservative, defeating Mr. Gisborne, a reformer. The numbers polled were—

Mr. Best	217
Mr. Gisborne	200
Majority	17

SEPTEMBER.

The Hungarian Rebel Chief.—The mind appears to realize with more distinctness the language and actions of men who have played great parts when it has become acquainted with their personal appearance and demeanour. Of the public characters who, during the past epoch, have most excited rational curiosity none approach, in interest and romance, Kossuth, the head and front of the Hungarian insurrection. The follow-

ing interesting portrait of this renowned leader is sketched by no friendly hand, for it is the official description given in the exceptions from the Imperial amnesty.

"Ludwig Kossuth, Journalist, Advocate, Minister of Finance, President of the Committee of Defence for Hungary, and lastly Governor of the Hungarian Republic; born in Jass-Berengi in Hungary; 45 years of age; Catholic religion; married; above the middle height, slight in figure, but strong; has an oval countenance, pale complexion, high open forehead, blue eyes, chesnut brown hair, dark brown eyebrows, regularly-formed nose, small and handsome mouth, teeth perfect, a round chin, and dark beard and moustache. He speaks the German, Hungarian, Latin, Slovakian, French, and Italian languages. As special marks, it may be noted that his hair slightly curls, and on the top of the head is thin almost to baldness; the breast is tolerably broad, but rather flat than rounded; his hands are white and delicate, his fingers long; his bearing is calm and composed, at times solemn and of a certain seriousness; his gestures are studied; he walks uprightly; his voice is pleasant and musical, winning, and even when he speaks low can be distinctly heard. He produces the impression on the observer that he is an enthusiast (*schwärmer*). It is especially in his beautifully-shaped eyes that this expression of enthusiasm resides; it is increased by a peculiar habit of looking upwards. His general outward appearance does not denote the energy of his character. When he writes German, neither his grammar nor his orthography is correct."

6. The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—The lovers of the opera have, during the last two seasons, enjoyed that luxury in the highest perfection, through the *spirited* exertions of the proprietors, *i.e.* of Mr. E. T. Delafield. The old theatre was entirely reconstructed, new and gorgeous scenery and decorations provided, the celebrated leader of the Haymarket orchestra, M. Costa, and the *élite* of his artists, tempted to leave the scene of their ancient fame, and these were reinvigorated with the best musicians of France, Italy, and Germany. The most celebrated singers of the Italian stage received engagements without stint. *Primos* and *Prima Donnas* abounded—nothing could exceed the splendour and efficiency of the whole undertaking, and the public were in corresponding delight. A brief glory of two seasons, and behold the reverse of the picture. Mr. Delafield succeeded his father in a share of the lucrative brewing concern of Combe, Delafield, and Co., and also received some sums of money, which would be deemed considerable in any wealthy tradesman's family, and some land. Mr. Delafield remained long enough in the firm to receive 4243*l.* as his share of the profits. He then sold his share for 100,000*l.*, and resolutely set out on the road to ruin; and so well were his measures taken that in two short years he arrived at the end of his journey. At his examination at the Court of Bankruptcy this day, it was announced that there was not a shilling for his creditors. When the principal items of his balance sheet are

stated this result will be no matter of surprise—for instance:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance loss on the Royal Italian Opera account, as under, £81,355 19 4		
Indemnity to Mr. Beale, former lessee.....		21,144 5 6
Expenses of carrying on the performances for the season of 1848.....	78,765 1 9	
Less receipts	44,008 12 11	
		34,756 8 10
Expenses paid and incurred also for season 1849	54,862 5 10	
Less receipts	29,407 0 10	
		25,455 5 0
		81,355 19 4
By gift to Mr. A. Webster on the 27th of February, 1847.....£5,000 0 0		
By losses.....£21,012 7 2		
Upon the performances of the Brussels operatic company at Drury Lane Theatre in the year 1846.....		2,368 18 5
By advances made to Mr. Charles Matthews to carry on the Lyceum Theatre for the 1849 season on joint account, abandoned by me in consequence of the speculation turning out unprofitable		5,312 6 10
Sundry other losses.....		13,331 1 11
		21,012 7 2

By an outlay on estate at Willow Bank, Fulham, £8,536 5 6

By housekeeping and personal expenses, £22,228 8 9.

The accounts make some extraordinary revelations. Among the creditors are noblemen, shopkeepers, newspaper proprietors, singers, dancers, dressmakers, hotel keepers, mechanics, architects, the band of the Coldstream Guards, engravers, tailors, prompters, gasfitters, a gas company, ropemakers, Police Commissioners (for attendance of constables at the theatre), bankers, chimney sweepers, the proprietors of Waterloo Bridge (for exhibiting bills), &c. Besides these, nearly the whole of the persons engaged at the theatre, from the prima donna to the lamplighter, are credited with various amounts — from Madlle. Angri, 1800*l.*, down to small sums.

The accounts also reveal the prices at which the public are supplied with operatic luxuries.

"Opera Account," Artistes' salaries, 1848 and 1849:—Madlle. Alboni, 1848, 4000*l.*; Madlle. Angri, 1849, 2800*l.*; Madame Castellan, 1848, 1728*l.*; Madlle. Corbari, 1848, 432*l.*; 1849, 480*l.*; Dorus Gras, 1849, 1500*l.*; Catherine Hayes, 1849, 1300*l.*; De Meric, 1849, 500*l.*; Grisi, in 1848, 3106*l.*; in 1849, 2800*l.*; Persiani, in 1848, 640*l.*; in 1849, 500*l.*; Ronconi, in 1848, 480*l.*; in 1849, 480*l.*; Steffanoni, in 1848, 600*l.*; Viardot, in 1848, 4000*l.*; in 1849, for two months, 1213*l.*; Signor Corradi had in 1848, 880*l.*; Mario, in the same year, 2235*l.*; and, in 1849, 2720*l.*; Roger, in 1848, 2110*l.*; Ronconi, in 1848, 1120*l.*; in 1849, 1120*l.*; Salvi, in 1848, 1520*l.*; in 1849, 1040*l.*; Tamburini, in 1848, 1700*l.*; in 1849, the same sum.

The whole amount expended in the vocal department was, in 1848, 33,349*l.*; in 1849, 25,644*l.*

In the ballet accounts the two Bretin received in 1848, 967*l.*; Lucille Grahn, in 1848, 1120*l.*; in 1849, 1000*l.*; the two Casati, in 1848 and 1849, more than 1000*l.*; Marmet, in 1848, 650*l.*; Silvani, in the same year, 450*l.*

The whole expenditure in the

ballet department amounted in 1848, to 8105*l.*; in 1849, to 2526*l.*

The orchestra department shows an expenditure of 10,048*l.*, in 1848, and of 7398*l.* in 1849.

The subscriptions to the Opera House in 1848 amounted to 21,253*l.*; in 1849, to 13,105*l.* The whole receipts were—in 1848, 20,907*l.*; in 1849, 14,791*l.* There were other receipts from the cloak-room, saloon, &c., which made the aggregate sum received in 1848, 44,008*l.*; in 1849, 29,407*l.*

— Massacre of Indians in California.—A letter from California gives the following fearful details:—

"Since I wrote there has been a tragedy enacted here which has made my blood run cold. I mentioned, I believe, in my last that a war party of Oregon men had been formed to hunt the Indians. They mustered about 30, armed with rifles, pistols, and knives. The party left here on the 16th of April, and on the 18th, returned with 37 male prisoners and three squaws. After searching the country for some time, they discovered the track which led them to the Rancheria of the tribe which was known to have committed the murders of the five Oregon men, over in the Roidalle Fork. Soon as they found the Rancheria they made an attack, and were met with a volley of arms from the Indians; but most of them being good marksmen, their shots took effect, and the Indians soon fled, leaving 27 dead and 40 prisoners. The wretched prisoners were marched from one end of the village to the other, and made to sit or squat down in rows under the trees, where they were questioned through an interpreter; two of them were found guilty. Suspicions were entertained against five others, who, with the two already doomed, were retained, and the others set free.

"A meeting was called, and a messenger sent for Captain Sutter to come up and try them; but he having been threatened with death from the whites as well as the Indians, gave that as his reason for not coming. When the messenger returned, the council, consisting principally of the war party, met and concluded to try them that afternoon, and at six o'clock one of them that could converse with the Indians told them that they were to be marched out to take their seats upon a log and have their trial. He also stated that there had been enough evidence given to convict two of them, and that the others would probably be cleared. The poor wretches then followed the chiefs out to a triangular space, bounded on one side by the hills, on another by the village, and on the other by a rapid current of the swollen river. They here attempted to escape, and ran, some towards the hills and others towards the river; the word was given to fire, and two immediately fell, one upon the log upon which he was to have been tried, the other six or seven paces beyond; and the others who had fled to the hills were overtaken and stabbed with bowie knives. Of the two who plunged into the almost freezing water of the American Fork, one was shot, but still swam till half way across the river, when some white men were seen running down to the opposite bank to head him off. He immediately turned and swam back to the shore from which he at first plunged, and when he

reached the brush which grew along the bank, one of the Oregon men drew one of Colt's revolvers and put a ball through his brain; he never moved afterwards, and when I passed again a few minutes after he was still entangled in the bushes, but nothing but the back of his head could be seen. The other swam to the opposite shore, but was prevented from landing by two mounted men, who threw stones at him, until one of the numerous stones from this side struck his head, and he sank to rise no more."

8. Singular Attempt at Extortion.—An elderly man and his supposed daughter, of respectable exterior, were charged, at the Marlborough police court, with endeavouring to obtain 500*l.* from Mr. Hook, of the banking firm of Herries, Farquhar, and Co., by menacing letters. Mr. Hook lately received a letter, stating that the writer had been pitched from the pinnacle of fortune to the lowest sink of infamy by an unfortunate connection with some members of a desperate and cruel gang; terrible machinations were in progress against Mr. Hook's firm, which would end in its degradation through an immense loss of capital, if not worse: the writer was at the mercy of the gang, and if one syllable were known, his life would be forfeit: yet he would strive to be honest; a few pounds would carry him out of the reach of the gang, and enable him to safely reveal their designs. An advertisement in the *Times* in these terms was requested—

"B. O. N.—Your terms are accepted. The money, as required, will be sent and deposited in the place named. Lose not a moment. —September 4."

The police authorities were consulted, and they advised a simulated falling into the trap. The advertisement was answered in the required terms. A second letter was received, stating that 20,000*l.* would not cover the "horrid catastrophe contemplated, which would not only stop the bank for a time but for ever, as the books would be destroyed by slow matches." The writer wished to set up in honest business; he wished 250*l.* to be put in a bag, and taken, "unseen by mortal eye," to the Ha-ha ditch in Kensington Gardens, and deposited in a hole in the wall under a water-spout which would there be found: 250*l.* more would be expected after the "revelation." Mr. Hook ordered a bag to be filled with farthings, and with a few marked coins of other descriptions, and sent the bank messenger to deposit the bag, directing him to be secret and prompt; and he set two police-constables to watch the person, and discover what became of the bag. The messenger went his errand on Saturday morning at ten o'clock; found the hole in the wall; and put the bag into it, pushing it in so that it could not be seen unless by an explorer for it. The concealed constables had watched for an hour before. They observed the prisoners on the alert. They saw the messenger deposit the bag and go away; and as soon as he was quite gone, they saw the male prisoner go into the ditch, bring out the bag, and give it to the female; as soon as this was done, the prisoners separated, and were going off by different ways, but each was stopped by a constable, and they were asked for the bag. The man said, "What bag? I haven't got a bag." On being told that it would be taken

by force, the female said, "Am I to give the bag?" and the man said, "Yes." It was given up. The man made a pretext for going to the spot, and said that he had found the bag accidentally; but the pretext was false, and the prisoners were taken to the Police Court. They refused to give any name or address. They were tried at the Central Criminal Court in September. The woman was found "Not Guilty;" the elder prisoner was found "Guilty," but sentence was respited, on the technical objection, that a letter offering to avert some great calamity, was not a threatening letter. The objection was overruled by the Judges.

10. Explosion of a Firework Manufactory, Kensington.—Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, Kensington was thrown into a state of indescribable alarm by a tremendous explosion, which shook the houses in High Street to their foundation. It was soon ascertained to have occurred at the house of a man named Jones, a firework manufacturer, residing at No. 1, Duckmanton Yard, at the bottom of Market Court, High Street, directly opposite Kensington Old Church. Hundreds of persons instantly rushed to the spot, when it was found that the house in question had been blown completely into the air, very little of it remaining; and that part of No. 2, in the occupation of Mr. Dean, had been carried with it; the surrounding houses were also much shattered. A strong body of police, of the T division, was in prompt attendance, and, as speedily as possible, began searching the ruins. Mr. Jones was, however, soon found to be uninjured; but Mrs. Jones, his wife, was got out a frightful spectacle, being completely blackened from head to foot, and dreadfully burnt over the head and body. She was immediately conveyed on a stretcher to the Kensington workhouse, where she died the following day.

An inquest was held on the body, when William Jones, the unfortunate husband of the deceased, was examined. He was carried into the inquest room upon a chair. His face was fearfully burnt and discoloured by gunpowder, and he appeared to have suffered severely. He deposed that he was a firework maker, residing at No. 1, Duckmanton Yard, Market Court; that about four o'clock on Monday afternoon last, he was standing by the cupboard door of a room on the ground floor, and was about to despatch a quantity of material to the Flora Gardens, Camberwell, for the purpose of inflating a balloon, when he was suddenly struck to the ground and was completely buried in ruins. His wife had gone upstairs about a minute previous to the shock, but had no candle in her hand. He had no warning of the shock, whatever, and saw nothing but the sky above him and the ruins upon him. Immediately on the explosion a number of rockets which were upon the table ignited and played about the room. Fortunately he had the bag of shavings with him, which he placed over his face, otherwise he would have been burnt to charcoal. He was unable to extricate himself from the ruins until the rockets had expended themselves. He was unable to say how much gunpowder he had in the house, but probably about three parts of a barrel. He kept the gunpowder in tin canisters, and did not believe if they were surrounded with

fire that the gunpowder would ignite unless the solder melted. Firework-making was certainly an unpleasant trade, but he did not think it was nearly so dangerous as people were apt to imagine. He could only account for the explosion by supposing that his wife had dropped a box of congreves upon some quick match which was in the bed-room, and must have communicated with some of the fireworks, of which there were between 40 and 50 cases in the house. Witness had occupied the premises in question upwards of eleven years, and no accident had ever occurred before. The landlord and his neighbours were aware that he was a firework-maker. The house was insured, but the office had refused to pay the insurance.

By a Juror.—The quick-match, the gunpowder, and the lucifers, were all in one room together on the first floor.

The summoning officer said, the rooms of the house were so small that by no possibility could any of the fireworks, or other combustible matter, be more than five feet distant from the fireplace.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, resulting from the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder."

The family of a police constable named Sparkes, living two or three houses off, were placed in imminent danger. The constable, who had been doing night duty, had gone to bed, and was awoke by his bedstead being lifted from the ground, and before he had time to get out of bed the ceiling in his room was blown down, and the side wall was rent in twain. The officer at first imagined that some convulsion of nature had taken place, and forthwith ran out in his night-clothes, carrying his child in his arms.

11. Doncaster Races.—This popular northern meeting was very numerously attended; but its fashionable visitants are said to be greatly on the decrease. The Great St. Ledger Stakes were won by Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman; the Great Yorkshire Handicap, by Mr. Meiklam's Snowstorm.

16. The Cholera—Special Form of Prayer.—By Her Majesty's command the following Special Form of Prayer is directed to be used in all churches and chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, instead of the prayer used during any time of common plague or sickness, on Sunday the sixteenth of September; and to be continued during the prevalence of the cholera in this country; for obtaining pardon of our sins; and, particularly, for beseeching God to remove from us that grievous Disease with which many places in this kingdom are now visited.

"O Almighty God and Father, whose power no creature is able to resist, and in whose hand are the issues of life and death: look down, we beseech Thee, from Heaven Thy dwelling-place, upon us Thine unworthy servants, who turn to Thee, their only refuge, in this season of sickness and great mortality. We confess, O Lord, that we have not deserved to be free from that visitation of Thy wrath, which has afflicted other nations of the earth. We acknowledge with shame and contrition that we have shown ourselves unthankful for many special mercies vouchsafed to us, and have not made that return for our national blessings, which Thou mightest justly re-

quire at our hands. We have departed from Thy commandments; we have followed too much the things of this present world; and in our prosperity we have not sufficiently honoured Thee, the Author and Giver of it all. If Thou wert to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities, we could not stand in Thy sight.

"But Thou hast revealed Thyself unto us as a God of mercy and forgiveness, towards those who confess their unworthiness, and turn to Thee in repentance and prayer. When Israel had provoked Thee to wrath, and thousands fell by the destroying pestilence, Thou didst stay the sword of the avenging angel, when the purpose of Thy judgment was fulfilled. When the men of Nineveh repented of their iniquity, Thou didst lay aside the fierceness of Thine anger, and sparedst the guilty city, when thou sawest that they turned from their evil way.

"And now, O Lord, we entreat Thee after Thy rich mercy to grant unto us Thine afflicted servants the like spirit of repentance, that Thou mayest withdraw Thy chastisements from our land, and stay the plague and grievous sickness which is abroad, making many desolate. May the judgments which Thou hast sent work in us a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more earnest endeavour to conform to Thy will, and to advance Thy glory. Make us duly sensible of Thy goodness, in maintaining the domestic tranquillity of our land, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Teach us to show our thankfulness for these mercies, by an increasing desire to relieve distress, to remove all occasions of discontent and murmurings, and to promote goodwill and concord amongst ourselves. And may the frequent instances of mortality which we have beheld, remind us all of the nearness of death, and dispose us so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom: that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of Him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers.

"Hear us, O Lord, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*"

18. Suicide in Hyde Park.—An inquest was held at Saint George's Hospital, concerning the death of Louis Chiveot, aged 30. Mr. Lange stated that he resided at No 1 and 2, Leicester Square, and was an hotel keeper. Deceased had lived at his house about sixteen days. He came from Ateient, in France, and intended to remain in London for some time on a pleasure excursion. He was very pleasing in his manners, and not at all low-spirited. On Sunday morning, about ten, he asked for a sheet of note paper and wrote a letter. He afterwards partook of his breakfast, and then left the hotel. On hearing of the unfortunate occurrence witness searched the deceased's apartments, and discovered in a chest of drawers the letter which he had written, addressed to witness. Of the letter, which was written in French, and was translated by the witness, the following is a copy:—"Sir,—during the last eight days I have lived very unhappy, and I am determined

to end my life. Last Monday was a very unlucky day, and I lost all my money. I have purchased a pistol, and by the time you read this letter I shall be no more. I have brought poverty on myself, and I cannot bear to think of the future. Write to my friends, and they will pay you the sum I am indebted to you. Good-by, Sir, my life is at an end, and receive my thanks.—Louis Chiveot." At the end was the address of deceased's friends. Witness found some other letters in the drawers, signed by the deceased, in which it was stated that he had been robbed of 30,000*f.* in French bank notes, 17*l.* in gold, and 30*s.* in silver. In another letter the deceased had written that he had lost his money by his own folly. Mr. Morris, a builder, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, said that on Sunday afternoon, he was walking along the north side of the Serpentine, Hyde Park, with a friend, and on passing between the Humane Society's receiving house and the Magazine, he was suddenly startled by hearing a slight report of a pistol. Witness perceived some smoke about twenty yards from him, and then saw the deceased rolling along the ground. Witness immediately approached, and found that he had shot himself in the chest near the heart. Several of the park keepers came up, and he was assisted to the hospital. A small pocket pistol was found on the ground. The deceased was asked the reason for his attempting his life, and he replied that he had been robbed of 15,000*f.* in the Haymarket, and he was now quite destitute. Several letters were found in deceased's pocket, in which it was stated that money had caused his unhappiness, and that he was in his first love. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

20. Attempted Murder at Dulwich.—*Lambeth Police Court.*—A young man who stated his name to be Stephen Alfred Jordan, but whose real name was ascertained to be Dowland, apparently not more than 18 or 19 years of age, was placed in the dock, charged with an attempt to murder a young woman named Sarah Frances Ewins, under the following shocking circumstances.

William Hunt deposed that he was a butcher residing on Dulwich Common, and that about ten minutes or a quarter to ten o'clock the previous night he heard his dog bark violently, and went out to the rear of his premises to ascertain the cause. On reaching the back door he saw a person standing there; but, at the time, he could not distinguish whether it was a man or woman. Subsequently it turned out to be the unfortunate woman now in Guy's Hospital. The witness desired her to go round to the front door, which was opened by his (the witness's) wife, and then he saw the woman in question, and that her hands, face, and clothes were all covered with blood. She held up part of her clothes to a gash in her throat. Some friends who were at the house of the witness thought she was only practising some trick, and she went away. The witness, however, was not satisfied, and in consequence he followed and overtook her near the toll-gate, where he procured a light, and again looked at her, and saw that her throat had been cut. The witness asked her who it was that had done this. She replied her husband. Witness asked if her throat was cut, and she nodded in reply, indicating

that it was so. She added that it had been done with a dagger. The witness proceeded with her some distance along the road, and, not meeting with a policeman on the way, he at last took her to the house of Mr. Rae, the surgeon, at Dulwich, who immediately attended to her wounds, and afterwards directed her to be conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

William Pritchard, a police sergeant, deposed that he went to the lodgings of the prisoner, where he found him in bed. On seeing the witness, the prisoner said, "It 's all right; I know what you are come for." Witness asked him if he had been at Dulwich in the course of the previous evening. The prisoner answered in the affirmative, and was desired by the witness to get up and dress himself. He did so, and was told by the witness that he was charged with cutting the throat of a woman in Dulwich Wood. The prisoner said, "I know all about it; do not say any more." There were some clothes lying on the floor of the bed room, which the witness examined. In the breast pocket of the prisoner's coat he found a pistol loaded with ball, and with the stock broken, and in his presence police constable Pratt found in the pocket of the prisoner's waistcoat about a dozen bullets, and a small quantity of percussion caps. On examining the prisoner's shirt the witness found on the front, the collar, and the wristbands, several marks of blood, and this morning, on inspecting the prisoner's hands, he discovered the marks of blood under the fingernails. There were also the marks of blood in the front and on the sleeve of his coat.

John Wood, police constable, deposed, that accompanied by another constable, he went to Dulwich Wood, and there found the several articles now produced, a bonnet, a fur victorine, two white pocket handkerchiefs, a silk necktie, and black shawl, all completely saturated with blood. Witness also found a bottle of blue ink, and the handle of a razor, the blade of which, stained with blood, was found by Jeffries among some dry leaves, a short distance from the footpath.

The prisoner was remanded.

It appeared that the prisoner had seduced his unfortunate victim; and, finding her likely to become a mother, resolved to destroy her. He appointed her to meet him at Dulwich, had taken her into the wood, and there made his horrible attempt to murder her by cutting her throat, and beating her about the head in the most ferocious manner with the butt of a pistol. The poor creature recovered; and on the trial of the prisoner gave such a detail of the diabolical circumstances attending the attempt, that every heart was sickened at the recital, and the judge passed sentence of death upon him; leaving him, without hope, for execution. His sentence was nevertheless commuted.

22. West Surrey.—By the death of Mr. William Joseph Denison, a seat for the Western Division of Surrey became vacant. A contest so near the metropolis naturally excited much interest. The candidates were Mr. William John Evelyn, a relative of the late member, and a staunch conservative, and Mr. Richard Wyatt Edgell, of liberal principles. The poll on the first day was so deci-

dedly against Mr. Edgell that he gave up the contest. The numbers polled were—

For Mr. Evelyn	1144
For Mr. Edgell	988
Majority for Mr. Evelyn .	156

27. Robbery of Railway Parcels.—A skilfully-planned robbery of railway parcels, which although of small pecuniary advantage to the thief, was calculated to produce much confusion and expense, was effected in Bedford Row. A number of parcels for lawyers, bankers, and others, arrived by the morning mail train of the Great Western Railway; a man and a boy were despatched with them in a cart for delivery. The porter is in the habit of tying them in bundles forming "the lawyers' bundle," "the bankers' bundle," and so on. He left the boy with the cart in Featherstone Buildings while he delivered the lawyers' parcels. The man first went to Messrs. Gregory and Company's in Bedford Row, where he gave a parcel to the housekeeper, and, as had been his custom, left a bundle of parcels in her care while he proceeded farther up Bedford Row with two packets; his excuse was the weight of the bundle. The parcels thus left were nearly a score, bound together with a strap. Immediately after the porter had left the door, a man dressed like a privileged ticket porter of the railway, with "G. W. R." on his plush jacket, went to the housekeeper, produced a bundle of parcels like those in her charge; said his "mate" had left the wrong bundle; and exchanged them, hastening away with the original bundle. On the real porter's return he found that he had been robbed: the bundle left consisted of "dummy" parcels, stuffed with shavings and rags, but fastened by a strap, and closely resembling his own bundle. Under the strap was tucked a small white leather pocket-book, with "Great Western Railway, August, 1849," prominently inscribed. The parcels stolen appear to have contained divers deeds and some stamped parchments not yet written upon; notice was given to the Stamp Office to prevent the thief from raising money on the latter as "spoiled stamps." It is surmised that the thief expected the bankers' parcels were included in the bundle. The secret of this clever scheme was not so well kept, as it had been skilfully planned. An old man, Thomas Saunders, an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse, had assisted in making up the dummy parcels, and through him the secret transpired. Two persons named Barton, father and son, and one Hanbury, were arrested. The son was identified by the housekeeper as the person who effected the substitution. They were found "Guilty." The elder Barton was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation, Hanbury to seven years; the younger Barton, who appeared to have been an instrument of his father, to six months' imprisoment.

— Roman Remains at Cirencester.—It is well known that the town of Cirencester in Wilts, occupies the site of the Roman *Corinium*, and that the relics of the habitancy of that great people, which for centuries have been brought to light by the informed labours of antiquaries or the accidental discoveries by excavation, are both numerous and beautiful. Camden expresses his regret that the

Roman coins, tesselated pavements, and stones with inscriptions, so frequently dug up there should perish by falling into the hands of the ignorant. In 1683 a large tesselated pavement supported by near 400 pillars, in 1723 a fine mosaic pavement, were dug up, with many coins; the exhumation of eight others—some of them said to have been of remarkable beauty—has been recorded at various times. In the beginning of August in the present year, some workmen, digging to form a drain or sewer, struck upon another, which when uncovered under the able direction of some gentlemen of taste, proved to be of unusual size and beauty. The street called Dyer Street, and the buildings by which it is formed, do not appear to have followed the line of the street of the ancient city; and it is in this street that the most numerous discoveries have been made; and in the house occupied by the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard* a pavement was found about 30 or 40 years ago. In the house opposite, another fine pavement was found in 1783. It was nearly 18 feet square; its design represented a reservoir filled with various aquatic beings, part of which occupied the area, and part made a border; among them were a female and a winged boy, each riding on a dolphin, and various fishes; the border was formed of a leopard, a horse, and other animals whose hinder quarters are exchanged for those of dolphins. Among them are interspersed smaller fish; in the centre was a four-spoked wheel supported by winged genii. It was under the street between these two houses that the present discovery was made, rendering it evident that the villa or mansion, which must have been of uncommon elegance, occupied the ground stretching across the street and extending over a considerable space on either side. It is about four feet beneath the surface of the road, and covered with several distinct courses of rubbish, its sides not running parallel or at right angles to the present line of street, but intersecting it diagonally. The design consists of circles and half circles bordered with geometrical patterns. In the area of these circles are depicted leopards and sea-dragons pursuing dolphins; in the centre compartment are dogs in chase of some animal, which has been destroyed. The areas of intersection are filled in with heads of sea-gods, vases, &c. In clearing this beautiful pavement, the workmen uncovered the borders of other pavements, which appeared to be of great beauty; they were explored so far as the safety of the superposed buildings would permit. The designs of one were found to consist (so far as has been uncovered) of Actæon attacked by his dogs, heads of Ceres and Flora, Silenus on an ass, a head of Medusa, and a Bacchante. These beautiful specimens of ancient art were found to be the covering of hypocausts, being formed of thick beds of concrete into which the tessellæ are fixed, and which are supported upon a great number of short pillars of concrete or tile, around which the hot air circulated. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of these interesting remains.

OCTOBER.

1. Singular Robbery. — At Westminster Police Office Thomas

M'Donald, an Irish labourer, and keeper of a low lodging-house at Chelsea, his wife Mary, and Mary Fox, women who hawk lace and lucifers about the streets, were charged with stealing 70 sovereigns and two watches. The evidence given before the magistrate inferred a still more serious charge than that of robbery. An elderly Irish gentleman named M'Guire resided many years at Lyons, earning a good income as schoolmaster and teacher of languages. Having been accused of taking part in some of the recent disturbances in that city, he was arrested; eventually he got his liberty, and made his way to England, but arrived in a penniless condition. Taking up his abode at Chelsea, he obtained a miserable livelihood by vending matches and other articles. But M'Guire had left some property at Lyons; he memorialized Lord Palmerston to apply for this; the Foreign Office did so effectually, and the Irishman's money and goods were sent to the French Embassy in this country. On the 24th of last month, M'Guire received at the Embassy 70 sovereigns and two watches, but still leaving there some of his effects. On the same evening he appears to have been robbed of his cash and watches; and, as he disappeared next day, it was suspected that he was murdered. While in distressed circumstances at Chelsea, M'Guire had become acquainted with the woman M'Donald, and, according to her account, she had assisted him. When he got his money, he treated the prisoners and other persons; went to M'Donald's house; was seen in the street at night with that female clinging to him; then complaining that he had been robbed; and next day he disappeared. On the morning of the 25th, the woman M'Donald left six sovereigns at a chandler's shop, threw about thirty more on the counter, and still had some remaining in a purse. She told the shopkeeper that M'Guire had given her the money; but the prisoner desired her not to mention it. At the Police Station, no money was found on the prisoners; but eventually a girl who was in custody on another charge produced a purse containing 34 sovereigns, with which Mary M'Donald had intrusted her as a means of passing it to her husband. The prisoners protested their innocence; and the woman M'Donald said M'Guire had given her 50 or 60 sovereigns as a recompense for keeping him for a long time. For a long time the police endeavoured in vain to trace the corpse of the missing man. At length he was found alive hawking matches at Canterbury. It appeared that on discovering his loss he was so overwhelmed with despair, that he fled from his usual haunts, and had never heard of the search that was making for him. M'Donald's wife was convicted of the robbery, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

A Relic of the Martyrs.—In moving an almshouse of the Livery Dole, at Heavitree, near Exeter, the charred and iron-mounted remains of an execution-stake were discovered; inquiries show the stake to be that to which, in 1531, "Bennet the Torrington schoolmaster was tied up in a cowskin, and burnt with all the furze and faggots the parish of Heavitree could supply," for denying the divinity of the Virgin Mary, and denouncing transubstantiation. The stake is of elm, slightly charred; and there has also

been found the iron ring which went round the apex of the stake, into which a stout staple, clamp, or bolt, somewhat in the guise of a ship's anchor, with transverse prongs or flukes, was inserted, having a ring or circular hole at the top, through which the chain went which confined the sufferer to the fatal tree. The relics are to be deposited at the Institution in Exeter.

4. A Father Shot by his Son. —A dreadful attempt at assassination was made at the residence of Captain John Farmer Monkhouse, situated on the Mall, fronting the river Thames, at Chiswick. Captain Monkhouse himself was the unfortunate victim of this horrible crime, and the perpetrator was his second son, Henry Monkhouse, a sailor, 27 years of age.

About half-past ten o'clock a cab drove up to the outer gate of the premises, and the bell was rung by the cabman. It was answered by one of the female servants, whom the cabman told that a gentleman in the cab wished to see Mr. Monkhouse. The servant went in with the message, and in a minute or two afterwards Captain Monkhouse came to the front door. On seeing him, the son, who was inside the cab, exclaimed—"I see him; there he is!" sprang out of the cab, and instantly discharged a pistol at his parent, which took effect in his neck. Mr. Monkhouse, sen., immediately fell, and at that moment a second pistol was discharged, the bullet from which lodged in the ceiling of the hall. The son then jumped into the cab, which was immediately driven off in the direction of Acton. Mr. Perfect, a surgeon, was sent for, and the unfortunate gentleman was removed to his bedroom. On examination, it was found that a ball had entered the front of the neck, and passing the windpipe and the carotid artery, had passed out under the right ear, and was found in the nape of the neck. Information was then given to the police on duty near the house. One of the mounted patrol was despatched in the direction the cab had taken, who captured the assassin at the Bell public house, Ealing. On him were found a pistol, several bullets, percussion caps, and some gunpowder. The prisoner made no answer to the charge when it was read to him at the station.

On the following morning he was examined before a police magistrate, when the following evidence was given.

Elizabeth Baines deposed that she was in the service of Captain Monkhouse. She knew the prisoner at the bar, who was the second son of her master. On the previous night, shortly after ten o'clock, she answered a ring at the gate bell, and on opening it saw a cabman standing there, and a cab in the road. The cabman asked her if Captain Monkhouse was at home; and, on her replying in the affirmative, he said a gentleman in the cab wished to speak with him. Witness shut the gate to go and tell her master, whom she met in the doorway of the house, and told him what the cabman had said. Captain Monkhouse desired her to go and ask the name of the gentleman; and she went back to the gate and asked the cabman what the gentleman's name was. The cabman replied that he did not know; and at that instant the prisoner rushed past them, exclaiming, "I'm a

Monkhouse, and I'll speak to him!" She then saw the prisoner rush forward towards her master, and directly heard two shots go "bang, bang!" Witness saw her master fall, and the prisoner instantly bounced out of the gate, while she went to her master's assistance, and found him crawling on his hands and knees into the front parlour.

William Siezer, the driver of the cab, said that on the previous evening, between seven and eight o'clock, he was on the stand in the Minories, when the prisoner asked him the fare to Chiswick. Witness told him that it was nine miles, and with back fare it would be 14*s*. The prisoner agreed to go. Witness followed him into a public house opposite the stand to have something to drink. Having had what he wished, he went into the parlour where the prisoner was sitting. On entering, the prisoner was in the act of putting his hand into his trousers' pocket, and had before him on the table a lot of silver money, which the prisoner attempted to hide. Witness went out and told the landlord of the circumstance, who went into the parlour, and in a minute or two the prisoner came out and got into the cab, and witness drove off. On reaching the White Horse, Knightsbridge, the prisoner told him to pull up. They went inside and had some drink. The prisoner seemed to be known there, and told the woman at the bar that he would bring her some scent, and left his handkerchief as a pledge. Witness then drove on to Chiswick, calling at several public houses on the way, the last being the Black Lion, in Black Lion Lane, near the prisoner's father's house. The prisoner got out there, and went in and spoke to the landlady, who seemed to know him; but he had nothing to drink. The prisoner then got on the box with the witness to show him his father's house, where the cab was to stop. The witness then corroborated the testimony of the first witness as to the delivery of the message, and her returning to the gate to ask the gentleman's name, and the prisoner, who was at that time standing on the further side of the cab in the road, rushing on to the gate, and his hearing a noise.

The witness was here very closely questioned by Mr. Beadon as to what the noise was. The witness at first said like something falling, but at last admitted it was like a report of a gun or pistol.

Examination continued.—When the prisoner came out, witness asked him what that noise was. The prisoner smiled and said, "Oh, that is nothing." The prisoner then got into the cab, and ordered him to go back into the high road, and pull up at the White Hart public house round the corner. Witness there asked him for his fare, as he had brought him to his destination, but he said he wanted to go to Ealing, four miles further, and witness agreed to go there for a sovereign. On reaching the Bell public house, on the Uxbridge road, at Ealing, he stopped witness and went inside; and on his return he told him to drive him to his brother's house, at Castlebar Hill, which he did. The prisoner there rang several times, but it was not answered, and witness drove him back to the Bell. Witness there asked him for the sovereign (his fare), but the prisoner said he had no so-

vereigns to spare. While witness was speaking to the landlord relative to the fare, the patrol came in and took the prisoner into custody.

The patrol then deposed to apprehending the prisoner. On asking him if his name was Monkhouse, he said it was not, and asked witness what he wanted with him. Witness told him he must go with him to the Ealing station, and called another constable to his aid. At the station the prisoner pulled out from the two pockets of his coat the barrel and stock of the pistol produced, which he screwed together and handed to witness. The prisoner said, "If I had a brace of loaded pistols I'd blow my brains out." Witness found in his waistcoat pocket eight bullets, six percussion caps, and some gunpowder; also some documents in the name of Monkhouse. He subsequently brought him in the cab to the head station at Hammersmith.

Mr. Perfect, the surgeon, described the serious injury sustained by Captain Monkhouse. After several remands the prisoner was committed for trial. He was tried at the Central Criminal Court, found guilty of the attempt to murder, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

The unhappy father recovered from the wound he had received at the hands of his son, but died soon after of a broken heart.

6. Suicide in Kensington Gardens.—Between five and six o'clock in the afternoon a man of decent appearance shot himself with a pistol in Kensington Gardens. He was found shortly afterwards by one of the garden constables lying in the plantation of trees on the north-east side of the round pond, still alive. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who found that the unfortunate man had shot himself just above the navel, and that the bowels were protruding. He was placed on a stretcher for the purpose of being conveyed to St. George's Hospital; but on the way he expired. He refused to give any information as to the cause of the desperate deed.

— Fall of a Viaduct.—About half-past two o'clock in the afternoon an alarming and fatal accident occurred at the Great Whalley Viaduct, on the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire Railway. This viaduct is to be composed of forty-nine arches (forty-one of which are completed), for the purpose of carrying the line through Whalley on towards Clitheroe. It appears that four men were on the second arch on the Billington side of the river Calder, which the viaduct crosses, when, without any previous warning, that and the third arch from the river fell with an alarming crash a height of between 60 or 70 feet, carrying the four men down with them, and burying them in the ruins. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, means were taken to extricate the unfortunate men; and after considerable exertions three of them, named John Forsyth, Thomas Keofe, and Charles Harrison, were got from out the ruins, dreadfully crushed and mangled, and quite dead; and a fourth, named John Lund, aged 30, was extricated alive, though his left leg was broken, and his body severely cut and bruised. The arches which have thus fallen are

the twelfth and thirteenth from the road, and had been examined but a very short time before, and seemed firm and safe. An inquiry into the circumstances of this melancholy occurrence took place. Mr. Withers, the engineer, and other scientific witnesses, attributed the fall of the arches to a combination of causes, not one of which was sufficient of itself to cause the accident. The primary cause was attributed to the exceedingly heavy rains that had fallen during the last fortnight. The rain would percolate through the bricks, they being porous, and through the cement—would filter through them; and that would weaken the arch, by preventing it from being firmly set.

8. Fire in London Wall.—A most extensive conflagration occurred on the premises of Messrs. Gooch and Cousins, wool-brokers, in London Wall. About ten minutes after ten o'clock at night, some of the inhabitants residing in Sadler's Place discovered smoke pouring forth from the warehouses at the rear, which extend in one direction from the house numbered 65 London Wall to the gardens in front of Drapers' Hall. On the eastern extremity was a wing almost as large as the other portion of the warehouse, which extended as far as Carpenters' Hall, which building escaped destruction in the great fire of London in 1666. Nearest to the houses in London Wall was another wing of warehouses, of the same size as the latter, the whole communicating with each other, and forming a range of premises probably as large as any in the City of London. They were, including the ground-warehouse, three floors in height; but each story was so lofty that the premises extended considerably above the house-tops in the surrounding thoroughfares.

The whole of Messrs. Gooch and Cousins' men had left the warehouse some time before the fire was discovered. Before any one had time to enter the premises, a huge sheet of flame shot upwards, and, being fanned by a strong easterly wind, it was sent into the middle of the building, and then taking a southerly turn, the whole of the lower part of the premises was fired nearly simultaneously. At this time there were from 3500 to 4000 bales of wool on the different floors, the value of which it is stated was about 80,000*l*. The coverings of the different parcels being exceedingly dry, the flames extended almost with the swiftness of lightning, so that before sufficient time had elapsed to convey intelligence to the engine stations, the fire had seized upon the whole of the floors, and had penetrated the roofs.

When the firemen arrived, the whole of the immense premises were in a general blaze—the floorings of the various stories were cracking and making a noise like the continued discharge of firearms; the tiles from the roof were flying about in all directions, striking the people in the open streets, by which three men and two women, who were removing their furniture from Drapers' Buildings, were severely injured. At the same time the flames, as they shot from the top of the warehouses, completely covered the roofs of eight or nine houses in Sadler's Place. These houses contained about six families in each, and to witness the poor creatures throwing their

furniture into the street, and even jumping from the upper windows, was truly pitiable. To grapple effectually with so great a body of flame required some consideration, it being quite clear if the firemen were sent into the burning premises, they must lose their lives, on account of the continued falling of the heavy floors and bales of wool. The men were therefore placed upon the roofs of the contiguous premises, or sent into the court-yards of Drapers' and Carpenters' Halls, whilst others were stationed at the entrance of Messrs. Gooch and Cousins' warehouses. The supply of water being most abundant, copious streams were thrown upon and into the burning mass, but, notwithstanding, the work of destruction continued with even greater violence, and the flames mounted so high into the air as to light up the whole of the city, the river, and the eastern portion of London.

The flames still continuing to spread, much uneasiness prevailed for the safety of Carpenters' Hall, and the numerous double houses in Sadler's Place. The firemen were therefore sent round with their hose, in order to prevent, if possible, the fire extending. In spite of their exertions, the flames entered the several windows of the Hall on the western side, and fired the side wall of this ancient structure, and the fire was rapidly travelling up the staircase, threatening the whole place with destruction. A large number of firemen having been sent into the building, they eventually succeeded in mastering the fire in this direction. But the whole of Messrs. Gooch and Cousins' warehouses, which, with the property therein, are valued at 100,000*l*., and many of the houses in Sadler's Place, were totally destroyed. On clearing the premises, a considerable amount of salvage was obtained, it being found that, owing to compression, the exterior only of the bales of wool were destroyed.

7. Wreck of an Emigrant Ship.—The coast of North America was visited by a terrific gale, which caused much disaster among the shipping. An emigrant ship, the *St. John*, was wrecked near Boston with fearful loss of life. The gale from the north east commenced on Saturday evening, the 6th of October, and raged with great fury during the whole of the night and throughout the day on Sunday.

The *St. John*, Captain Oliver, from Galway, Ireland, anchored inside Minot's Ridge about six o'clock A.M. on Sunday, dragged her anchors, and struck on the Grampus rocks about 9 A.M. The captain, officers, and crew (with the exception of the first mate), took to the boat, and landed safe at the Glades. The passengers who were saved got on pieces of the wreck and landed near Whitehead, north end of Cohasset Harbour. The number of passengers on board was about 164, out of which about 145 are supposed to have been lost. There were 14 cabin passengers, mostly women and children.

Another account states that the brig struck on the rocks known as the Sea Ledges, a little to the west of Minot's Ledge Light, about one mile from the shore, and immediately went to pieces. The statements in relation to the number of passengers on board differ. The captain says there were but 114, while the passengers who were saved say there were 150. Of those saved and arrived

at Cohasset, ten in number, seven were females and three males. According to the statements of the captain, himself, eight of the crew, and two passengers swam to the boat and reached the shore in safety; of the others, seven men and eight women came ashore on part of the deck; the total loss of life by his account is 99. All of these came ashore on pieces of the wreck. Two of the women, it is thought, will not survive, one being badly cut on the head by a piece of the wreck. The other woman, whose husband resides in Boston, had three children on board with her, all of whom were lost.

12. Dreadful Explosion in Bermondsey, and Loss of Life.—Shortly before 11 o'clock at night, much alarm was occasioned in the immediate vicinity of Brook Street, Bermondsey, by an explosion upon the premises in the occupancy of Mr. Barlin, firework-maker, carrying on business at No. 4, in that street, by which four lives were sacrificed, and several persons severely injured.

It appears that at the time of the catastrophe not fewer than 13 persons were in the premises, when suddenly a loud explosion was heard, which blew the tiles off the roof of the house, forced the windows out both in back and front, lifted the floorings from their bearings, and sent two children sleeping in the first floor out of the window. The extraordinary noise occasioned by the explosion had scarcely subsided when an immense sheet of blue and purple flame issued from the various apertures in the building, and at the same time men, women, and children were to be seen rushing through the fire, whilst their frantic cries for assistance could be heard at a great distance. A body of police speedily arrived and gave effectual assistance in rescuing the inmates.

Owing to the highly inflammable character of the contents of the premises, the flames rose so high as to endanger the houses on either side. The engines of the fire brigade were soon on the spot, and plenty of water having been procured from the mains in the district, the engines were instantly called into operation, and vast bodies of water were thrown upon and into the burning mass; but, in spite of this, the flames continued to spread, and it was not until the house was gutted that the firemen could get the mastery over the conflagration.

That having been accomplished, the firemen learnt that several persons were supposed to be in the ruins. Search was therefore made for the persons missing; after some time spent in turning over the ruins, the firemen discovered the bodies of two persons, one apparently that of a fine young man about 17 or 18 years of age, and the other that of a boy a few years younger. On the following morning the bodies of two children, aged respectively 10 and 4 years, were discovered on the ruins of the first floor. In addition to these, others of the inmates were dreadfully injured; these were Mr. Barlin, his wife, and son, who were conveyed to Guy's Hospital. Phœbe Wynn, their servant, received a dreadful laceration of the thigh by falling on some spikes in leaping from the first-floor window. This woman, on being extricated from the spikes, attempted to reach her mother's house in Newington, but fell down in the street from loss

blood, and was found in the neighbourhood of Newington by the police.

From the statement made by Mrs. Barlin, it appears that the family were at work in the front parlour below, finishing off a large order for fireworks that were to be delivered on Saturday. The work consisted of many grosses of squibs, crackers, Catherine wheels, blue candles, &c. At ten minutes after 10 o'clock she asked her husband if he would have supper, when he answered in the affirmative, and asked his son Charles (removed to Guy's Hospital) to hand him over a chair. This the young man was in the act of doing, when, in passing the chair over the table, he knocked it against a lighted naphtha lamp hanging from the ceiling, and the jerk threw a piece of red hot wick amongst the heap of fireworks piled upon the table. An attempt was made to prevent the combustible materials from igniting, but without success; a bundle of crackers instantly exploded, and set fire to the other fireworks collected in the room, the persons present doing everything in their power, by trampling them under their feet, and throwing water upon them, to extinguish the fire. The explosion immediately took place.

— Loss of Lives in a Sewer. —The pestilent condition of a sewer in Pimlico has caused the loss of five lives. Along a street of new houses under the builder's hands, called Kenilworth Street, runs a branch sewer, which is bricked up at the end farthest from that which connects it with the main sewer. In the morning, three labourers entered this sewer to make arrangements for flushing it; they never returned. Towards the evening, Mr. Henry Wells, a surgeon, John Walsh, a young policeman, and Richard Sherwan, entered the sewer at an aperture broken for them in the bricked-up end. In two or three minutes, Walsh reappeared bearing the lifeless body of Mr. Wells; he returned to the sewer, and brought out Sherwan apparently dead; and once more—unconscious, it is supposed, of what he did—he returned, and himself perished. When his body was recovered, a short time after, "the skin was turned blue, and every piece of metal on him was blackened." Sherwan was resuscitated by medical remedies; but both Mr. Wells and Walsh were irrecoverably dead.

The bodies of the three workmen were got out on the following morning. A hole was broken into the sewer, and straw was burnt over it, and thus the foul air was sufficiently removed for men to enter the place. The bodies were found about fifty yards from the spot where the sufferers had entered. The corpses presented an extraordinary appearance; the face, neck, and upper part of the chest, appeared completely bronzed, and were glazed; the bodies generally had a blue tint.

The inquest on the five sufferers was commenced on Monday the 15th. A watchman who saw the three workmen enter the sewer, at half-past five o'clock on Friday morning, said, they were quite sober and in good health. They had their lamps with them. Edward Jordan released the previous witness as day-watchman at the aperture about six o'clock. At breakfast time he called to the men in the sewer, but got no answer; he then went to another place and shouted, but still there

was no reply. As the day wore on, he mentioned the absence of the men to other labourers, but did not think anything was amiss. Late in the afternoon, though not till the deceased had been absent for twelve hours, two men, Christmas and Turner, went up the sewer in search of them. They discovered the bodies; but, from the confined nature of the sewer—three feet six inches high by two feet six inches wide—it was impossible to bring the bodies out. The sewer was measured, and then the street, and the place was thus discovered where to dig a hole: this was done, and eventually the bodies were recovered.

William Christmas, a bricklayer, stated that he worked for Messrs. Humphries, contractors under the Commissioners of Sewers. He was told several times of the continued absence of the men; but he thought that they had found more work than they expected, and they had expressed a determination to finish the job—the measuring of the sewer preparatory to flushing—that day. At five o'clock he grew alarmed, and went down with Turner. They searched for an hour; they saw by chalk-marks on the wall and splashes of mud where the men had passed along. At length they felt the bodies. While the hole was dug in the street, a boy said he knew where the end of the sewer was, and he pointed it out in a field: it was bricked up. A hole was broken in with a pickaxe. Mr. Wells was present, as he had been told of the disaster. Four persons entered the sewer. "Alsop went in first, then Mr. Wells; I followed Mr. Wells, and Turner followed me. When we had proceeded about a hundred feet up the sewer, Mr. Wells complained, and said he felt faint. He turned back, and I also did so, with the intention to let him out; but before I got to the opening in the wall by which we had entered, Alsop called out that the doctor had fallen down. I returned with the intention of assisting the doctor, but saw Alsop coming away, saying he could not stand. I turned again to leave the sewer; but before I could reach the outlet I fell down insensible, and have no recollection of what followed. I believe I was dragged out, and laid upon the bank. Before I was overcome I felt a strong smell, but nothing uncommon in sewers, or such as to create any alarm."

Mr. John Phillips, the chief surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers, was examined at great length. The sewer in Kenilworth Street is nearly level; if there is a fall at all it is towards Warwick Street. The deposit in the sewer could not have come from the three houses drained into it, but must have flowed in from another source. The wall at the end retained the deposit. For four hundred feet there were no means of ventilation.

A discussion arose among the most eminent chemists as to the cause of this accident. According to Dr. Ure the noxious gases were generated by the percolation of water through gas lime, which formed a part of the roadway. Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney stated that he had found nothing peculiar in the contents of the sewer: the labourers had perished by inhaling sulphureted hydrogen, but Mr. Wells and the policeman had died from choke-damp—a mixture of carbonic acid and nitrogen. Dr. Lyon Playfair, chemist to the Commissioners of Woods and

Forests, stated that he had made his investigations by direction of the Commissioners of Sewers. He agreed with the witnesses who thought that the gas-lime had nothing to do with it. It was a misnomer to call this piece of work a sewer—it was rather an elongated cesspool, which had received the filth of several houses for two years; and from this putrescent mass gases had been generated sufficient to kill the whole Commission of Sewers and all its officers: these gases had struck the men dead in an instant.

The Jury deliberated for nearly two hours, and then found, that the deceased had perished "from the inhalation of noxious gas generated in a neglected and unventilated sewer."

13. Accident on the Whitehaven and Furness Railway.—A most extraordinary accident occurred at the Whitehaven terminus of the Whitehaven and Furness Railway. The passenger-train which leaves Ravenglass at seven o'clock in the morning reached Whitehaven shortly after eight. Several persons who were waiting its arrival observed that it did not slacken its speed, as usual, on approaching; and as it entered the station with great velocity, they became alarmed for the safety of the entire train. The engine dashed on through the station; and, passing over the ends of the rails, where it is now apparent that no sufficient check or obstacle existed to prevent its passage, it knocked down the yard-wall separating the premises of the railway company from the adjoining dwelling houses; tore away the outer wall of a stone-built house, occupied by Mr. Pennington, schoolmaster; carried away the whole of the kitchen belonging to that building; broke through the partition-wall between that apartment and the back-parlour; and there lodged, more than half of its huge bulk being within the residence. Some passengers leaped from the carriages as the train passed the platform, and fortunately escaped unhurt; as did the rest who retained their seats. The driver, stoker, and guard, jumped off when they saw that an accident was inevitable.

A little girl ten years old was sitting by the fire in Mr. Pennington's kitchen; the stones and timber knocked her down, and a wheel of the locomotive passed over her, crushing and dreadfully mutilating her. Her brother, a boy of eight years old, had just quitted her side, and stepped into the parlour, the wall of which was the next moment thrust in, with the fire-grate, fire, chimney, and household furniture. The boy was thrown to the floor; and the heated grate and burning coals coming in contact with his forehead, he was much burned and bruised. Saturday was a holiday at the school, otherwise at the time of the accident the family would have been at breakfast in the kitchen.

An inquest on the girl was held, when it appeared by the evidence that the railway enters the terminus on a decline; there had been a frost during the night, and the rails were covered with ice; thus the control over the engine was diminished. The driver found that the train was entering the station too rapidly, and he attempted to reverse the locomotive, which is done by fixing a particular handle in a catch; the handle, however, slipped back several times, and the train continued its forward movement: the breaks were ap-

plied, but they were not sufficient to prevent the engine's running from the line. The Coroner and the Jury thought that the accident would have been prevented had there been a proper check placed at the end of the line, instead of a mere curve of the rails. This verdict was given—"Accidental death, in consequence of an error of judgment of the engine-driver; and the Jury consider that there is a great want of protection to life and property at the Whitehaven and Furness terminus."

14. Condition of Ireland.—The determination of the Irish tenants to evade the payment of their rents by the clandestine removal of the crops, and the efforts of the magistracy to defeat such illegal acts, have led to constant collision between the peasantry and the police. One of the most serious was the following.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Constable Hall, of the Killoughy Point Station, King's County, received information that a party of men were threading the cross-roads in the direction of Clonaslee, with a design on crops. Later in the evening, a number of cars passed the station, followed by a party of men seemingly armed. Hall sent for assistance, and obtained an addition of five men. Between two and three on Monday morning, the tramp of an approaching party was heard, and he drew up his men. Four advanced to the front with him, and six were concealed in the barrack. The head of the advancing party came in sight: about fifteen head of cattle preceded it, and a large quantity of corn on cars was visible behind. Hall summoned the body to halt. Upon this, the man that seemed to direct the movements of the party, who was John Keyes, of Caparogan, near Clonaslee, stepped forward and said, "Constable Hall, don't you know me? Why am I to be stopped? I am but removing my crops and cattle, which are not under seizure." The constable, in reply, stated that the transaction seemed very suspicious; and said he was determined, at least, to take down the names of the persons implicated in the movement, before he would let them pass. Keyes again expostulated; but the constable evinced a stern determination to carry out his purpose; when the former exclaimed, "Armed men to the front!" There was an answering motion, which was immediately succeeded by a volley of firearms, causing the death of Sub-Constable Patrick Mortimer, inflicting mortal wounds on two others of the party, seriously injuring Constable Balfour, of Mountbolus, on the right hip, also perforating his pouch-box with several slugs, and depriving Constable Hall of three fingers of his left hand. Four shots were immediately returned by the police, and it is supposed with deadly effect. After the exchange of shots, the assailing party passed off with great rapidity from the scene of bloodshed. Intelligence was quickly conveyed to the surrounding stations, and the country was immediately scoured. Eleven persons were arrested, including three of the inmates of Keyes's house. The road was marked with blood for a long distance. One load of corn had been thrown on the road, to allow the car to be used in carrying off the wounded; but, with that exception, the entire booty was carried off.

15. Military Insubordination at Nottingham.—For some days

great excitement has been occasioned in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, owing to certain acts of irregularity on the part of many privates of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, now stationed in the barracks near Nottingham, which have at length resulted in a gross breach of military discipline, amounting, in fact, to complete insubordination.

It seems that whilst on parade, the commanding officer observed that many of the horses were not so sleek and smooth as usual, and upon a closer inspection it was found that the animals were infected with scurvy to a considerable extent. This the men say is owing to the animals "casting their coats," whilst the officers assert it to be attributable only to want of proper cleaning. A severe lecture having been read to the whole regiment, every man whose horse was found in the condition described was ordered to be confined to barracks for a number of days as a punishment for past delinquency, and as a warning to others. This caused a great amount of discontent in the regiment, which at the end of the week showed itself in various overt acts. From Friday several of the men began to absent themselves, until at roll call last Sunday evening it was found that nearly forty men were missing, some of them having scaled the walls, and others absconded from church that morning.

About nine o'clock last night a couple of pickets were ordered into the town to search for the absentees, and shortly afterwards one of these parties fell in with seven deserters at the Gate public house, Brewhouse Yard, within the precincts of the Castle. These men were secured, and were being marched off to barracks, when nearly thirty of their comrades, who were on the watch, fell upon the picket, and after belabouring some of them soundly, set the prisoners free, and drove their captors with stones and sticks as fast as they could run down the Hollows.

During the evening various skirmishes took place around the Castle, success alternating between the pursuers and the pursued; but at length so large a number of steady men were engaged in the chase that a few prisoners were taken and secured, but not until great determination had been shown. So refractory were some that swords were drawn and used. About 11 o'clock a sergeant, in command of one of the pickets, saw a tall private about to strike him, when he instantly dealt a blow at the fellow's head, but reaching somewhat too far, he caught the point of his sword against an adjacent wall, and his weapon snapped in two; the hilt, however, fell upon the refractory soldier's face and inflicted rather a severe gash. Shortly before one o'clock this (Monday) morning, policeman Gascoigne saw three of the deserters run into a passage at the bottom of Friar Lane, and gave information to a picket that shortly afterwards came up in pursuit. The policeman was ordered by the sergeant in command to go into the entry, and then to turn on his light. He did so, and was followed by the sergeant and his guard. The fugitives when first observed were lying upon the ground, apparently for concealment, and several broken iron railings formed into pikes, a cudgel, and a number of stones, lay about them. The sergeant, seeing them so well prepared for resistance, rushed in upon them, crying "You villains, surrender," at the same

time driving the pommel of his sword into the mouth of one of the delinquents. This man replied, "D—n you, we have surrendered; and what is more, I've tasted your steel," at the same time spitting a great quantity of blood. The three captives, after some trouble, were conveyed to the barracks. No further blood was drawn from that time, but the pursuit was continued for some days, about twenty men being found absent.

This unfortunately was not the only occasion on which the spirit of insubordination was displayed, several disgraceful outbreaks having occurred subsequently. A series of courts-martial were held, and many of the men severely punished: this fine regiment thus presents a sad example of want of discipline and good feeling.

The courts-martial were pursuing their course of inquiry and punishment when their proceedings were interrupted by the sudden appearance of Earl Cathcart. The noble Earl said he had come expressly at the command of the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of reading to the whole regiment a communication by the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the recent disturbances. Every man within the barracks, officers and privates, including prisoners and officers' servants, were instantly summoned for foot parade, and in less than ten minutes all were upon the ground. They were passed through their ordinary evolutions, under the inspection of Earl Cathcart, who is colonel of the regiment; after which the noble Earl delivered a very energetic and feeling address. Having complimented the regiment on its appearance, Lord Cathcart said he had been wont to look upon the 3rd Dragoon Guards as patterns for every other regiment in the service, but unfortunately recent events had in some measure tarnished their fair fame, and cast a stigma upon both officers and men. On this subject he had had the honour to receive an autograph letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which he would read. The letter was a somewhat lengthy communication, addressed to all in the regiment. In it the noble Duke referred to the cause of the recent insubordination — confinement of the whole regiment to barracks for nearly a week on account of a few individuals having neglected their duty—which he described as an arbitrary act, and contrary to all military law. His Grace said it was wrong in every respect, and well calculated to provoke breaches of military discipline for the lieutenant-colonel of a regiment to act as Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur had done. That there might be no mistake in future on this subject, the noble Commander-in-Chief quoted the regulations of the service relative thereto. But still a deviation from the proper course on the part of the commanding officer did not justify the men in adopting the line of conduct they had done. They should have taken a different course to remedy their grievances; but, having suffered themselves to be betrayed into acts of insubordination, they had become, unfortunately, amenable to military law, and must be tried and punished for their offences. After having read this letter and delivered his address, Colonel Lord Cathcart dismissed the regiment, hoping when he saw them again it would be under happier circumstances.

16. Murder of a Wife and Child at Clapham.—An inquest

was held at the Two Brewers Tavern, Clapham Rise, on the bodies of Maria Weston and Maria Elizabeth Weston, who were destroyed by James Weston, the husband and father, on Saturday morning the 13th instant.

Mr. J. C. Parrott, jun., a surgeon of Clapham, stated that at half past seven o'clock on Saturday morning he was called by a policeman, whom he accompanied to Carpenter's Buildings, High Street, Clapham. He entered No. 1, and went up stairs into a bedroom, where he saw the body of a woman lying on the floor in an extended position on her back. There was no pulsation at the wrist. He saw at the time of his entering the room that her throat had been cut, and he examined the wound, after feeling the pulse. He found that the incision extended completely across the front of the neck about an inch below the chin. It had divided the trachea, both branches of the carotid, and had reached the spinal cord, which was severed, injuring the bone. His attention was then directed to the body of a child, which was lying on the bed. It was an infant about two years old. It was lying on its face in a quantity of blood. The body was quite warm and naked. He turned it round, and saw that its throat had been cut, the incision completely dividing the spinal column and almost severing the head from the trunk. The wound was between three and four inches long, and more than an inch deep. The child appeared to have been dead about an hour, and the mother somewhat longer. The mother was fully dressed. Beyond the injuries to the throat he saw no marks of violence on either of the bodies. There was a large quantity of blood lying on the floor and scattered over the bedpost.

William Coleman, inspector of the V division of metropolitan police, stated that at about a quarter past seven o'clock on Saturday morning a man came to the police station at New Street, where he was on duty, and, entering in a hurried manner, said, "I have come to give myself up." Witness asked him what for, and the man replied, "For murder." Witness asked him whom he had murdered, and he said he had killed his wife, at the same time handing to witness a marriage certificate. The document certified the marriage of James Weston, bachelor, and Maria Clover, widow, at the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth. The date was April 11, 1847. On looking at the man, witness observed blood upon his hands, and upon the front of his shirt; his coat was also bloody. Witness at once cautioned him in the usual way, telling him that his statements would be used against him, and then asked him what he had used in the commission of the murder. He sobbed and cried very much, and took from his waistcoat pocket a black-handled razor smeared with blood. Witness at once directed Sergeant Langton to search the man; but, without waiting to be searched, he produced three pocket-knives, such as are generally used by gardeners, and the key of his house. He gave his name—James Weston, of No. 1, Carpenter's Buildings. Witness then sent Sergeant Langton to the direction given, and, soon after he was gone, the man spoke of his child in very affectionate terms, and cried bitterly, as he said that he had murdered that too. He spoke very incoherently. Witness

asked him, as soon as he became calm, whether he had had any quarrel with his wife. He said that he had not—they had had trifling quarrels, but never anything serious. He added, "We went to bed very comfortably over night, and it was only after the clock struck four this morning that I was tempted to do this." Witness asked him if he had heard the clock strike four, and he replied that he had; that he had then got out of bed, struck a light, gone down, and got the razor. When he returned his courage failed him, and he could not do it, but the tempter came again, and he then killed his wife. He said that when he attacked her she was dressing in bed, and that he afterwards destroyed the child. When witness asked him why he did it, he said he could not account for it. His poor wife was a good wife, and the child was a beautiful baby.

Frederick Langton, a police sergeant, stated that he was in company with Inspector Coleman on Saturday morning last, when the prisoner entered the station. In consequence of the statement he made to the inspector, witness was sent to No. 1, Carpenter's Buildings, High Street, Clapham. Whilst the man was making his statement to the inspector, witness observed that his clothes were bloody. On arriving at the house witness found it locked up. He opened it with a key found on the prisoner, whom he had searched. The lower part of the house presented no appearance of disorder, bnt when he went up to the landing he saw the naked feet of a woman projecting from the open door of the front bedroom. On going up he saw a woman lying on her back, and one leg resting on the door-frame. Her throat was cut and she was quite dead, but warm. In the bed in the front room was the body of a child, also dead, but warm. It was naked, and lying on its face, and the throat was cut. There was a good deal of blood about the room. The woman's head was supported upon a man's jacket. Outside the room on the landing there were two footmarks, printed in blood, as if the woman had endeavoured to pass across the landing into the back room. On opening the back room door he found a child, apparently about nine years of age, sitting up in a bed. She seemed alarmed on seeing witness. In reply to his question, she said that she had heard no noise during the night. She was removed to the union by direction of Mr. Herring, the relieving officer. There was no other person in the house.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against James Weston.

The unfortunate man was put upon his trial; but his insanity was so evident, that no evidence was gone into except medical testimony to that effect, and he was acquitted.

17. The Revolt in Cephalonia.—The following is a condensed report of the proceedings of a Detachment General Court-martial held at Lixuri on October 17, 1849, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Trolloppe, 36th Regiment R.B., commanding Her Majesty's troops in Cephalonia:—

President, Major King, 36th Regiment, 1st Battalion. Members, Captain Coote, 36th Regiment R.B.; Lieutenant Brockman, ditto.

The Court, having been duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of

Teodoro Vlacco, brought to trial on the following charges:—

Charge.—For that he, the said Teodoro Vlacco, of the village of Spiglia and district of Livato, in the island of Cephalonia, was the chief or one of the chief leaders, heads, and directors of the armed bands that on or about the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of August, 1849, committed a series of atrocious crimes and disorders in the districts of Scala-Coronus, Valtes, and Leo, and especially on the above-mentioned 28th of August, 1849, when he, the said Teodoro Vlacco, at the head or in company of an armed band, did murder, or was present at or concerned in the murder of the late Cavaliere Niccolo Metaxa, and other persons, in the house of the said cavaliere at the village of Scala, in the district of Scala, which band at the same time set fire to and burnt the said house.

Question by the Court.—Prisoner, have you any objection to any member of this Court?

Prisoner.—Let me be tried by Englishmen, and not by Greeks. None.

The interpreter having been duly sworn, and the charge read over to the prisoner, he is asked—

Prisoner, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges preferred against you?

Prisoner.—Not guilty.

Giovanni Salomosi, after having been duly sworn, states that on the 28th of August he saw the prisoner, Teodoro Vlacco, take down a ladder and put it against the wall of the courtyard of Cavaliere Metaxa's house at Scala. Prisoner jumped into the said courtyard. The Cavaliere Metaxa then came out of a door leading off the terrace in front of his house, and said to Teodoro Vlacco and the others, "What have I done to you, my lads, that you use me thus? Here I am, if you want to kill me." Prisoner made answer, "Come out, that we may see you." Prisoner then fired a gun at Signor Metaxa, and afterwards a pistol. Witness saw the deceased fall instantly. Saw the remains of the body, half consumed by fire, next day. Five people were burned in the house; there were many outside the courtyard; ten held the gate, but inside the courtyard were only two men, Teodoro Vlacco and Caramitzo (who has been hanged). While the inmates of the house were burning, Vlacco and Caramitzo prevented their coming out of the house.

Prisoner indignantly casts in the teeth of witness that he has himself murdered a man named Gtedi, and now shields his own guilt by accusing him, the prisoner.

The widow Andrea, having been duly sworn, states that she saw the prisoner near the house of the deceased on the afternoon of the 28th of August; he was armed with his gun and two pistols. Witness saw some men setting fire to the house, most of whom have since been hanged at Scala. The husband of witness was in the service of the Cavaliere Metaxa, and was burned inside the house. She heard shots, but at the moment the deceased fell she could not see the prisoner.

Papa Argiri Metaxa states that he is a priest of a small village in Coronus district. A party of armed men, among whom he saw both the prisoner and Boboti, came to his village on the 29th of August. He believes that the prisoner, Teodoro Vlacco, was the leader; he was armed with two pistols, two knives, and sometimes both with a large

and small gun. They searched witness's house, and forced men to bear arms both on the 28th and 29th of August. Heard Vlacco give an order to ring the bells of his village. Although the villagers ran away at the time towards the mountains, about 25 or 30 joined the rebels next day, and went towards Valtes.

Athanasio Pendogalo, having been duly sworn, states that he is from Coronus. On the morning of the 29th of August about 200 men, from Scala, Leo, and Catoleo, proceeded through his village. The prisoner was among them. Witness also saw him ring the bell to assemble the people, threatening to burn their houses if they did not join him. I heard him call the leader, proceeded witness; and they were demanding arms, and forcing people to join them. Amongst others they took witness's arms.

Prisoner accuses witness in an angry tone of inciting the people to kill Battista Metaxa.

Vadgelin Fottinato, having been duly sworn, states that about 30 people came to the village of Mareopulo, his residence, and threatened to burn it. They took him with them to Valtes, when he heard the prisoner tell them to wait till the people of Valtes came down, and burned the house of their master, Mr. Battista Metaxa. Witness has no doubt that Teodoro Vlacco was the first who proposed to burn it, as was done. The prisoner was present throughout the 28th and 29th of August, 1849.

Prisoner says scornfully that this witness was one of the party who shot Bazilio Baldo.

Caralambo Vassilato, being duly sworn, states that on the 30th of August, 1849, four men came to his house, and took him to the place where the rebels were. The prisoner ordered him to cook the meat brought in for a large body of armed men who accompanied him. Witness was left at Azzupades while they went on their excursions. On the 31st, witness read a proclamation signed Teodoro Vlacco, and also by Boboti. The said proclamation set forth: "All those who are Christians and believe in the Holy Trinity must join in this war for liberty; and whoever will not do so must not complain if he suffers by it."

Prisoner.—Did you not write that yourself?

Witness.—No; certainly not.

The prisoner, being asked by the President of the Court what he had to say in his defence, states—

"I have none to make. I leave my defence to God, and throw myself on the mercy of the Court. All the witnesses have been sworn in together against me. I had nothing to do with the death of the Cavaliere Metaxa Capsoliveri. The Scala men did it, because they owed him a grudge. Dr. Momolo Pretenderi and Dr. Republica Focca offered me 300 dollars to shoot the Lord High Commissioner. On such and such a day they told me that the Lord High Commissioner was going to the convent of San Gerasimo in July, with Mr. Pangali and Mr. Cladan. I was to take a few young men with me, and they offered me 300 dollars to kill him, and 150 more to kill Mr. Fyers. Focca added that Canada had risen, and we ought to take advantage of this opportunity to throw off the English. He added that all the people in Cephalonia had sworn to support me. Cephalonia has ruined me.

If I had life I had rather trust in future to the demons of hell than to Greeks. Out of the 70,000 inhabitants of Cephalonia, at least 50,000 were concerned in the outbreak. I am not more responsible than they. The letter I gave to the authorities was given by a boy from Messrs. Republica Focca and Pretenderi. (The letter was here translated to the Court, but was not signed.) This boy told me that another boy had written it for Dr. Pretenderi, and at his dictation, as well as that of Signor Focca. I deny positively that I have any other documents, nor do I wish to accuse Dr. Momolo Pretenderi or Signor Republica Focca in particular. I only wish that the Court may know the real truth."

The Court found the prisoner "Guilty," and sentenced him to be hanged, which was carried into effect at Lixuri, on the 19th.

20. Dreadful Explosion at Liverpool.—At an early hour in the morning an alarming accident, arising from the explosion of a steam boiler, took place at the extensive premises known as the Bevington-bush Brewery, situate at the upper end of Bevington Bush, Liverpool, rented by Messrs. Halsall, Segar, and Co. The first indication of the occurrence was shortly after midnight, when the whole of the north end of the town was alarmed by a loud and continued report, resembling a heavy discharge of artillery. The police entered the premises, and in a short time succeeded in extricating two men employed in the brewery — Thomas Worthington and William Langton, who were dragged from underneath a load of fallen bricks, beams, and other materials. Worthington escaped with only a few slight bruises and wounds, but Langton had his shoulder-blade dislocated. In a short time afterwards Mr. Segar was discovered under a heap of rubbish, but it was with great difficulty he could be extricated, by taking him through a hole in one of the cottages adjoining the fallen building. His wounds were of a most serious nature. A large portion of the skull had been left completely bare, the scalp having been torn away. The explosion produced the most destructive effects to the building, the interior being a complete wreck. A number of the cottages near the spot were shaken to the foundation, and many had the roofs blown off. Several horses in the brewery stable were saved, though the stable was blocked up for a time by the fallen rubbish. A labourer, his wife, and six children, slept in an attic, and were completely covered by the roof, but fortunately escaped without much injury. The boiler, which was of five-horse power, and had been in use for about three years, was considered a strong one, and the engine was not at work when the accident took place.

23. Dreadful Fire at Hoxton, and supposed Loss of Life.—Shortly after one o'clock in the morning a terrific fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Nelson, a hat manufacturer, No. 140, Hoxton Old Town. The premises were of considerable extent, and at the time of the disaster being discovered, the whole of the inmates were in their beds asleep. An instant alarm having been given, the numerous parties were aroused from their slumbers, but so fearful had been the progress of the flames in the interim that none of the residents were able to effect an escape by the regular means,

and as a last expedient they were compelled to get out of the back windows and drop into the yard. A young woman who slept on the premises, a niece of the proprietor, was missing for some length of time, and from inquiries made it was feared that she had perished; but it was afterwards ascertained that her life had been miraculously saved. Owing to the combustible character of the stock-in-trade, but few minutes elapsed ere the whole of the premises, from the base to the roof, presented one immense sheet of flame, and very speedily the property of Mr. Kirkham, china and glass merchant, shared a similar fate. The reflection of the flames, being seen from a great distance, caused the intelligence to be promptly forwarded to the fire stations, and forthwith the escapes of the Royal Society, with the engines of the parish, London Brigade, and the West of England Office, reached the scene of conflagration, at which time plenty of water was flowing from the fire-mains in the district, but the flames were extending completely over the wide carriage road, and were attacking the Queen's Head Tavern. Fortunately the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames before they had extended to other premises.

— GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.— Between five and six in the evening the city was visited with a fire of a very fearful character. The premises in which the disaster commenced were occupied by Messrs. Bais, Brothers, and Co., wholesale druggists. The property had a large frontage in King's Head Court, Fish Street Hill, and extended back into Lower Thames Street, immediately facing St. Magnus's Church. It appeared that a young man was putting up some spirits of nitre, when he poured some from the top of a standard jar into a stone jug, in order that the sediment caused by the recent emptying of a carboy might not be sent out in the bottle which was ordered. He had a small lamp with him when he went to draw off the spirit, which was placed on a shelf at the side of the jar, about three or four inches from it. Witness shortly afterwards noticed that the spirits of nitre were leaking from the pot he had drawn the liquid into. He therefore called to one of the men to bring him another pot, and he then poured the spirits from one vessel into the other, when the liquid took fire, either from the splashings of the spirits of nitre, or from the vapour coming in contact with the light in the lamp. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, owing, it is said, to the ignited spirits dropping through the cracks in the flooring into the rooms beneath. The clerks and numerous workpeople employed on the premises, to avoid being burnt to death, were compelled to jump out of the upper windows. Fortunately none of them sustained any personal injury. The moment the occupiers of the building had escaped into the street they despatched information of the disaster to the various engine-stations. Owing, however, to the very combustible nature of the stock-in-trade on the premises, the flames travelled with unusual rapidity, so that in the space of a very few minutes the fire had gained possession of the whole range of buildings, and was rushing out of the various windows in King's Head Court, as well as through the different apertures in the premises in Thames Street. The flames at that period extended

almost as far as St. Magnus's Church in one direction, whilst in the other, house after house in King's Head Court became ignited, either at the backs, fronts, or roofs, so that the reflection of the flames could be seen for miles distant. The engines of the fire brigade arrived without loss of time; but notwithstanding their exertions the flames spread rapidly, and it was only by employing several engines in one spot that the progress of the flames towards St. Magnus's Church were cut off, and that edifice preserved. Nineteen houses were destroyed or severely injured.

25. Attempt at Murder by a Sentinel while on Duty. — A private in the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, named Thomas Hillier, stationed at Windsor, was brought before the Bench, charged with having, on the 5th instant, discharged his musket, loaded with ball, at Joseph Trowles, another sentinel, while on duty at Windsor Castle, with intent to murder him.

The prisoner, who had been confined in the black hole, at the Infantry barracks, from the period of the commission of the offence, was placed in the custody of the civil authorities by order of the Commander-in-Chief, his offence being considered of too heinous a nature to be disposed of by a court-martial.

Joseph Trowles, a private in the Grenadier Guards, said—"I was on guard on the evening of the 5th instant, at the entrance to the Queen's Mews, at the Castle. About five minutes past seven I heard the discharge of a gun; and on walking in the direction whence the sound proceeded there was another discharge, which I saw by the flash (for it was quite dark) was fired from the spot at which the prisoner was on sentry, who was the only sentry there. After I called out for the sergeant of the guard, the prisoner cried out to me, 'I'll sergeant of the guard you, you —;' and then immediately dropped on one knee, presenting his piece at me, as if about to fire. He then rose and fired. I consider he could not get a proper level at me when on his knee, there being a considerable fall in the ground from where he stood to the mews. He aimed at me, I have not the least doubt. There was a gas-lamp within two yards from where he stood, and I could see his actions distinctly. I was about 90 yards from the prisoner. At the moment of the discharge I heard the gas-lamp close to me break; and I knew, from the peculiar sound, that it had been broken by a musket ball. The musket will carry a ball 150 yards. Ten rounds of ball-cartridges are served out to each man on guard."

Prisoner—Have you any idea that if I knew what I was about I should have fired at you?

Witness—I can't say that; I have always been on very good terms with you.

John Hunt, a private in the same battalion, gave evidence corroborative of this statement; he had seen him fire three times in the direction of the witness Trowles; witness sent for the sergeant of the guard.

David Spears, the sergeant of the Castle guard on the evening in question, deposed: — "Between seven and eight o'clock I went with a party of six men to where the prisoner was on sentry. When within fifty yards of him, he called out to us, 'If you wish yourselves well, remain where you are; if not, I shall fire amongst you.' I put the men under cover at the Royal Mews, with fixed bayonets, and went up and parleyed with

him. I was then about twenty yards from him. When I told him he would get himself into trouble, he replied, 'You ——; if any one approach the post I'll shoot him.' After about two hours, during which time he was threatening to shoot any one who went near his post, he was secured and taken to the barracks. The next morning I examined the lamp. The framework and glass were broken, the ball having passed completely through it."

The prisoner, being called upon for his defence, in a perfectly cool and collected manner stated as follows:—"I am very sorry that such a charge should be made against me, as I have no recollection of what happened during the time I was on sentry, for I do not know at what time I was posted, nor at what time I was relieved off sentry. I have no recollection who the man was who relieved me, and I was surprised in the morning, when I awoke, to find myself in the cell, as I did not know what I was confined for, nor whom by, until I inquired, as I did not know the crime I had committed. I have nothing more to say in my defence, but throw myself on the mercy of the Court."

The prisoner was committed for trial.

— THE COMMUNISTS —M. CABET AND HIS DUPES.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police at Paris has been occupied for some days by the trial of M. Cabet and M. Krolikowski, on the charge of swindling in connection with the famous Icarian Society of Communists got up by the former. Cabet was tried by default. Krolikowski stated himself to be a Pole, a literary man by profession, and connected with Cabet's newspaper *Le Populaire*. The indictment charged him and Cabet with having obtained money from different members of the Icarian Society by pretending to have procured from an English company the concession of 1,000,000 acres of land in America, whereon to establish a society on Communist principles. A number of the Icarians, who had paid the sums demanded, were accordingly sent out to America, but on arriving at their destination they found that no land had been conceded, and that no preparations had been made to receive them. They consequently endured the most terrible hardships, and many of them died. It further appeared that the Icarian emigrants before leaving were required to give up all they possessed, in addition to what they had paid, to be admitted to the society, and to be sent to America. All the things so obtained were given up to Cabet. A witness named Tessier, one of the unfortunate Icarians, stated that on arriving at Texas they found, contrary to what they had been told, that the Red River was not navigable up to the spot where the lands stated to have been conceded were situated. "We had to go," he said, "about 120 leagues on foot, and carrying our baggage." Another witness, named Rousset, a workman, one of the society, stated that in some places they had to cut their way through the forest with hatchets. They had no money, and had to draw the carts containing their luggage themselves. Many were obliged to be left in the forests owing to sickness, and some died. To pay for supplies made to them by the company they gave up all the luggage they had with them. Several other witnesses gave similar testimony. Notwithstanding the horrible misfortunes which

befel the first batch of emigrants, Cabet sent out others, and on arriving at New Orleans they found many of those who had preceded them suffering from terrible maladies, covered with vermin, or in a dying state. The wife of one of the emigrants related that when, on arriving at Havre, it was proposed to take from her all her little property, she refused to give it up, and resolved not to go out with the Icarians. She accordingly ran away across the fields, but was pursued and packed off to America with her husband and the rest of the band. Some of the witnesses, on arriving in America, insisted on having their money given back; but in spite of all their efforts they could only succeed in receiving a portion of what they had paid. One man and his wife, for example, who had paid 5000*f.*, got back 1800*f.*; another, who had paid 2600*f.*, got back 400*f.* A letter, dated the 12th August last, written by one of the Icarians, who had abandoned the expedition at New Orleans, stated that of 500 emigrants sent out by Cabet, only 280 remained with him on the 1st of March last. Of these 110 were invalids; 60 were described as perfectly passive instruments, without any opinion of their own; 90 are stated to be men, who by choice or force, had followed the band in the hope of getting something out of it; and the remaining 20 as Cabet's body guard and assistants. The letter says, that this band was sent up the Mississippi in a steamer, in which they were stowed like merchandise, whilst Cabet, who acompanied them, was lodged in a comfortable cabin. They went to Nauvoo, the city of the Mormons, where Cabet had purchased sixteen acres of land, the Mormon temple, and arsenal, for 15,000*f.* He had there established his society. In going up the Mississippi, the cholera broke out among his disciples, and had continued to rage among them after their arrival at Nauvoo. In a few days 23 persons had been carried off, and Cabet had caused them to be buried clandestinely during the night, without any formality. He had also taken on himself to solemnize marriages, not only between widows and widowers, but between men and women who had left their wives and husbands behind them. The local authorities had, however, put a stop to this. Since the band had been at Nauvoo several had tried to escape, but they were so closely watched that it was difficult, and they were not allowed to take anything with them. After speeches from the prisoner's advocate and the public prosecutor, the Tribunal, in a lengthened judgment, acquitted Krolikowski, on the ground that it was not sufficiently proved that he was aware that no land had been purchased when the Icarians had paid their money and were sent out; but Cabet was condemned, for swindling, to two years' imprisonment, 50*f.* fine, and five years' interdiction of civil rights.

29. Fire at the Model Baths and Washhouses, Whitechapel.—About six o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the extensive premises erected by the committee for promoting the establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes, situate in Goulston Square, Whitechapel. The flames commenced in one of the drying-houses, a temporary building of timber, erected by the committee for the purpose of testing its efficacy previous to building a more

substantial compartment. Contiguous to this erection was the washing department, containing 84 wash-tubs, the mangling-houses, and the ironing compartment.

The poor women who had been at work at the baths during the day having left, the drying-house was filled, as was the usual custom, with towels to dry. This drying-house was heated by means of two radiating stoves, which were no doubt the origin of the conflagration. The men on the premises, perceiving dense volumes of smoke issuing through the passages, rushed into the drying-house, where the whole of the horses used for drying the clothes were, together with the linen hanging thereon, found to be enveloped in flames. An attempt to extinguish the flames by means of the hose and tanks on the premises was unsuccessful; for, unfortunately, although the roof was formed of iron, the ceiling was constructed of timber, and the flames having reached this, they travelled along the top of the building almost with the rapidity of lightning; and so intense was the heat from the flames that the glass windows in the ceiling quickly became broken, when the fire rushed through the openings in immense bodies, rising so high into the air as to threaten destruction to the whole of the surrounding houses.

The fire brigade were speedily on the spot, and, as the supply of water was ample, the greater part of the premises were preserved. This unfortunate occurrence will, it is feared, check the progress of one of the most practically benevolent institutions of the present day.

30. Opening of the Coal Exchange.—The new Coal Exchange having been completed, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to intimate her intention of opening the new building for commerce in person, an announcement which caused great joy in the breasts of the citizens. Unfortunately a slight illness prevented Her Majesty from performing this intention, and the Prince Consort performed the ceremony on Her Majesty's behalf. The event became a festival of great interest in the city.

The preparations on the Thames were on a gigantic scale. A row of steamers was moored along the whole of the north side of the river from Whitehall to London Bridge, and a row of coal-lighters on the south side; and thus a space of about a hundred feet was kept clear for the procession; the Thames Police holding guard and preventing any unprivileged intrusion. Upwards of five miles of mooring-chain was required and used in completing this cordon. On the row of lighters platforms were erected, and on the steamers were arranged seats, &c., to offer convenient sight to multitudes of the public.

The Royal Party left Buckingham Palace at a quarter-past twelve. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse, rode in the first carriage. Lords and Ladies in Waiting, with Mr. Birch, rode in a second carriage; and other members of the Household followed in five more carriages.

The water was taken at half-past twelve. Commander Eden, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, led the van, in his barge; succeeded by Vice-Admiral Elliot, Commander-in-chief at the Nore,

in his barge; the Lord Mayor's Bailiff followed in his state craft; and then came the City barge itself, rearing its quaint gilded poop high into the air, and decked with richly emblazoned devices and floating ensigns. The City barge led the way for the Royal barge—a gorgeous structure of antique design, built for Frederick Prince of Wales, the great-great-grandfather of the Prince and Princess who now trod its deck: it was rowed by twenty-seven watermen in rich livery, and was commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Two Royal gigs and two Royal barges escorted the state barge, posted respectively on its port and starboard-bow and its port and starboard-quarter. The Queen's shallop followed; the barges of the Admiralty and the Trinity Corporation barge brought up the rear.

The day being a beautiful one, Prince Albert with the young Prince and Princess took positions whence they could see and be seen well. As soon as the procession had got fairly out to mid-river the vast multitude of spectators assembled became visible. Every spot was densely crowded: the platformed steamers and lighters heeled over with their load of loyal and inquisitive beholders; the shores were fringed, the houses crowded at windows and on roof; and groups were visible even on the distant points of vantage supplied by the church steeples and the dome of St. Paul's. The streets which run from the Strand to the river-side were so packed that from the river itself it seemed a marvel how the moving mass was not poured at once into the stream. It is calculated that there were about half a million of persons collected on the banks for the simple pleasure of a passing glance at Royalty and its cortége. Each of the bridges was loaded with spectators, and it was by these chiefly that the shouts of welcome were most heartily raised; for among the paying masses on the cordon of steamers and lighters there seemed to have lingered a hope that the Queen would still be present, and that hope had suffered disappointment. Towards the Prince and Princess the feeling exhibited was one of such predominant curiosity that the usual evidences of loyal welcome were almost omitted.

Between Southwark and London Bridges the state barge for an instant checked its way; the rowers lying on their oars, while the scholars of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School received an acknowledgment of their united cheers and of the address which had been presented from them by Alderman Humphery. The most picturesque view obtained during the whole progress was at the moment the vessels emerged from London Bridge and caught sight of the amphitheatre of shipping in the Upper Pool; a literal forest of masts, with a foliage of flags more variously and brilliantly coloured than the American woods after the first autumn frost. Here, too, the ear was first saluted by the boom of guns, the Tower artillery firing as the procession swept by.

The landing-place on the Custom-house Quay had been covered in with coloured canvas, so as to form a corridor the whole length of the quay to and across Thames Street to the grand entrance of the Coal Exchange. The entire length

of this covered way—600 feet—was fitted up with seats, conveniently arranged; and at this spot between three and four thousand of the invited friends of the members of the Corporation posted themselves for a view. The Artillery Company, and the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, with a detachment of Grenadier Guards, formed a guard of honour.

Shortly before twelve, the deputations of Aldermen and Councillors appeared on the landing platform, and were soon joined by several noblemen—the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Campbell, Lord Marcus Hill, the Earl of Devon, Lord Jocelyn, and others, with Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and many distinguished Commoners. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Wellington were among the earliest, and continued chatting together till the procession arrived.

Prince Albert, with the young Prince and Princess, having landed and been duly received by the civic deputations, passed down the corridor, bowing to the citizens on either side.

The Royal visitors were followed at a short interval by the members of the Government, &c., who formed part of the company in the barges of the Admiralty and the Trinity Brethren—Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Sir Cornewall Lewis, and others. The grand hall of the Coal Exchange having been entered, the City procession was set in motion to join the Royal detachment. The Lord Mayor and the Recorder then presented to Prince Albert an address; which the Recorder read aloud—with such emphatic solemnity, it is remarked, that the Prince of Wales seemed "struck and almost awed" by his manner.

Prince Albert made a suitable reply.

These formalities over, the Lord Mayor presented Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Coal Exchange, Mr. Bunning, the architect, and some others, to Prince Albert.

About two o'clock, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal, sat down to a déjeûner, at which the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were placed by the Prince Consort in seats of honour near his person. The usual toasts were given, with the usual display of loyalty: that of the Queen with the "loudest cheers," that of the Queen Dowager with "evident feeling," that of the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal "with enthusiastic demonstrations." At about three o'clock the party broke up, and the Royal visitors returned to the *Fairy* yacht. As Prince Albert stepped on board, he expressed his gratification at the whole proceedings, and, turning especially to the children, observed —"Remember, you are indebted to the Lord Mayor for one of the happiest days of your lives."

The voyage back to Whitehall was rapidly performed in the *Fairy* yacht.

Lord John Russell shortly afterwards intimated to Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor, that the Queen was highly gratified at the reception given to Prince Albert and her children; and that She had been pleased to direct that Sir James be created a Baronet.

31. Fatal Accident at Cambridge.—As Mr. Orde, of Caius College, and a friend, were taking horse exercise between Swaffham

and Bottisham, and had started on their return home about dusk, Mr. Orde, who is short-sighted, either thinking he saw something in his road, or mistaking the way, suddenly pulled his horse, which was going a good pace, round on to a bank at the side. The animal stopped short, and rigidly setting his fore-legs, flung Mr. Orde from his seat. Assistance was immediately rendered by his friend; the unfortunate gentleman was taken up and found to be insensible. The first medical aid was procured in all haste from Cambridge, and Mr. Orde was found to be labouring under a concussion of the brain, from which he never rallied, and died on the following evening. Mr. Orde was a son of Mr. and Lady Orde, of Ryde Castle, Isle of Wight. The horse was Mr. Orde's own property, and usually a quiet animal.

NOVEMBER.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland mail from Bombay, of date the 17th September and the 1st October, brings accounts of most destructive floods in India, caused by unexampled rains. The floods gradually ascended the course of the rivers at the rate, it is said, of about 70 miles a day. By the 26th the country was one vast sea, studded with trees and speckled with islands: the occupants communicating with each other by inflated skins, empty earthen vessels, pumpkin shells, planks, rafts, and boats.

DESTRUCTION OF MOOLTAN.—This renowned fortress, which resisted the fire of our heaviest artillery for so many weeks, has been almost annihilated by a grand natural cause. The rivers Chenaub and Jhelum, swelled by enormous falls of rain in the countries of their sources—Cashmere and Jummoo—had risen to a height never before known. It will be recollected that the edifices and fortifications of Mooltan are constructed, like those of all great Indian cities reared on alluvial plains, of sun-baked brick, a material of extreme hardness when dry, but one which, on the penetration of water, melts away into mere slime. The waters of the swollen rivers entered the ditches of the fort, and in a few hours the walls of the scarp and counterscarp slipped down like shaken sand. On the 18th of August the enormous dome of Bahwul Huk fell with a tremendous crash; on subsequent days other buildings were similarly undermined, and fell; and on the 23rd the river entered the citadel, and levelled it, so that it remains a mere island of mud amidst the expanse of waters. The city was invaded; but as it stood on higher ground it was comparatively safe.

A private letter gives the following account of the visitation:—

"Mooltan, Aug. 18.

"We have been visited here by one of the heaviest falls of rain remembered by the Mooltanese. The results have been melancholy; the town and fort, shattered by shot, and shaken by the terrific explosion of the 30th of December, 1848, have been greatly cut up, walls undermined, and several unhappy people buried under the ruins. The domes of the citadel are so unsafe that the officers and Europeans are moving into tents, four of them having fallen in. The men in the Kunner Kot are also moved into tents, as the ditch, being full of water, melts the mud

wall, and it has slid down bodily in several places, as also has the counterscarp; and the inner brick wall is expected to go in a few days. The destruction to the fort has been very great; and we are at present on an island, all around being flooded. The 4th Rifles' lines are drowned, and under water, and the men are pitched on a small rising ground near the cavalry. At ten this morning we were all startled by what at first was thought to be an earthquake, but it was soon discovered that the enormous dome of the beautiful shrine of Bhawul Huk (injured by our shot), had fallen in with a noise like thunder; fortunately the Fakeers were all at a distance: it is now a perfect heap of ruins.

"Mooltan, like Surat, seems this season destined to be the victim alternately of fire and water—of the British Artillery and the Naiads. What Whish was so long in effecting, and then performed but imperfectly, the waters of the Chenab have accomplished noiselessly and without difficulty. On the 23rd ultimo, the river, breaking through all restraint, came pouring into the ditch, when the greater part of the bastions, a large portion of the wall, and the whole of the counterscarp, tumbled in. The fausse-braye was immediately filled with water, and nearly the whole of the huts in the Sepoy lines fell down. Two companies of the 9th Native Infantry have lost all their musical instruments, arms, and accoutrements. The Vizierabad Eedgah, where the Rifles were quartered, came tumbling about their ears, and compelled them to seek refuge in the fort, the only place for miles around not under water. On the evening of the 24th the flood at last made its way into the citadel, and rendered Mooltan nearly as unsafe a place of residence as it was in December, though from a totally different cause. The horses of the Artillery had escaped drowning by swimming and wading to an elevation some way off; and for miles around the whole country was one magnificent lake, studded with innumerable islands, on which the people and their live stock sought refuge, boats and rafts being the only means of communication."

1. Coroner's Inquest—Suicide of Mr. Morton.—An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Thomas Morton, an eminent member of the medical profession, who destroyed himself under the circumstances detailed in the evidence.

John Woodward, a page in the household of the deceased, stated that on Tuesday morning last his master, after having risen early, as was his custom, for the purpose of reading, retired again to his bedroom, for the purpose, as witness believed, of dressing for breakfast. He remained in his room longer than usual; and after waiting some time, witness entered the room. The deceased was lying on his back in bed with a book in his hand; he appeared pale, and his eyes were half closed; he looked as if he was dead; and witness immediately called up the other servants. During the last fortnight his master had seemed very unwell. His manner was confused, and he spoke in a strange way.

Charlotte Goddard stated that she was cook in the deceased's house. He was about 35 or 36 years of age. On Tuesday morning last she was called upstairs by the page, who said he thought his master was dead. On going upstairs to his bedroom she saw him on his back in bed, with a

book by his hand, as if he had been reading. It was a Bible, which he usually read. Witness sent at once for Mr. Powell, a surgeon, who arrived shortly afterwards. Her master had not been well lately. She saw him alive for the last time on the day previous, between 11 and 12 o'clock. He looked very pale, and on speaking to witness he held his hand to his head. He had altered very much since the death of the late Professor Samuel Cooper, his father-in-law. His manner, appearance, and speech had all changed during the last month. It was a subject of remark in the kitchen that the deceased had changed very much of late. He had become very forgetful, and had acquired a habit of pointing for what he required instead of speaking; he was very irritable, if he was not understood at once. He seemed in very low spirits.

Mr. James Powell stated that he is a surgeon. Was acquainted with the deceased gentleman, who was about 36 years of age. He was a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, surgeon to the Queen's Bench Prison, and surgeon to the University College Hospital, where he had been also demonstrator. He had assisted Mr. Cooper and Mr. Liston in lecturing, and was altogether a distinguished member of the profession. Witness was sent for on Tuesday morning last, at about half-past nine o'clock, to see the deceased. On entering his bedroom he saw him lying on his back, quite straight. The left hand was resting upon an open Bible, and the eyes were half closed. He was dead, and nearly cold. Witness had opened the cavities of the thorax and abdomen. A single glance showed that all the viscera of the breast were healthy. The stomach furnished abundant evidence as to the cause of death, as a peculiar smell pervaded the apartment as soon as the abdomen was opened. The smell which was given off from the stomach was that of prussic acid. Afterwards found a small bottle under the deceased in bed. The bottle produced is the same: even now it yields a strong smell of prussic acid.

Dr. Garrod, assistant physician, and Mr. Erichsen, surgeon, to the University College Hospital, deposed to the presence of prussic acid in the stomach of the deceased.

Mr. Erichsen said that he saw the deceased at three o'clock on Monday at the University College Hospital, and had some conversation with him. He was then in his usual health and spirits, but he was always rather melancholy and reserved. Witness remarked that deceased had not been out of town that autumn, and advised him to go for a short time, as he had worked rather hard of late. Deceased said that he had recently had an attack of English cholera, and he had been a good deal fatigued in the arrangement of the late Mr. Cooper's affairs. He then said that he had come to ask witness's opinion about resigning his situation as surgeon. He had a tolerably good fortune left him by Mr. Cooper, and he did not see the use of slaving all his life. Witness advised him not to take such a step, as a man of his age ought not to retire from the active duties of life. Deceased said that his resignation was ready written; and, if he did not send it then, he should send it in in three months. He looked unwell, and there was an areola round his eyes, as if he had been much fatigued or had not

slept well. He was of temperate habits; he had been tipsy once or twice, but not oftener than other people; in fact, very rarely.

A number of memoranda, in the handwriting of Mr. Morton, were produced. They showed a state of combined excitement and depression of mind. Many of them were memoranda of cautions to be preserved against indulgence in drink, and notes of sufferings he had undergone from drinking a pint or two of beer. From these papers it became evident that a very small quantity of any stimulant operated with a deleterious effect upon a naturally excitable constitution, and with the existence of slight disease in the arachnoid, caused such depression as led the unfortunate gentleman to the monomania that he was a drunkard; and this impression preyed on his mind, and led to the final catastrophe.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict, that "the deceased died from the effects of prussic acid, and that he administered it to himself while in an unsound state of mind."

6. General Thanksgiving.—The following proclamation was issued in the *Gazette* of this evening:—

"By the Queen.—Victoria R.

"We, taking into our most serious consideration the indispensable duty which we owe to Almighty God for the manifold and inestimable blessings which we and our people have received at His hands; and desiring, by prostrating ourselves before His Divine Majesty, and offering up in the most public and solemn manner our praises and thanksgivings, to manifest to our faithful and loving subjects and to the world our deep and devout sense of His late mercies in having abated the grievous disease with which many places in this kingdom have been lately visited, which mercies have established and confirmed in us the surest trust and confidence in His protection and good providence, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His mercies, be observed throughout England and Ireland, on Thursday the 15th day of November instant; and we do earnestly exhort that the said public day of thanksgiving be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, to compose a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving suitable to the occasion, to be used in all churches and chapels, and other places of public worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses.

"Given at our Court at Windsor, the 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1849, and in the thirteenth year of our reign.

"God save the Queen."

A similar proclamation, with the usual variations in form, was also issued for "that part of our kingdom called Scotland." Thursday, the 15th of November, was appointed as the Thanksgiving Day.

— Sanitary Condition of

London.—Last year, under the terror occasioned by the ravages of the cholera, the city authorities took a step which will probably lead to most beneficial consequences, viz., the appointment of a medical officer of health. The gentleman selected to fill this responsible office, Mr. John Simon, now presented to the City Commission of Sewers his first Annual Report—a long and most interesting document, which must long serve as the record of the sanitary condition of the metropolis during the 19th century. The Report exhibits a state of neglect, filth, disease, and immorality, which should be humiliating to the pride of a community calling itself civilized, and possessed of the funds and knowledge requisite to prevent or cure such barbarism.

The topics of the Report are grouped under the heads of—1. Defective house-drainage. 2. Incomplete and insufficient water-supply. 3. Offensive or injurious trades or occupations. 4. Intramural burials. 5. Houses insusceptible of ventilation, and absolutely unfit for habitation. 6. The personal habits of the lowest classes, and the influence of destitution in increasing mortality. The Report represents the now generally-admitted truths of sanitary science, enforcing them by an elaborate but clear array of facts, and gives recommendations for the future. The recommendations are —refusal of all future indulgence for obstructive landlords; the work of completing imperfect drainage to be pushed on with all the power the law gives; the peremptory requirement of a constant high-pressure supply of water to every house, &c., under such conditions as to fulfil all reasonable requirements of the population; measures for the abolition of all slaughtering within the city, and the prohibition and suppression of all establishments which deal with animal matter approaching putrefaction, and sheds and stalls for the continued keeping of cattle; comprehensive measures for abolishing at once and for ever all burial within the City of London, the decent removal to extramural cemeteries of all coffins already in vaults, or failing this last step, that all coffins already in vaults be walled-up in their present resting-places, with uniform impermeable masonry; the removal of unnecessary walls which intercept the current of air from place to place; the formation of counter-openings in various blind courts, and in regard of many houses thus situated, the admission of light and air by additional windows; amendment of the law, so that all the poorer tenements in the city where the several floors are let separately at a weekly rent, be brought within the powers of the magistracy as lodging-houses; and the prosecution on a grand scale of the philanthropic plans, originated by the societies for improving the dwellings of the poor, establishing baths and wash-houses, &c., establishments which the working classes can maintain when once they are originated, but the initiation of which requires a power of association beyond their means.

The Report also recommends the development of an organization for the purposes of medical inspection, and proposes an elaborate scheme of duties for the body whose organization it advocates;

the result of which would be a perfect knowledge of the current sanitary state of every house in the city, as to its area, ventilation, water-supply, drainage, and number of inhabitants.

7. Collision on the Blackwall Railway.—A collision of an alarming character took place on the Blackwall Railway in the evening, which occasioned serious injuries to many passengers. At five minutes to five on the evening in question a train, consisting of seven carriages, drawn by a locomotive (the old system of traction by rope having been abandoned), left the Blackwall terminus for London. Having called at two or three intermediate stations it reached that at Stepney at about six minutes past five. At this point the newly-formed junction to Bow leaves the main line, and the passengers for the branch have to change carriages at this station. On the train from Blackwall coming up, that from Bow had not arrived. A delay of two or three minutes occurred, when the beating of an engine—attached, as it was afterwards ascertained, to two goods' trucks, and proceeding from the Poplar luggage depôt to the London warehouses—was heard coming up on the same line of rails on which the stationary train was standing. From its "beat" it was apparent that its rate was rapid, and it was soon evident that a collision must inevitably ensue. A signal was made, but was either not seen, or was disregarded, for the goods' engine came on with but triflingly-reduced speed, and with fearful force dashed into the last carriage of the train for London. The shock is described to have been terrific, and the residents near the line state that it resembled the firing of a large piece of ordnance. The last carriage, a second-class, in which were several passengers, was fearfully smashed. The next, and second and third, suffered almost as much, and the third from the rear was also crushed in, while the violence of the concussion had so powerful an effect over the other portion of the train that the coupling which held the engine in front of the train was severed, and the ponderous machine forced some 40 or 50 yards along the rails. The passengers in the uninjured carriages who could escape from the train, precipitately did so, and, with the guards and officers of the station, rendered immediate aid in rescuing the sufferers from the *débris* of the damaged carriages, which completely blocked up the up-line. No fewer than eight were found to be seriously injured.

8. Murder in Cumberland.—Thomas Davidson, a game-watcher for Sir James Graham in the wild district of Bewcastle, on the borders between Scotland and East Cumberland, was deliberately murdered by poachers. Joseph Hogg, a poacher, had been fined on Davidson's evidence; Hogg's father was in gaol by the same means; and Joseph had been heard to threaten the watcher. One night Davidson did not return home; search was made; and on the third day his body was found on the heights, about two miles from his house, with marks which showed that he had been murdered by strangulation. Joseph Hogg, John Nicholl, and Andrew Turnbull, all poachers, were arrested on suspicion. It appeared at the inquest that the men were near the

fatal spot on the day of the murder. On the second day of the inquiry Turnbull made a statement to the Superintendent of Police. The three "went out together poaching on the morning of the day of the murder, and they then agreed that if they met deceased they would kill him. After shooting the whole day, they were on their return home at night, when the deceased saw and chased them about a hundred yards. Joseph Hogg and John Nichol then turned round upon and seized the deceased, and strangled him; but he (Turnbull) ran away, and left the other two prisoners; and was thus unable to give further particulars. The last that he saw was Hogg and the deceased falling down together."

Hogg and Nichol were tried at Carlisle, but, notwithstanding the evidence of the accomplice Turnbull, they were acquitted. Turnbull subsequently committed suicide in gaol.

10. Murder in the Milbank Penitentiary.—An inquest was held in the above-named prison on the body of John Hall, one of the warders, who was most brutally murdered by John Francis, a prisoner.

William Henry Murray, a warder in the prison, proved that on the afternoon of Wednesday the 7th instant, he was in the adjoining ward to deceased's, when hearing a loud call for assistance he hastened to the spot, and saw the prisoner Francis at large standing in the passage of the cells. At that instant another warder named Sage entered the passage from the other end, and they seized Francis, who offered no resistance. Witness looked into deceased's room, near which Francis had been seized, and saw him lying in a pool of blood. They immediately conveyed the accused to the refractory ward. When they had secured the prisoner they lost no time in returning to the deceased's room, and sending for a physician and surgeon. The body of the deceased, who was insensible, was lifted from the floor to his bed. He died on the following day. Immediately opposite the door was the earthenware cell utensil, with a great deal of blood upon it.

William Crawley, a convict, was sworn. He stated that he had been for three weeks in the adjoining cell to the prisoner's, and had several times conversed with him, but never heard him express any ill-will against the deceased. At about a quarter to four o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon the prisoner called the deceased repeatedly as the latter was engaged in locking up a prisoner, and on deceased going to his cell he asked prisoner whether he had not got a signal stick in his cell, at the same time telling him that he had been there long enough to know that it was contrary to the regulations of the prison to call from the cells; but that if he wanted anything it was his duty to exhibit the signal. Deceased added, that if the governor had happened to pass at the time the prisoner would have been punished for it. None of this was said in a harsh tone of voice, and prisoner replied, "I will not do it again, sir." The prisoner was then let out to empty his cell utensil, and witness, wanting some thread of the deceased, awaited his return at his cell gate in order to ask him for it. The prisoner went to the watercloset with his utensil, and after waiting about a minute and a half came out with the vessel in the left hand and the cover

in the right. The deceased then turned his back towards the prisoner, walking before him towards the cell, when the prisoner struck him on the head with the cover of the utensil; deceased fell and screamed out, when the prisoner rushed on and kicked him, as witness thought, in the side. Witness, who distinctly saw all this from his gate, called out "Francis, for God's sake don't kill the poor man, for if you strike him again you will." The prisoner stood up, and the deceased crawled away towards his room, the door of which was nearly opposite the closet—out of witness's sight. The prisoner then ran in the same direction, and witness immediately afterwards heard two blows struck. Witness called out loudly several times and the prisoner then came from the direction of the deceased's room, with the utensil in his right hand, and there was blood on the side of it. Witness again exclaimed, "For God's sake, Francis, don't kill the officer;" but the prisoner made no reply. The prisoner then went across the centre to the other side of the passage towards the deceased's room, and witness again heard two blows struck. Prisoner had the utensil still in his hand when he went towards the room. He had broken the cover with the first blow, as witness both saw and heard it fall. Witness called for help and begged the other prisoners to do the same, and their cries brought Murray and the other officers. Francis was standing opposite witness's cell when they entered and seized him, and witness told Murray that he believed Francis had killed Mr. Hall. When he told Murray this, prisoner, who was close by, made no answer. There was no other person in the passage besides Francis until the alarm was given.

The utensil with which the murder was committed was produced. It was an exceedingly large and heavy earthenware vessel, of a very coarse description, with a cover. The bottom and sides were covered with blood and the lid was broken.

Mr. Rendle, the surgeon, described the injuries the deceased had sustained. The skin was separated from the skull, which was extensively fractured; the bones were broken into nine pieces.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against John Francis.

The prisoner was tried for the murder at the Central Criminal Court, on the 29th of November, when evidence was given to show that he had been convicted of felony in 1845, and sentenced to transportation; but that this sentence was not carried into effect, as the convict exhibited unequivocal symptoms of insanity; he was therefore removed to the hospital vessel, and when sufficiently recovered transferred to the Penitentiary. There seemed to be no room to doubt that the attack upon the unfortunate keeper was committed under a sudden return of the frenzy, and that the prisoner was not at the time in such a state of mind as to be responsible for his actions. The Jury therefore returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the ground of insanity.

— Fire at Greenwich.—About a quarter before one o'clock in the morning a fire, involving a serious destruction of property, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Walter, known as the Patent Kamptulicon Works, situate near

the police station in the Greenwich Road. The flames originated in the main factory, a building fitted up with the most costly machinery, and containing a large stock-in-trade. Some of the inhabitants, whilst passing the front of the premises perceived a huge body of flame shooting through the windows on the north side, and in an instant fire rushed through the roof so high as to be distinctly visible from every part of London. Warned by the light, the West of England and the London brigade engines started in search of the scene of conflagration; the firemen being guided solely by the great light in the air. When they reached the spot, the whole of the factory, from the base to the roof, presented one immense sheet of flame, and owing to the great quantity of India rubber in the place the heat was so intense that the timber stacks in the premises of Mr. Haycroft, on the opposite side of the works, were smoking, and were expected momentarily to burst forth in flames. At the same time the covering over the wharf at the side of the factory was on fire, and the vessels under were exposed to imminent danger. The engines from London were instantly set to work. The engines from Her Majesty's dockyard, one from Messrs. Penn's works, and several others, were also brought to bear upon the flames. By their united exertions the flames were subdued, but the factory was entirely destroyed, and the surrounding premises severely damaged.

Shipwreck.—The ship *Helen Thompson*, of Ayr, reports that on the 5th of November, lat. 54° N., long. 20° 28′ W., she came up with the brig *South Stockton*, of Newcastle, waterlogged. The brig left Quebec on the 8th of September for Newcastle. On the 11th of October the brig was running in a heavy gale of wind from the westward; at eight P.M. the master judged it necessary to heave the ship to, which he did under the close-reefed maintopsail; at midnight they tried the pumps, and found her making the usual quantity of water; at four A.M. they again tried the pumps, but could not get them to suck; all hands were immediately called, but still the water gained upon them. They then sounded her and found eight feet of water in her hold. In this dilemma they considered it vain to pump longer, but rather began to prepare for the worst. They put a considerable quantity of provisions, water, and other articles in a large house, which the vessel had on deck, which just having succeeded in doing, the vessel suddenly careened over on her beam ends, and washed the master and a boy overboard. The sea hove the deck cargo off, carrying away the topmasts and rudder, and sweeping the decks of everything, house and all; afterwards she gradually began to right. The men now took to the tops, and made a cover of canvas around them, to save them as much as possible from the severity of the weather. In this state they remained eleven days without any assistance, excepting a very small quantity of water, when one of them died. They were under the necessity of eating a small portion of their companion. They continued dropping one by one till they were all dead but Robert Hogg, chief mate, and Henry Leslie, second mate, who sustained themselves by eating a small portion of their companions, and drinking their blood. They were

in this deplorable situation twenty-five days, when, on the 5th of November, the *Helen Thompson*, in company with the bark *Ganges* came up with her, it then blowing fresh gales N.N.W., with a heavy sea running. The *Helen Thompson* succeeded in putting out a boat, and bringing the sufferers on board in a very exhausted state.

11. Fire at Cambridge.—A disastrous conflagration occurred at Cambridge, by which the ancient church of St. Michael was partially destroyed. As service time approached on Sunday morning, the church, which is attended by one of the largest congregations in Cambridge, was gradually filling, when an alarm was given that smoke was issuing from the roof on the south side. The congregation speedily withdrew, and, on an inspection being made, it was found that the roof of the church was on fire between the plastering and the slates. A few minutes only had elapsed before the flames broke through the slates and raged with great fury. The most prompt and energetic measures were immediately adopted; the parish books and registers and the altar-piece (a painting of the "Nativity") were removed to a place of safety. The engines were sent for, but when they arrived the hose was found to be in a lamentably deficient state, and they were otherwise out of repair. The gownsmen turned out as one man, and maintained their reputation by doing right good service. No work was too hot or too heavy for the University men; lines were formed to the conduit on the Market Hill, down Trinity Back Lane, and through the New Court of Trinity to the river, and down Gerrard's Hotel Lane to the same source. Here the gownsmen presented a curious appearance, standing up to their middle in the river and dipping pails, and working at the engines and directing the hose. The fire raged with great fury until 12 o'clock, and then fears were entertained for the safety of the organ, which stands at the west end. The west window was consequently broken into, and, the case of the organ being broken open, the pipes were conveyed to a place of safety in Caius College, immediately opposite. The fire was got under by the afternoon. The roof of the church, which the fire revealed to have been of fine old oak, although it was plastered over inside, was totally destroyed; but the old stalls, the fine foliated arches, and sedilia, in the south aisle, escaped injury, as well as the handsome altar-screen. The organ was damaged by wet and the removal of the pipes.

The Bermondsey Murder.—The *Yorkshire Gazette* publishes the following particulars of an execution at York, two centuries ago, for a murder, the facts of which present a remarkable coincidence with the Bermondsey murder, for which Manning and his wife this day suffered at Horsemonger Lane. (See Trials, Law Cases.) "Execution at York.—On Tuesday, April 13, A.D. 1649, George F. Merrington and Maria Merrington his wife were executed at the gallows of St. Leonard's, Green Dykes, without Walmgate Bar, for the wilful murder of William Rex, Esq., of Dunnington, near York. This dreadful murder was committed in their house, at Fulford, in the evening, just before dinner, on the 9th day of March. Mr. Rex's body was found by a piece of cord that led to his grave

in the kitchen, where they buried his body, near the fire-place, on the 13th of March, by Thomas Radge, constable of the village. Their bodies, after the execution, were given to the surgeons for dissection."

14. Death at the Execution of the Mannings.—An inquest was held in Guy's Hospital to inquire touching the death of Catherine Read, aged 30, who died from injuries received at the execution of Mr. and Mrs. Manning. James Wright stated that he was standing near the barrier erected in Swan Street, Dover Road, when he had his attention drawn to a woman (the deceased) who had been forced against the bar. She was lying upon her back, with her tongue extending some inches out of her mouth. Witness called to the police for help, and after a few seconds deceased was dragged out from the crowd and taken to a place, where her clothes were ripped open and her chest was rubbed. Brandy was administered to her, and witness left her in charge of the police. She was standing by the side of the Masons' Arms, as if waiting to witness the execution of the Mannings. She was safe until the rush came about five minutes before nine o'clock. "Murder" was repeatedly shouted by persons in the mob, as if the individuals calling out were being injured. Police-sergeant Charles Thomas confirmed the evidence of the last witness, and added that he assisted in placing the deceased on the stretcher, when she was conveyed to the hospital. He did not see what caused her to be ill, but he was informed that she had been crushed against the wooden barrier.

Mr. Christopher Newman, the house surgeon, said the deceased had died from serous apoplexy, which no doubt had arisen from great pressure. The brain was very much congested, and a quantity of blood was effused into the stomach from the rupture of some small bloodvessel near the spleen. The best remedies were administered, but the deceased died from the injuries she had sustained. Many other persons received serious injuries in the reckless and disgraceful crowds who were collected to witness the last scene of this fearful tragedy

15. The Thanksgiving Day.—This being the day appointed by Her Majesty's command for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God, to acknowledge His great goodness and mercy in removing from us that grievous disease with which many parts of this kingdom have been lately visited, all churches and chapels throughout the kingdom were open for Divine service. A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving was ordered to be used in all churches and chapels of the Church of England, consisting of appropriate portions of Scripture and proper Prayers.

Proper Psalms.

Morning, the 91st and 103rd.
Evening, the 34th and 116th.

Lessons.

Morning: First, Jonah iii.; Second, St. John v. to v. 15.
Evening: First, 2 Sam. xxiv. v. 15 to end; Second, Romans xii.

Collect (instead of the Collect for the day).

Accept, we beseech Thee, O merciful God, the praises and thanksgivings of Thy people, whom Thou hast graciously relieved from the sore judgment of grievous sickness and mortality which has

lately afflicted our land. Incline us to devote to Thy service the lives which Thou hast spared; and so enlighten our understandings and purify our affections by Thy Holy Spirit, that we may learn from Thy judgments to fear Thy wrath above all things, and may be led by Thy goodness to love Thee with our whole heart, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

After the Prayer, "We humbly beseech Thee, O Father,"

Almighty God, our Father and Judge, whose power no creature is able to resist: who hast in Thy displeasure brought us down to the gates of death, and in Thy mercy hast stayed the course of that pestilence, for which there was no help in man: to Thee alone we ascribe our deliverance; in Thee only do we trust, to preserve us both in body and soul. And now, O Lord, we entreat Thee to make the chastisement which Thou hast sent effectual to produce in us a more lively faith in Thy word, and a more entire obedience to Thy commandments. Make us so duly sensible of Thy mercies to this nation, in maintaining our domestic tranquillity, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen, that we may show our thankfulness by an earnest endeavour to conform to Thy will, and to advance Thy glory. And may the frequent instances of mortality which we have beheld, remind us all of the nearness of death, and dispose us so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of Him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers.

Hear us, O Lord, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

In the Communion Service.

After the Collect used in the Morning Prayer.

For the Epistle, Numbers xxvi. v. 42 to 48.

For the Gospel, St. Luke xvii. v. 11 to 19.

After the Prayer for the Church Militant—

A Prayer for the Church and Kingdom.

"O Gracious God, who art kind to the unthankful and the evil, we humbly acknowledge that we have not manifested a due sense of the numberless blessings, both spiritual and temporal, which we and our fathers have received at Thy hands, and of the mighty deliverances which Thy power hath wrought for this Church and Kingdom. Through our neglect of Thy ordinances, and misuse of Thy bounties, offences have been multiplied in the land; and in our prosperity we have not sufficiently honoured Thee, the Author and Giver of our blessings. Yet forsake us not utterly, O Lord, our Redeemer, but continue Thy lovingkindness to Thy servants as in the days of old. Send Thy heavenly blessing on our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and on all that are in authority under her, and direct their proceedings to the advancement of true religion and piety, and to the peace and prosperity of the Realm. Pour forth the gifts of Thy Spirit on all Pastors and Teachers of Thy Flock, that they may be clothed with righteousness, and that Thy word spoken by their mouths may never be spoken in vain. And to all orders and degrees of men

amongst us vouchsafe such a measure of Thy grace, that righteousness may flourish in our land, with abundance of peace; and that, being reconciled to Thee through Thy Son Jesus Christ, and united with each other in charity, we may be an acceptable people in Thy sight, and make known to the ends of the earth the riches of Thy mercy in Christ; to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory for ever and ever. *Amen.*

Almighty God, who hast promised to hear the petitions of them that ask in Thy Son's Name, we beseech Thee mercifully to incline Thine ear to us that have made now our prayers and supplications unto Thee; and grant that those things which we have faithfully asked according to Thy will may effectually be obtained, to the relief of our necessity, and to the setting forth of Thy glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

These prayers were also ordered to be read in appropriate parts of the Evening Service.

The day thus consecrated by authority to thanksgiving and prayer was kept with very great solemnity and devotion throughout the kingdom. The most eminent divines preached sermons suited to the occasion in the churches of the metropolis, which were filled with large and devout congregations. It was not only among the better classes that this solemn impression prevailed; the lower ranks, those who do not usually exhibit sentiments of religious awe, appeared to be deeply sensible of the extent of the visitation and of the mercy of the Almighty in staying the further progress of the pestilence. The superintendent of the police force reported to the Lord Mayor that from nine in the morning until nine at night, not a single case occurred in the streets requiring the interference of the police, nor a solitary instance of disorder or intemperance of any kind. Many great works of wise benevolence for ameliorating the condition of the lower classes, morally and physically, and for averting the future approaches of similar visitations, were set on foot, and received a lively impulse from the deep impressions of the season.

— Steamboat Explosion at New Orleans.—A terrible disaster occurred at New Orleans. The steamer *Louisiana*, when about to leave the wharf for St. Louis, burst both her boilers, and was shivered to atoms by the explosion. She was crowded with passengers. Two other steamers, lying alongside, just arrived with full freights, suffered much damage. It was feared that at least two hundred lives were lost, besides many wounded. Fifty bodies were found the day after the catastrophe.

16. Destruction of Cliefden House, near Maidenhead.—This celebrated mansion was purchased a short time since by the Duke of Sutherland, from the executors of the late Sir George Warrender; the family of his Grace resided there during last summer; it has now been almost totally destroyed by fire, this being the second time it has fallen a prey to the flames within the last sixty years. The family of the Duke of Sutherland were at the time in Scotland, and the only persons in charge of the mansion when the disaster occurred were two female servants. The accident seems to have originated in the

library, where some workmen had been employed until nearly 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. The flames were first observed through the front windows of the mansion about one o'clock P.M. by some persons near the spot, who hastened to the house and gave an alarm. Messengers were instantly despatched to Maidenhead, and in a very short period two engines arrived, but the fire had by this time attained so great a mastery that, although an ample supply of water was at hand, very little effect was produced upon the conflagration. The flames having communicated with the grand staircase, the whole of the upper floor of the main building was speedily on fire, and all hope of saving any portion of it being at an end, the endeavours of those engaged were directed to the salvage of the wings, which were connected with the central portion by two colonnades. These colonnades were speedily pulled down, and several other engines having by this time arrived, from Windsor and elsewhere, the firemen poured large quantities of water over the ruins, and the flames were at length subdued, after having consumed the whole of the central portion of the mansion, with a large portion of its valuable and interesting contents. Several of the more choice paintings, of which Cliefden contained an immense number, were saved by the exertions of the persons present.

The original mansion of Cliefden was erected by George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. From the Duke of Buckingham the mansion passed into the possession of Frederick Prince of Wales, who resided there many years, and greatly improved the place. On the 20th of May, 1795, the house was destroyed by fire, the flames spreading with great rapidity, and leaving no portion of the building standing, except the wings. The house occupied a position on the brow of a lofty eminence, overlooking Windsor Castle, which constitutes a prominent object in the view. The declivity towards the Thames is hung with natural woods, and the meanderings of that river through the adjoining pastures constitute one of the richest and most beautiful prospects that can be imagined. The mansion now destroyed was built on the ruins of that which was burnt in 1795, about twenty-five years ago, by the late Sir George Warrender, who made it the receptacle of his most remarkable collection of works of art and virtu. Many of these treasures were purchased with the mansion by the Duke of Sutherland, and a very large portion of them is now destroyed.

17. Dreadful Explosion and Loss of Life at Louth.—About three o'clock in the afternoon a melancholy accident took place in the town of Louth, in Lincolnshire, by which five persons were killed. The unfortunate deceased were Mr. William Armitage, a chemist, and the inventor of fog signals for railways, his father, his housekeeper, and a boy and girl employed by him. It appears that Mr. Armitage had received a large order for signals, which was to be completed, and the signals delivered at Doncaster on Monday morning. Being pushed for time, he endeavoured to dry the detonating materials used in the signals with unusual speed. Over the kitchen was a wareroom in which the father and the boy and girl,

who also perished, were at work. Mr. Armitage placed fifty of his signals in the oven, and having done so left the place for a short time. On his return the housekeeper, who with a maid-servant was in the kitchen, told him she thought the oven was getting too warm. He went to ascertain the fact, and on opening the door of the oven the combustible materials within exploded with such violence that that portion of the premises became a heap of ruins. The body of Mr. Armitage was found shockingly mutilated on the further side of a pantry adjoining the kitchen, having been driven through the partition wall by the force of the explosion. The father and girl were quite dead when extricated from the ruins. The boy, who was with them in the wareroom, only survived an hour, his limbs having been frightfully scorched and blackened. The housekeeper was dreadfully mutilated by the falling in of the upper portion of the building consequent on the explosion. She, like the boy, was taken out alive, and was able to state before she died how the accident had happened; she also mentioned that she had several times remonstrated with Mr. Armitage on the impropriety of drying his signals in the oven, but had only been laughed at by him for her warnings. The maid-servant who was in the kitchen at the time appears to have had a miraculous escape, having been blown out through the window into the yard.

Besides the fifty signals which exploded, and caused such fearful destruction, there were on the premises hundreds more, which happily escaped. The explosive material was stated to consist of chlorate of potass, and to be so combined with other ingredients that a carriage weighing above two tons will not explode it.

— Fatal Accident to an Undergraduate of Cambridge. —An inquest was held at Newnham to inquire touching the death of Mr. William Gunning, undergraduate of Christ's College, which melancholy event took place that afternoon on the river. It appeared in evidence that the deceased engaged a boat (an ordinary funny) about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon at a place behind King's Mill, known as Hawes's Island, and proceeded to row up the stream towards Grantchester. Some distance up the river is a chain placed across and locked on either side to prevent trespassing upon the water, the property of the late Colonel Pemberton. The deceased rowed backwards and forwards between this spot and Hawes's Island several times. He reached the last-mentioned place about half-past three, and inquired the time; he was told, and replied that he should have time to go back once more, and still be in college in time for hall (at four o'clock). He was next seen by some boys on the bank rowing towards the chain; their attention, however, was diverted for an instant, and in the next they heard a cry for help and saw the deceased, who was unable to swim, struggling in ten feet of water. The boat, bottom upwards, was floating beside him. The boys raised the alarm, and Sheldrick, the gamekeeper, who has care of the chain, seized some creepers, and arrived in time to see the body sinking. He tried twice or thrice to recover it with the creepers, and then ran a distance of a couple of chains for a boat

and a spread; he returned, and finally, after the lapse of about ten minutes, brought the body to the surface with the spread, and hauled it into the boat. A medical gentleman (Mr. Adams), who had reached the bank, got into the boat, and used all the usual means to restore animation, but life was extinct.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Drowned by the accidental upsetting of a boat."

— PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB. —Prince Louis Napoleon has presented to the New Army and Navy Club a superb piece of Gobelins tapestry, which was accompanied by the following letter from the French Embassy.—

"Hertford House, Nov. 5.

"Monsieur—Le Prince Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, Président de la République Française, m'a chargé de vous informer de son intention d'offrir au Nouveau Club de l'Armée et de la Marine, un tapis des Gobelins. Le Président de la République aime à espérer que Messieurs les membres du Club voudront bien l'accepter comme un témoignage des excellens souvenirs qu'il a conservés de son séjour en Angleterre, et des precieuses relations qu'il a eu le plaisir d'y entretenir avec plusieurs officiers de l'Armée et de la Flotte de la Grande Bretagne.

"Vous pourrez, Monsieur, faire prendre ce tapis chez MM. Hindley et Sons, 134, Oxford Street.

"Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

"E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

"Monsieur le Sécretaire du Nouveau Club de l'Armée et de la Marine."

18. FALL OF SEVEN RAILWAY ARCHES.—About half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of Camden and Kentish Towns were alarmed by a noise of a most extraordinary character, caused by the falling of seven of the newly-constructed stupendous arches of the East and West India Dock and Birmingham Junction Railway. The spot where the occurrence took place is situate on the western side of the Kentish Town Road, and but a short distance from the junction of the line with the London and North-Western Railway at the Camden Town Station. On Saturday night the whole of the works were left in an apparently safe condition. About half-past five o'clock the watchman on duty was alarmed by hearing a cracking noise, as he thought, proceed from the arches, and, as the noise continued and increased, he felt it his duty to send for Mr. Stansfield, the foreman of the works, who on his arrival observed there was an evident settlement and cracking of some of the arches. About half-past seven o'clock the seventh arch from the bridge which crosses the Kentish Town Road, gave way, and the six others followed in rapid succession, and with a fearful crash. The greatest fears were entertained that the stupendous arch which crosses the Kentish Town Road would follow, but the structure withstood the shock, although some fissures appeared in the brickwork.

19. SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A most determined act of suicide was committed by a gentleman named Allen, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, at the York Road Terminus of the South-Western Railway. About half-past four o'clock a gentleman was observed walking upon the platform at the terminus, apparently waiting to take his

departure by one of the trains. There was nothing in his manner to excite attention or to give rise to any suspicion that he meditated any attempt upon his life. Several disengaged engines were moving about at the time, changing from the different rails, and as one of them passed, at a slow pace, the spot where the gentleman was standing, a policeman who happened to be near observed him step from the platform upon the space between the rails, close to the approaching engine. The officer cried out loudly to the gentleman, to recall him, thinking that the act was dictated by wanton temerity, and also ran towards the place. He arrived just in time to see the gentleman kneel upon the earth and place his neck upon the rail, and then, after glancing towards the engine, move further forwards, as if with the intention of exposing both head and chest to the action of the wheels. The engine, before it could be reversed, passed over the unfortunate man, almost severing the head, from which it tore the scalp, and cutting deeply into the chest, from the shoulder to the lower ribs. He was immediately taken up, but no sign of life remained.

Bequest to the National Gallery.—The will of Mr. T. D. Lewis (youngest and only surviving son of the celebrated comedian) has been proved at Doctors' Commons. The testator has bequeathed a legacy of 10,000*l.* new 3¼ per cent. annuities to the National Gallery. To this munificent bequest is attached a gift of a valuable portrait of the comedian in these words:—"From a desire to perpetuate the memory of one of the best of fathers, whose private worth and public merit were alike deservedly appreciated, I give and bequeath to the trustees of the National Gallery the full-length portrait of my late dear father, William Thomas Lewis, Esq., painted by Sir Martin Archer Shee; and it is my particular request that, in consideration of the above-mentioned legacy, they will permanently provide some conspicuous and eligible situation in the National Gallery for the said portrait, and preserve the same in good condition." The portrait represents the late celebrated comedian as the Marquis in the "Midnight Hour." The pecuniary legacy is directed to be invested upon trust to pay the dividends to Miss Lewis, the testator's only surviving sister, for life, and at her death the 10,000*l.* is to be transferred to the trustees of the National Gallery, "to the intent that the dividends, interest, and annual proceeds to arise therefrom—but not the capital thereof—may be laid out for the use or objects of the said Gallery, or otherwise in the improvement of the fine arts, in such manner as the trustees of such Gallery, or any committee or committees of the governors or directors thereof for the time being, shall think fit."

—Mysterious Death.—An inquest was held at the Plough, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on John Thomas Wildman, a stockbroker, late of 40, Shaftesbury Street, New North Road, Hoxton, aged 48. Mr. George Elsom, house surgeon of King's College Hospital, stated that deceased was brought to the hospital between two and three o'clock on Friday morning. His thigh bone was fractured, his scalp on the left side

was lacerated, and he was the worse for liquor. The police said he had fallen from the second-floor window of Colliver's coffee-house, Holywell Street. Deceased stated that he lived in the New North Road, but when interrogated as to the manner in which he met with the injuries, he became morose and silent. He lingered until Saturday morning, when he died from exhaustion, the result of the shock and fracture. Mrs. Sarah Colliver, landlady of the coffee-house, said the deceased, accompanied by a young man, came to her house shortly after ten o'clock on Thursday night. He was quite sober, and had some coffee and toast. After reading, he and his friend retired to bed on the second-floor. About two o'clock the following morning she was awoke by a crash, and found the deceased had fallen from the window into the street, where he lay dressed, bleeding, and insensible. Deceased's friend rushed out of the house in his shirt, exclaiming, "Oh, my God, my friend has thrown himself out of the window; I'll go and tell his friends." He soon afterwards dressed himself, started off again, and was not since heard of. Neither witness nor deceased's friends knew the young man nor anything about him. The mystery attending the death of the unfortunate man is increased by the circumstance that a similar catastrophe occured at the same house a year or two before.

A coroner's Jury returned a verdict to the above effect.

20. Accident at the Britannia Bridge.—A serious accident, by which one man lost his life, and others were injured, and the progress of the works much delayed, occurred during the process of removing the great hydraulic press used for the purpose of elevating the tubes 100 feet above high-water mark, and which, having done its duty in the Anglesea tower, was about to be transferred, with all the accompanying apparatus, to the Carnarvonshire side of the Straits, to be deposited on the opposite tower to lift, on its being floated, the second great tube. The total tonnage weight of machinery that had to be removed, let down, and ferried over from one shore to another, was between 100 and 200 tons, including the chains, cylinder, engine, cross-heads, and other apparatus, and it was while the engineers were engaged in lowering the cylinder that the accident in question occurred. The lowering of each separate piece of machinery from its 100 feet elevation into barges below was effected by a series of purchases on huge ropes and blocks regulated by capstans, a similar system being adopted for again raising them into the other towers. At the time of the accident, 50 sailors were working the capstan by which the cylinder, representing a total weight of 15 tons, was being gradually lowered down through the recesses of the Britannia tower, within which were a number of workmen attending to the tackle, when suddenly, owing to the surging of the tackle, that is to say, a large quantity of loosely coiled rope round the capstan, paying itself out too precipitately, the cylinder descended with the velocity of a thunderbolt from its lofty elevation into the gulf below.

Deceased was assisting in the coil of the rope behind the capstan, serving it out as the men worked back the capstan bars. The press or cylinder was not descending at

the time, but was hanging on the tackle. Jones, the foreman of the gang, had left the men to attend to some other part of the tackle, and he unfortunately left the turns on the capstan on the bottom or largest part of its diameter ready to surge. Whether from the wetness of the cables, the day being showery, or from some relaxation on the part of the nine men who were holding back the rope, the line of cable surged unexpectedly up the capstan, and overpowered the men employed to hold it back. The cylinder then descended precipitously a height of 132 feet into the Straits, dragging the rope through the blocks and round the capstan, which was enveloped in smoke and fire arising from the tremendous rush and friction. Deceased was dragged out of the coil and thrown about with the other men by the contortions of the cable. He was picked up near the capstan sensible, but died from the injuries he received; none of the other men were seriously injured. The cylinder glanced off from the stone shelf at the base of the tower, and fell into 12 feet of water, rolling out about 30 or 40 feet down the Straits.

20. Daring Highway Robbery. —About six o'clock in the evening, as a young gentleman named Conder was returning from town to his residence at Brixton, he was attacked by three men in an unfrequented path leading from the vitriol manufactory on Kennington Common towards Camberwell Green. He was first seized round the throat by one of the villains, and then struck on the head with some heavy instrument; after which they robbed him of a silver double-bottomed watch, a gold Breguet chain and key, and rifled his pockets of their contents, which, fortunately, amounted to a few shillings only. The cowardly ruffians then struck him again, and made off.

Highway robberies of this description have of late become frequent in the metropolis; the thieves do not confine themselves to secluded localities, but choose any open space or wide street not closely traversed by passengers; they strike their victim so terrible a blow as to deprive him of his senses, and make off before he recovers sufficiently to give an alarm.

21. Curious Question of Title. —*Court of Exchequer*—Duke of Beaufort *v.* Smith.—The question involved between the noble plaintiff and the defendant was, whether the former, as lord of the manor of Kilby, was entitled to the sum of 4*d.* for every "way" of coals wrought in that manor and shipped across the bar of Swansea. It appeared in the course of the argument that the claim was attempted to be supported, among other documents, by a survey made in 1650 over the manor in question, at the instance of Oliver Cromwell, to whom the Parliament of that day, he being then only Generalissimo of the Forces, and not Protector, made a grant of the manor in question. With reference to this document, one of the questions raised for the opinion of the Court was, whether it could be received as a public document and be taken as evidence of reputation, the commissioners acting under its authority having reported that the lord of the manor was entitled to 4*d.*, as an ancient customary manorial payment on every "way" of coals raised in Kilby. In 1664 it appeared that there had been executed by the then possessor of the same

manor a lease, reserving the very payment mentioned in the survey, and now claimed by the plaintiff, while the case set out as a fact that it had been constantly claimed and paid until the present disputes arose, about 20 years since. As to the survey of Cromwell, it was contended that it was in the light of a public instrument and as such was evidence of the reputed existence of the claim.

For the defendant, it was submitted that this document was not entitled to be received, as it was only the act of a private individual and could not be viewed with the same respect as if it had emanated from the Sovereign of these realms. On other grounds the learned counsel contended that there was no evidence disclosed on the documents and proofs set out in the special case from which the Court, acting as a jury as well as a court of law, could find that the claim had existence from time immemorial in the shape in which it was put on behalf of the plaintiff.

The Court, however, without calling on the counsel for the plaintiff to reply, at once gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff. As to the survey of Oliver Cromwell, that was clearly not receivable in the light of a public document. It was not like an instrument issued by the rightful Sovereign authorizing a survey and report of the property of the Crown, which might be taken to be the act of the nation, binding the nation through its recognised head, and therefore such a document as might in after ages be looked to as evidence of reputation. This instrument was nothing more than a survey ordered by Oliver Cromwell in his private character of lands granted to him by Parliament for his own private uses, and could not be considered in the light of a public document. Without this, however, there was abundant evidence in the lease of 1664, confirmed by subsequent and modern enjoyment, of the existence of the claim, while on the other side the evidence was of a purely negative character. By the evidence of the plaintiff the claim was established of a custom in this manor that all workers of coal should pay 4*d.* per "way" for all coals raised within the manor and shipped across the bar at Swansea, and, therefore, looking at the case as a Jury would do, the Court was bound to say that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

22. Singular Accident. — A dreadful accident occurred at the cotton-mill of Messrs. Swainson, Birley, and Co., Fishwick, near Preston, by which one man was instantaneously killed, and another fearfully injured.

It appears that on the morning preceding, Mr. Oddy, the manager of the mill, perceived an escape of gas, and gave orders for an examination of the pipes. This morning, a labourer of the name of Thomas Lawson, proceeded to search for the leakage; it being dark, he procured a lamp, when the gas from the main pipe immediately ignited at the mouth of a sewer. The consequence was, that the whole of the lights in the north-east portion of the mill were extinguished; upon which the weavers instantly threw their looms out of gear. The engine being thus relieved of a great proportion of its duty, acquired such a velocity from the impetus thus given to it, that the fly-wheel was splintered to pieces. This engine (which was a

small one), there being two in the factory, was situated at the east end of the large mill, and worked the looms in the north-east mill. The ordinary speed of the fly-wheel was about fifty revolutions per minute. One of the columns of the large engine was broken off, and the fragments were scattered in various directions, some to one end and some to the other end of the engine-house, which is 80 feet long. A partition wall two feet thick, dividing the engine-room, was levelled with the ground by the force of the shock. John Cooke, engine tenter, a man about 60 years of age, was dreadfully injured whilst endeavouring, as was supposed, to stop his engine. His right arm was torn off near to the shoulder joint, and he was also otherwise hurt. He was struck by a fragment of the fly-wheel, and fell a depth of ten feet through a hole which had been made in the floor. The stop-valve and chest of the engine (which was of 40-horse power) having been broken off caused it to stop. Shortly after the accident, Henry Kirkham, manager in the throstle-room, was found lying behind the door of the engine-house quite dead, having been struck on the head by a fragment of the wheel, and his legs broken. A fragment of the fly-wheel penetrated the wall at the north end of the engine room, which is eighteen inches thick. Another fragment was thrown through the window at the south end of the large engine-house.

— India.—The Sikh Chiefs.—The Indian mail of this month contains little of interest except the sudden seizure of the Sikh chiefs.

"It appears that when Major Mackeson granted to the rebel chiefs who surrendered beyond the Jhelum permission 'to live at their own homes,' the Governor-General ratified the act of his agent; though we have very good reason to know that he could not, and did not, approve it. His Lordship was therefore obliged to rest satisfied with laying down such strict rules for the conduct of those chiefs at 'their own houses' as would tend to render such liberty as harmless as possible. It having lately been ascertained by the authorities at Lahore that almost all the principal insurgents were in the habit of constantly violating the instructions that had been laid down for their guidance, and that frequent communication had again been established among them, the Governor-General promptly determined to exact the penalty the chiefs had knowingly incurred, and issued instructions to the local authorities for the immediate seizure and incarceration of the defaulters. Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. R. Montgomery, Major Edwardes, and Lieutenant Hodson, attended by a small corps of horse, marched from Lahore at about an hour before midnight. They reached Attaree at daybreak; surrounded the village and fortress; effected an entrance without difficulty; and completely took by surprise the Sirdar and his four sons, Rajah Shere Singh, Gholab Singh, Aotar Singh, and Tej Singh, with several other inferior rebels. The whole were forthwith hurried to the high road, and 'whisked into Lahore' in a carriage drawn by four horses. Lieutenant Hodson remained at Attaree to search for papers, with two or three companies of infantry, with orders to blow up the fort after the termination of the search."

THE CONVICTS AT THE CAPE.—In pursuance of the new plan for a modification of the system of transportation, a considerable number of convicts, who had undergone a period of preparatory discipline at Bermuda, were sent to the Cape in the *Neptune*. The plan has excited the utmost indignation in the colonies, which have either been always free from the contamination of convicts, or which, having been freed from the pest, hoped to purify their homes from all its consequences. At the Cape, in particular, the most lively indignation prevailed, and assumed the form of a determined and organized resistance.

The *Neptune* arrived in Simon's Bay on the 19th of September; the intelligence of her arrival reached Cape Town at about half-past nine, and by half-past twelve the same night "the Committee of Observation"—Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Auddell, Mr. De Pass, and Mr. Truter—set out for the Bay. Early on the morning of the 20th, the arrival of the ship was announced to the inhabitants of Cape Town by the prearranged signal of striking the town-house gong, and tolling all the church bells at half-minute time. The people, "though greatly excited, were sufficiently calm to move prudently," as "they had not the slightest misgivings of a successful issue to this their righteous and holy struggle." A notice was instantly put forth by the Anti-Convict Association, briefly telling the inhabitants that the Committee had started for the shore, and reminding all parties "that 'the pledge' must now be rigidly acted upon to the full extent of its power and spirit." The Commissioners of the Municipality immediately met, and addressed Governor Sir Harry Smith, praying—"As the people have determined that the convicts must not, cannot, and shall not be landed or kept in any of the ports of this colony, and as the Board rely upon your Excellency's often-expressed desire to promote the wellbeing of the colonists—that the *Neptune* may be ordered, after victualling, to leave our shores; thus to remove the cause of anxiety now prevailing, and to obviate the evil consequences which may result therefrom, and for which your Excellency would be held responsible."

To this address the Governor replied, stating his determination to carry out the orders of the Home Government. The consequence was that the inhabitants drew a rigid cordon round the shore, effectually preventing all communication with the ship, and, moreover, "stopped the supplies," *i.e.*, of beef and vegetables, to the Governor and all the other officials, and opposed a passive resistance so effectual that His Excellency was compelled to make his own bread, and to resort to some rather questionable measures to secure a supply of flesh; so that he was finally driven to a compromise, and the *Neptune* was kept in the Bay while a vessel was sent to and returned from England with orders—being supplied from time to time with food to suffice for a few days. The home authorities considered the opposition too serious to resist, and directed the *Neptune* elsewhere. Had a gale come off the land during this interval, and the ship been blown out to sea, the privations of the

crew and convicts (near 400 in number) would probably have been frightful.

23. Destruction of the Borneo Pirates.—Accounts have been received of a desperate action in the Indian seas with a fleet of pirates, which was totally destroyed, together with a large part of the crews. These events took place in the month of July. The efforts of Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, to establish a peaceable and commercial community on the coasts of Borneo, have been greatly impeded by the sanguinary onslaughts of bands of pirates, who massacre or lead into captivity all who come in their way, burn their ships and villages, and commit the most horrible barbarities.

The season when these barbarians commence their operations having arrived, and their fleets being known to be at sea, an expedition was prepared to intercept and chastise them. The force consisted of Her Majesty's brigs *Albatross* and *Royalist*, the East India Company's steamer *Nemesis*, and the steam-tender *Ranee*, under the orders of Commander Farquhar; to these was joined a native flotilla under Rajah Brooke. The force took up a position across the mouth of the Sarebas River, the inhabitants of which district were known to have been marked out for massacre.

"In this position all remained until the evening of the 30th, when tidings were brought that the pirates had attacked Palo, and, after threatening destruction to the inhabitants unless they furnished them with salt, had gone to a river named Si Maring, where they were then lying. On the evening of the 31st the *Ular*, one of the scout boats, arrived with the intelligence that the pirate fleet was advancing in full force. In about fifteen minutes all were in motion to meet them, the *Nemesis* proceeding seaward to command them, and prevent their escape to sea. As soon as she was descried by the pirates they made at once for the Kaluka River, where their progress was intercepted by the native boats, and those commanded by Lieutenants Wilmshurst and Everest. The pirates then, as a *dernier ressort*, made a dash to reach their own river, when they came in immediate contact with the men-of-war boats, and the action became general. It was now dark, and the great danger was that of firing into each other, or into our native allies. The password selected was "Rajah," and the Malays screamed this out at the top of their voices when they thought any of the Europeans were near them. Commander Farquhar, who directed the operations, was in the midst of the *mêlée*, giving orders and exhorting the crews of the various boats to be careful, and not to fire into each other. Two large prahus were seen by the Commander escaping seaward, and the steam-tender was ordered to chase; the nearest one, having barely escaped one of her six-pounder rockets, made for the river and met a pirate's doom—the *Nemesis*, which had been dealing death and destruction to all around her, ran her down, and the scene which took place as her crew, above sixty in number, came in contact with the paddle-wheels, beggars all description. A large congreve-rocket from the little steamer entered the prahu that had continued out to sea, and rendered her destruction complete. A signal was now made

to close, and the scene as witnessed from the bridge of the *Nemesis* was most exciting. It was evident from the first that the day was our own, but a rapid running fire was still kept up along the margin of the bay. This having gradually subsided, at 12.30 on the morning of the 1st of July, Commander Farquhar ordered the boats of the various vessels in tow, and having sent the *Ranee* with despatches to Sir James Brooke, then in some part of the Kaluka River, we commenced the ascent of the Sarebas, to prevent escape by the Rembas branch. In doing so we were deprived of a sight which all state took them by surprise. At daylight the bay was one mass of wreck—shields, spears, and portions of destroyed prahus extended as far as the eye could reach; whilst on the sandy spit, which extends a considerable distance seaward on the left bank of the Sarebas, were upwards of seventy prahus, which the natives were busy clearing of all valuables, and destroying.

"The punishment inflicted on these fierce barbarians had been most complete. Of 120 prahus which it is said started on the expedition, and all of which were in the bay on the preceding evening, more than eighty were destroyed, and the loss of life on their side must have been immense —indeed, it has been placed as high as 1200 men. On our part, saving a few slight casualties, all were unscathed. The observer was compelled to ask himself, could destruction so great, success so complete, at least a third of this ruthless horde sent to their account, be effected in a space so brief, and with a European force so small? Had success attended the pirates our fate was certain. No more convincing instances of their inhuman disposition need be cited than the fact that the bodies of women were found on the beach on whom they had wreaked their vengeance. They were all decapitated, and the bodies gashed from the shoulder to foot. These are supposed to have been captives taken by the pirates in the expedition from which they were returning."

The force having rejoined, the expedition sailed up the river and destroyed a piratical town, some villages, and war prahus; they then passed up the Rejanz River, and severely chastised the natives, who were known to be addicted to piracy. Some prisoners were secured, among whom was a child apparently of European parentage. In other districts hostages were taken for the future peaceable demeanour of the inhabitants. It was hoped that this severe example would check the piratical habits of the Dyaks effectually, and give an opportunity to the nascent civilization of these vast regions to develop itself. Nevertheless, the occurrence gave rise to severe animadversions at home; and it was represented in some quarters as an unjustifiable massacre, dictated by motives personal to Sir James Brooke.

24. Duelling in France.—M. Pierre Bonaparte, cousin of the President, has been greatly distinguished by his pugnacity—during the heat of a debate he struck a Member of the Assembly a severe "facer;" and by his ill-regulated temper became engaged in various duels. His first encounter was with M. Rovigo in the Bois de Boulogne.

"It was mutually arranged that

it should begin with the sabre, and be continued with the sword after the first wound. The combatants, sabre in hand, were placed at three paces distance, and advanced on each other. M. Pierre Bonaparte having attacked, was stopped at the second pass by a thrust which wounded him on the left side of his breast, and on the left wrist. But at the same moment the sabre of M. de Rovigo fell from his hand; and on the cry of the seconds 'Stop!' M. Bonaparte, who had his weapon raised, did in fact stop. The wounds of M. Pierre Bonaparte not appearing to his seconds to be of sufficient gravity for the duel to be put an end to, they proposed to continue the duel with the sabre; maintaining that the circumstance of being disarmed ought necessarily to modify the original conventions. The seconds of M. de Rovigo, confining themselves exclusively to the first conditions, declared that the combat ought to be continued with the sword, and in no other way. In order to adopt a medium course, the seconds of M. Bonaparte proposed, in the name of their principal, who had been consulted, to continue the duel with the pistol; which the seconds of M. de Rovigo considered it their duty to refuse; and thus the matter terminated."

His second duel was fought with M. Adrien de la Valette, principal editor of the *Assemblée Nationale*, for an offensive article in the paper. Shots having been exchanged at twenty paces, the affair was declared terminated, and the parties left the ground. Similar encounters have been very numerous of late; but they are very harmless.

Sporting in Africa.—The *Port Natal* newspapers record the exploits of some mighty hunters.

"In our last we omitted to notice the return of Captain Faddy, Royal Artillery, and his companions, from the two-months' hunting expedition in the interior. From the following catalogue of trophies it will be seen that the excursion has been one of no ordinary character, either as regards the degree of excitement and sport or the amount in substantial value of the game. The list, including a goodly array of no contemptible antagonists, is as follows:—137 elephants, 42 buffaloes, 39 elands, 17 rhinoceroses, 1 lion, 8 koodoos, 1 hippopotamus, 7 wild boars, 1 leopard, 2 brindled gnoos, 10 riet bucks, 4 hartbeests, and 1 wolf."

28. Dreadful Accident at the Royal Mint.—An accident of a most distressing character took place at the Royal Mint, Tower Hill, whereby a man named John Volas, aged 49 years, a mechanic, received such fearful injuries, by falling into a copper of boiling vitriol, that he died after dreadful sufferings. It appears that the unfortunate man was employed in the department where the coin is washed with boiling liquid, consisting of vitriol and other powerful acids, and whilst walking along the plank over the copper, he by some means slipped, and fell into it. His screams brought several of the workmen to his aid, but the poor fellow had crawled out of the hot liquor on to the top of the copper. He was in a sad condition, his legs and other parts of his body being most shockingly scalded. He was promptly received into the accident ward at Guy's Hospital.

DECEMBER.

1. Destruction of the Caleb Grimshaw.—Dreadful Loss of Life.—Accounts have been received of a catastrophe at sea, well nigh equalling the horrors of the *Ocean Monarch* last year. (See Ann. Reg., Chron., p. 110.)

"The *Caleb Grimshaw* sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd of last October, with a general cargo, besides 100 tons of coal, and, I believe, 600 or 700 tons of iron. She carried 427 passengers; the crew numbered 18, with four mates, there being also a steward and stewardess, the captain, his wife and child, a doctor, and two cooks; in all 457 souls. For nearly three weeks we experienced nothing but contrary winds and calms, and the first fair wind we met with was on the day the fire was discovered—Sunday, the 11th of November. At 9 o'clock P.M., the ship being under all sail, the alarm of fire was given, smoke being observed to ascend from the fore hatchway. In a few minutes all was confusion; the steerage passengers rushed up from their berths, and came aft on the quarter-deck, lying and kneeling down in all directions, impeding the exertions of the crew, and hardly allowing the commands of the captain to be heard above their cries. A large force-pump on the forecastle deck was immediately manned and a hose fastened to it, which played down between decks. By this means and the employment of the ship's buckets, there was soon a considerable quantity of water between decks, but still no abatement of the smoke. It was now evident the fire was in the lower hold; the hatchway was therefore opened, when immediately thick volumes of smoke ascended. The hose was now directed down this hatchway, fresh hands were summoned to the pump, and in about an hour, the smoke appearing to decrease, the first mate volunteered to go down and try if he could see the fire. He was nearly suffocated by the smoke, but reported that the ship was all on fire below. The exertions of some of the passengers at the pumps were frantic. Others got into the boats, which, by their clumsy management, were immediately swamped, and all in them drowned. There were on the main deck two large tanks of water, containing 1100 gallons; these the passengers stove in, in spite of the captain's exertions to prevent them, saying that the fire must be put out at any cost."

"About two o'clock in the morning of Monday the 12th," says a graphic account, written by one of the passengers, "as the smoke was not observed to increase, the first alarm subsided and the crying ceased, the people for the most part falling asleep. In the course of the night the starboard quarter boat was got down and veered astern, with three of the crew in her; the stern boat was already lowered, and the other quarter boat, which had been swamped, was baled out by the first mate and one or two of the crew; she was also passed astern, and three men placed in her, while all the boats were provided with oars, provisions and water having also been placed in each. Dawn disclosed a scene of confusion—the quarter-deck covered with filth, in which were lying women and children in all directions, while up the forehatch the smoke still continued to ascend, and it was pene-

trating slowly into the cabin. Some of the crew now prepared to launch the long-boat, while others commenced making a raft, and the smoke being observed stealing aft, the pumps near the mainmast were set to work. The long boat was launched about 9 A.M., and passed astern; the captain's wife and child were lowered first, out of his state-room window, through which were also passed some compasses, charts, &c., and then the cabin passengers were lowered over the stern of the vessel. While this was going on the scene became painful in the extreme; some rushed to the captain's state room, beseeching him to save them; numbers crowded round the stern, where the second mate was employed lowering the ladies into the long-boat; others were to be seen at their prayers, while mothers and children, husbands and wives, embraced each other and mingled their tears together. In the afternoon the captain came off, and was put on board the long-boat. On his leaving the vessel's side the poor creatures on board set up a general cry, 'Oh, captain dear, save us! save us!' He told them he was not going to leave them, and that he would stay by the vessel to the last. Before he left the crew had made two more rafts; one of these was launched, and about 30 persons got on it, when, fearing it would be overcrowded, they cut themselves adrift, and soon after hoisted a small sail and went off to the eastward before the wind. It is most probable they all perished in a day or two, as, although they had a barrel of beef and one of pork, they had very little water, and no bread.

"All Monday night and all Tuesday and Tuesday night the ship lay to with the boats astern. On Tuesday morning the chief mate came off in one of the boats and brought some provisions and a small tin vessel of water for the long-boat. They had passed a terrible night on board. No sooner had the captain left than the steerage passengers rushed into the cabin, cut and broke open all the trunks and boxes they could lay hands on, and rifled them of their contents. They found two cases of brandy and a few bottles of wine, after having consumed which they became very riotous, attacking the first mate and some of the crew, who had great difficulty in preserving their lives. They succeeded in taking two guns from them, and threw them overboard, and having armed themselves with pistols and knives kept these infuriated savages at bay until the effects of the brandy wore off, when they became quiet enough. About 9 A.M. the ship was squared away before the wind, and ran on all day about north by west, towing the boats after her. She had now nine feet of water in her hold, but still the smoke ascended from the hatches, though they had been covered down again to smother the fire as much as possible. Smoke was also issuing from the cabin windows and from the ventilators in the stern. On Wednesday night she lay to. On Thursday morning, the 5th, the wind being favourable, the mates and crew begged of the captain to put the ship about, and steer for the Azores. This he at last consented to do, and this day we made a run of some 80 or 90 miles.

"Friday, the 16th.—We made sail again this morning at dawn, but by 9 A.M. it fell nearly calm.

Between 9 and 10 A.M. the man on the look out saw a sail; the ship was immediately put about, and stood after her, but there being very little wind, the second mate, with five hands, went off in one of the boats to try and overtake her. In about two hours we made her out a bark, standing west by north. She bore down on us, while we lay to, waiting her approach. She came up to us at three o'clock P.M., and proved to be the British bark *Sarah*, Captain Cook, from London, for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a timber vessel, in ballast. Being informed of our situation, and as it was too rough to take off any persons that night, Captain Cook directed us to keep him company, both vessels showing lights. At dusk he picked up the second mate and crew of the boat which had gone after him in the morning; also those in the long-boat, and those in one of the quarter-boats. These three boats were lost that night—the stern was dragged out of one and the others were swamped. As darkness set in the wind increased to a gale, and our situation in the *Caleb Grimshaw* was perilous in the extreme. Every moment we expected to go down. To add to our despair, about 3 o'clock in the morning we lost sight of the *Sarah's* light, and were thus left to ourselves, without sextant, chronometer, chart, or anything to guide us. At length morning broke, when to our great joy we discovered the *Sarah* five or six miles ahead of us. We carried on after her for several hours, afraid she was going to leave us, when about two o'clock P.M. she shortened sail, and in an hour we came up with her. The sea having gone down a little she lowered two boats, and by dusk had taken off the burning vessel 133 persons, including most of the women. It was not judged safe to attempt the transfer of any more during the night, so the boats were taken up and we shaped our course for the island of Flores, showing a light at our mizen crosstrees. On Sunday morning, the 18th, the *Caleb Grimshaw* was far astern of us. We kept on our course all day, and lost sight of her in the afternoon; we, therefore, lay to during the night, showing a lantern, and on Monday morning, the 19th, saw her about nine miles off on our lee bow, lying to. By 10 A.M. we were up with her, and, telling her to follow us, we pursued our course. While passing her, the poor creatures on board called out for 'Water! water!' but, as the sea was too high to risk a boat, nothing could be done to alleviate their sufferings. She followed us pretty well under her fore and main topsails, foresail, and foretopmast staysail; the crew were too weak to make more sail on her.

"Tuesday, the 20th.—The sea was still running too high to attempt removing the rest of the passengers; but early this morning a boat was sent on board with the second mate and seven fresh hands, who soon made sail on her—setting the mainsail, main topgallant sail, and mizen topsail. The boat brought off the five men who had been on board the wreck. They had a sad tale to tell: on Sunday night 20 died, last night 16, and four more this morning. Though most of these perished from thirst, it is probable some had poisoned themselves, as they had broken into the doctor's room, and drank laudanum and whatever other liquors they found there.

At 11 A.M. we saw land about 40 miles distant, which proved to be Flores. By 8 P.M. we were under the lee of the island, and the boats were employed all night removing the people from the burning vessel, which task was safely completed by five o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, the 21st, when the first mate and men who had been employed in it removed the hatches, and shortly after the flames burst out. The ship burnt from the stern forward, the mizen mast falling first, and then the main mast, which fell before the flames reached the main topgallant-sail. The last we saw of her was about 10 A.M.; she was then some two miles south west of Flores.

"Thursday, the 22nd.—Eight bodies were thrown overboard this morning, two women and six children having died in the night. All this and the following day we had to beat up against contrary winds. At length, on Saturday, the 24th, about noon, we made the harbour of Fayal, at which time there were only two small casks of water remaining, and 2 cwt. of bread.

"Thus, after more than two weeks' suffering and privations, and at the risk of starvation, and, as it afterwards proved, of shipwreck to himself and crew, the lives of 356 human beings were saved by means of Captain Cook's noble and praiseworthy conduct. Ninety-two were missing when all were got on board the *Sarah*, eight died on the passage to Fayal, and one after we came to anchor. Of the 92, about 30 went off on the raft the day after the accident, 40 perished from want of water and food, about 12 were drowned by the swamping of the quarter-boat, and the remainder were probably smothered in their berths."

— TRIAL FOR MURDER.— Charles Corby, aged 20, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding Mary Noble, with intent to murder her.

The prosecutrix deposed that she was unmarried. She had known the prisoner for three years; and in August last they went to live together as man and wife, and continued to do so until the 1st of November. In consequence of a foolish quarrel she left the prisoner's lodging, and went to her old mistress, where she slept. The prisoner came the next morning, and asked her to come home with him. Witness replied that she had better be there than with him, quarrelling; and, although she knew he liked her, and she liked him, she would rather part from him than be continually quarrelling as they had been. She then went up into the work-room, and the prisoner followed her, and in a good-humoured manner pressed her to come home to dinner; but she refused, and said she did not know whether she should ever go to his house again. When she said this, the prisoner looked at her as though "his heart would burst," and said, "I hope you and I will be in heaven before long," and he then went away. In about an hour and a half he again came into the room. He appeared very pale and agitated, and the tears were running down his cheeks. He placed himself opposite to her, and looked fixedly at her; and she was so alarmed at his appearance, that she exclained, "Charley, what is the matter with you; what have you been doing?" and leaned towards him and kissed

him. She thought he was going to return her kiss, when at the same instant he drew a razor from his pocket and cut her throat. She shrieked out and pushed the prisoner away from her, and said he would be hung for what he had done. He replied, "I could not help it, Mary. I do sincerely love you; I don't sham it; and, if I cannot marry you, no one else shall." The prisoner was a watchmaker, and was apprenticed to his father.

Other evidence was given corroborative of the facts stated by the prosecutrix.

The Jury, after deliberating a few minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty of wounding with intent to Murder, but at the same time strongly recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court, on account of his youth." The prosecutrix also got into the witness box, and, at the same time bursting into tears, earnestly implored the Court to have mercy on the prisoner.

Baron Alderson, in ordering judgment of death to be recorded against the prisoner, said it was a most dreadful case. It was evident the prisoner had committed the desperate act of which he had been convicted under the influence of love and jealousy, and this was one of the consequences that frequently resulted from connections of this description. Judgment of death must be recorded. He would do what he could for him, but the prisoner must expect to receive a very severe punishment.

— A Pauper Marriage.— Mary Ann Rowland, a woman with a child in her arms, was brought before a magistrate at Bow Street, on a question connected with her settlement, when she made the following curious statement:— That she having a claim by right of birth to support from Christ Church parish, she was induced by the authorities there to consent to marry a man who belonged to another parish, and that she had received the sum of 4*l.* for such service; that she had put up the banns for the man whose wife she had intended to become and herself, but that her lover at the eleventh hour refused to enter the church, and that, consequently, she had been obliged to get another man to adopt his name; that in her anxiety to oblige her parish, she had prevailed upon a sailor to go to church with her, and marry her in the name of the person to whom she had been engaged, and that she handed over, as the price of that accommodation, the sum of 1*l.* to the sailor, who thereupon went about his business, without having had anything more to do with her.

Sir J. Key.—How long did you live with your husband?

Defendant (laughing).—I never lived with him at all. He was going off to sea, and off he went.

Sir J. Key.—What! the moment he married you?

Defendant.—Yes; he only waited to get his sovereign, and then he cut away. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Key.—Do you recollect his name?

Defendant.—I think it was John Kelly. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Key.—Do you happen to know the name of the man to whom you expected to be married?

Defendant.—Yes; Joseph Murray. We were called three times, but he would not come and be married, I suppose because he did not consider the parish gave

enough. (Laughter.) 4*l.* was but a small fortune.

The parish officers represented the case to be, that the woman being with child, and representing that the father was willing to marry her, they furnished the money required to supply a little furniture, and sent an official to see the ceremony duly performed. They had no idea of the substitution.

— Defalcations at the Rochdale Savings Bank.—By the death of Mr. George Haworth, who for 20 years had been the actuary of the Rochdale Savings Bank, a frightful series of frauds have been brought to light. Mr. Haworth was a member of the Society of Friends, extensively employed as an agent, and highly respected for his supposed probity. He lived in a very handsome but not extravagant style, and was universally respected, and was held in such estimation that a general desire was expressed by his fellow-townsmen to honour his remains with a public funeral. Immediately after his decease, upon the check-books coming in, it was discovered that very serious defalcations existed—supposed to the extent of 30,000*l.* A general panic was the consequence, and the depositors hastened for an inquiry. As the investigation proceeded the frauds were found to be more and more frightful. The late actuary had kept a double set of books—the one for the trustees, the other for his own guidance. By these means he had contrived to appropriate to his own use upwards of 75,000*l.* These abstractions had been going on for a long series of years; and a large part of them are totally lost to the depositors, either as being sums belonging to societies not legally recognisable, or being larger than are allowed by law. The poorer classes of Rochdale are severe sufferers by these frauds. The exposure at Rochdale caused great alarm throughout all the savings banks in the kingdom, and a rigid investigation was set on foot by order of the Government. The consequence was the discovery of many extensive defalcations. By these unfortunate events the confidence of the lower classes in these useful institutions has been seriously shaken.

2. Death of the Queen Dowager.—The bulletins of the health of the Queen Dowager had prepared the public for her Majesty's decease. An extraordinary *Gazette* now announced that the event had taken place.

"Whitehall, Dec. 2, 1849.

"This morning, at seven minutes before two o'clock, her Majesty the Queen Dowager departed this life at Stanmore Priory, to the great grief of Her Majesty and of all the Royal Family, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary patience.

"The loss of this most excellent Princess will be deeply mourned by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, to whom her many eminent virtues rendered her the object of universal esteem and affection."

Her late Majesty's physicians issued the following bulletin:—

"The Priory, Dec. 2, 1849.

"Her Majesty the Queen Dowager expired at seven minutes before two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 2nd of December, without any apparent suffering, and retaining her composure of mind to the last.

"David Davies, M.D.
"Richard Bright, M.D."

— Consecration of Bishops.—This day being Advent Sunday, the first Sunday in the ecclesiastical year, was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds to the Bishopric of Norwich, the Right Rev. Dr. Alfred Ollivant to the Bishopric of Llandaff, and the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Dealtry to the Bishopric of Madras. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace, and excited considerable interest, so large a number of bishops being seldom consecrated at one time. In 1842 five colonial bishops, and in 1847 four were admitted to the high offices of the Church.

The Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square.—This long-delayed monument has made one step towards completion by the insertion in the southern face of the base of a high relief, representing Nelson, at the point of time when he told Captain Hardy of his fatal wound, and ordered the tiller-ropes, which had been shot through, to be supplied. The Admiral is borne by two sailors and a marine; Hardy is turning round at the sound made by Nelson's fall, and the efforts to raise him; on one side, men are taking a vengeful mark at the *Redoubtable;* on the other, sailors are at their labour in working the damaged *Victory.* Two of the figures are portraits—Nelson, from a mask in the possession of the sculptor, Mr. Carew; Hardy, from a portrait taken some twenty years after the event here recorded, but altered by the artist. The figure of Nelson is good—easy and expressive. Hardy is a fine fellow—in a posture of majestic energy. The work is executed in bronze: very perfectly cast in three pieces. The material possesses an interest of its own—it once formed the guns taken by Nelson in the action.

The Remains of Gustavus Vasa.—A letter from Upsala states that the Dukes of East Gotha and Dalecarlia, now students of the University of Upsala, being desirous of seeing the mortal remains of Gustavus the First (Gustavus Vasa), which are deposited in one of the vaults of the cathedral of that city, the marble sarcophagus containing the body was opened, by virtue of a special authorization of the King. Of the body of the great monarch nothing remains but the skeleton; but all the clothes (of the ancient Spanish costume) are intact, and preserve a certain freshness. These garments are of velvet and silk, with gold and silver brocade. The crown, the sceptre, the globe, the ornaments of the scabbard inclosing the royal sword, and the buckles of the girdle and shoes, are of fine and massive gold, and partly adorned with precious stones.

The Cholera in Paris.—The cholera appears to have had many victims at Paris. The *Union Médicale* shows, from official sources, that the 10,950 deaths from cholera in the French capital were thus distributed:—in March, 130 deaths; in April, 694; in May, 2426; in June, 5769; in July, 419; in August. 810; in September, 670; and in October, 32 only. To these deaths must be added those which took place in the civil and military hospitals, which make a grand total of 20,000 deaths—the debt by Paris to the cholera morbus in the year 1849. This is nearly a third more than the deaths caused by the epidemic in 1832. Of all the arrondissements of Paris, the one most charged with deaths is the

12th (the quartier Mouffetard, of the Jardin des Plantes), one of the most populous and most distressed. The arrondissement most spared by the malady was the 2nd, the richest and most important.

7. Infanticide in Harley Street.—The body of a male child two years old having been sent in a box by railway to Mr. Burton, at North Leverton in Nottinghamshire, an inquest was held, when from the evidence it appeared probable that the child had been sent by Sarah Drake, a woman living in London, sister to Mrs. Burton. About five years ago, a dead child was sent in a box to Mr. Burton's brother; an inquest was held upon the body, but nothing transpired which could fix guilt upon any party. In the present instance, Sarah Drake was arrested, and examined at Marylebone Police Office last Friday, on a charge of murdering her child, Lewis Drake. The prisoner appeared to be about forty; she was a single woman, and lived as housekeeper and cook at the house of Mr. Frederick Huth, in Upper Harley Street. It appeared that a Mrs. Johnson, who had been nursing the child, brought it to Drake; Johnson was not seen to take it away again. The prisoner packed a box, covered it with canvas, got the butler to address it, and sent it by the footman to the railway. The child was seen no more. Mary Ann Bridge, the searcher at the station-house, deposed that while searching her, she had asked Sarah Drake what she was charged with. She at first made no answer, but presently said to me, "Are you a married woman?" I told her I was, and had a large family; when she said, "Then you can feel for me, and I'll tell you: it's all about a child." I asked her if it was a new-born baby; she answered that it was not; that it was two years old, and she had hung it. I asked her how she came to do such a thing as that: she said she didn't know; a woman who had had it to nurse, and to whom she owed a good deal of money, brought it to her, and she was afraid of losing her place. She did it (the hanging) in a moment, no one else being present. She then packed up the child, and sent it into the country to her sister, to get it buried; and she thought that the sister had made all the noise about it. She said she supposed she should be hung.

It afterwards appeared that the prisoner had put the child out to nurse, and had for some time paid for its maintenance from her wages; after some time, however, these payments ceased, but the nurse still kept the child until the debt amounted to 11*l.* or 12*l.*; she was then unable to keep it longer, and the prisoner took it away, and shortly after strangled it.

It has since transpired, that in 1842 the prisoner was tried for the wilful murder of an illegitimate child, was then convicted of concealment of birth, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In that case the child was also packed up in a box, which was addressed to the porter of the Knutsford Union; and from inquiries made by the police the transmission of the box was traced to the prisoner.

9. Melancholy Death of Mr. Shadwell.—A very distressing event occurred in the death of Mr. Louis Henry Shadwell, barrister-at-law, and second son of Sir

Lancelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor of England, whose body was found in a ditch dividing Barn Elms Park, the residence of the Vice-Chancellor, from a farm in the occupation of a Mrs. Sharpe. Mr. Louis Shadwell united with a most amiable character a degree of eccentricity, and to one of these traits in his disposition his death may probably be attributed. The deceased, instead of sleeping in the mansion occupied by the family, had for a long time past used as his dormitory a room in the lodge at Barn Elms Park, which opens into the lower road leading to Putney; and, to reach this from the mansion, it was necessary to traverse the park, a distance of a quarter of a mile. The last time the deceased was seen alive was half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night, when the butler opened the wicket gate and saw Mr. Louis Shadwell on to the path which led direct across the park to the Gothic lodge. The night was not only dark, but there was an intense fog; the deceased was, however, so accustomed to the route that he declined the aid of a lantern; and, as nothing more was heard of him by the family that night, it was presumed that he had reached the lodge in safety. On the following (Monday) morning, the woman who has charge of the lodge, finding that Mr. Shadwell did not make his appearance at the customary time, went up to his sleeping apartment, the door of which was locked, and knocked several times. An entrance being made by the butler, the appearance of the bed, &c., convinced him that Mr. Shadwell had not occupied the room the previous night, and upon the family becoming acquainted with that fact a messenger was despatched to Mr. Shadwell's chambers, in King's Bench Walk, Temple. Here it was ascertained deceased had not been, and the worst fears began to be entertained. An extensive lake in the park, into which it was supposed the deceased might have accidentally fallen, owing to the density of the fog, was searched, but without success. In consequence of the inquiries that were set on foot by the police, they ascertained that the landlord of the Crabtree at Hammersmith, which is exactly opposite the Vice-Chancellor's seat, and a bargeman heard, on Sunday night, from about a quarter to eleven o'clock till a quarter past, shrieks from the Surrey shore, as from a woman, and the words "Oh Lord! oh Lord!" repeated several times. These persons proceeded to Hammersmith Bridge, obtained a boat and lights, and on reaching the spot whence the cries proceeded, plainly perceived the marks of a naked human foot, particularly small, on the towing-path, and this fact strengthened their previous opinion that it was a woman, but they were unable to discover anything further. On the landlord and bargeman being taken to the same place at noon on Tuesday they pointed out where they had traced the footmarks to, and in a ditch on the inner side of what is termed a "cottar bank," made to prevent the influx of the tide, was found the body of Mr. Louis Shadwell. The water was not more than two feet six inches deep, but the deposit of mud was deeper. One glance showed that the unfortunate gentleman had lain there many hours. The body was dressed, with the exception of the feet, which were naked, and there was

no trace of the shoes, though deceased's socks were found in his pockets. His trousers and other portions of his dress were much torn, apparently by the brambles at the side of the ditch, which the deceased had evidently caught at to save himself, if possible, in his downward descent. A ring and other valuable property were on his person, showing that the deceased had not been the victim of robbery, but the singular fact of the deceased's socks being found in his pockets could not be accounted for satisfactorily. The general supposition as to the cause that led to the death was that the deceased, on leaving the mansion, diverged out of the right path, owing to the heavy fog, and fell into the sluice connecting the latter with the river, the tide being then up, and Mr. Shadwell being a noted and fearless swimmer, it is presumed he swam out into the river, and then landed on the towing-path, and in endeavouring to regain the park, inadvertently fell into the ditch, where, it was evident, his struggles to extricate himself had been terrific. The cries heard by the landlord of the Crabtree, and the bargeman, were doubtless those of the unfortunate gentleman.

— Outrage in Ireland.—On Sunday evening at ten o'clock, a shot was fired into the drawing-room window of the residence of Mr. Henry Drury, at Sherwood in the county of Carlow. Miss Drury was at the time sitting close to the window. The family were about commencing evening prayers; one bullet entered her cheek, breaking three teeth, and lacerating her tongue; five bullets passed through the shutter, and some even through the door into the back drawing-room. The police from Tullow were on the spot in two hours; and found a notice directed to Mr. Drury, desiring him to inform Mr. Downing, the head landlord, to prepare his coffin if he was not partial to his Ballinvalley tenants. This explained immediately to Mr. Drury and Mr. Downing the cause of the outrage, and threw suspicion on the parties concerned in it. Mr. Downing owns the townland of Sherwood, one of the sub-denominations of which is Ballinvalley; and a tenant on this part of the property holding forty acres is the only one who owes any rent, and he is in arrear upwards of two years, owing Mr. Downing 70*l*. In September last Mr. Downing served him with notice to quit; having previously offered him permission to take his entire stock and crop, and also forgiving all rent due. With these terms the tenant has not complied, but continues to hold the land. The police found in the house of one of the tenants an unregistered gun lately discharged.

Floods in the Country.—The heavy rains have produced floods in various parts of the country, by which much damage has been done to the farming stock. The lines of railways, placed in preference in flat and low-lying districts, have been much exposed to damage, and some suffered great injury. In the valleys lying beside the river Trent the accumulation of waters was very great; the embankments were broken down in many places, and the works of the Trent Valley Railway were considerably injured. In Lincolnshire also the railway was much damaged. In Norfolk the rivers Wensum, Yare, and Waveney overflowed their banks, and laid under water the whole

tract of country between Norwich, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft, extending near forty square miles; the railway just appearing above the waters, much difficulty was experienced in preventing accidents to the trains. A large number of sheep were drowned, and stacks of corn were floated away, or injured by the flood.

12. Frightful Accident at Kilrush, 41 Persons Drowned. —The horrors of famine in the distressed union of Kilrush have been aggravated by a frightful catastrophe. Four or five hundred wretched creatures flocked into Kilrush to obtain shelter in the workhouse or out-door relief: they got neither. At night they returned to their sad homes. About two miles from the town is a ferry across an inlet of the sea: some forty-five persons crowded into a rotten ferry-boat; when mid-way the boat split, or a wave washed into it, or the moving people made it heel over—for the exact cause of the accident is not very clear—and the passengers and boatmen were plunged into the sea. Four were saved by a boat; the others perished. Thirty-three bodies were picked up next day. More bodies were recovered subsequently.

13. Funeral of the Queen Dowager. — In pursuance of the wishes of Her late Majesty, that her funeral should be as private and quiet as possible, the remains of the lamented lady did not lie in state nor were they removed to London.

The funeral procession left Bentley Priory soon after eight o'clock in the morning, under a guard of honour, and reached Windsor about one o'clock, the small towns and villages through which it passed presenting every sign of reverential mourning.

St. George's Chapel presented an unusual appearance of solemn quiet; none but those actually taking part in the ceremony being admitted, except some few Knights of the Garter, who occupied their own stalls, and Lord John Russell, who seated himself in a vacant stall. One of the Knights was the Duke of Wellington, who sat alone in deep meditation. A little before one o'clock, Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge were conducted to their stalls; the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess, Princess Anne, and Princess Amelia, of Saxe Weimar, were ushered into the Queen's closet; the ladies and gentlemen of the Household were in the chapel. All the gentlemen were in plain black dresses, with black scarves; every lady had a large black veil thrown over her head. The funeral service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the clergy of the chapel. At one o'clock the procession entered St. George's Chapel in the following order: ten sailors of the Royal Navy gently propelling the platform upon which the coffin was now placed.

The Canons of Windsor.
Garter, Sir Charles George Young.
The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.
The Marquis of Breadalbane, attended by Sir W. Martins.

Supporter of the Pall, Lord Byron.
Supporter of the Pall, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence.
Supporter of the Pall, Earl of Sheffield.

Five Sailors.

THE BODY.

Five Sailors.

Supporter of the Pall, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.
Supporter of the Pall, Viscount Barrington.
Supporter of the Pall, Marquis of Ormonde.

The Chief Mourner,
the Duchess of Norfolk, attended by
Lady Couper.
His Royal Highness the Prince George.
His Serene Highness the Prince Edward
of Saxe Weimar.
His Serene Highness the Prince Gustave
of Saxe Weimar.
Master of the Horse to her late Majesty,
the Earl of Denbigh.
Lord Chamberlain to her late Majesty,
the Earl Howe.
Vice-Chamberlain to her late Majesty, the
Honourable William Ashley.
Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty—Countess Brownlow, Marchioness of Ely, Marchioness Wellesley, Marchioness of Ormonde, Viscountess Barrington, Countess of Sheffield, Lady Clinton.
Maids of Honour to her late Majesty—Honourable Miss Eden, Honourable Miss Boyle, Honourable Miss Hudson, Honourable Miss Mitchell, Honourable Miss Seymour, Honourable Miss Wheatly.
Women of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty—Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lady Charles Somerset, Mrs. Cornwall, Honourable Mrs. Berkeley Paget, Miss Wilson.
Clerk Marshall to her late Majesty—General Sir Andrew Barnard.
Equerries to her late Majesty—Captain Somerset, Colonel Cornwall, Captain Taylor.
Chaplains to her late Majesty—Reverend G. T. Hudson, Reverend J. R. Wood.
Physicians to her late Majesty — Dr. Bright, Sir David Davies, K.C.H.
Surgeon to her late Majesty—Robert Keate, Esq.
Gentlemen Ushers to her late Majesty—Captain Sir William Hoste, Honourable J. G. C. Fox Strangways, Captain Vincent, R.N., Colonel Sir J. M. Wilson, R. C. Mellish, Esq., Captain Bedford.
Senior Page to her late Majesty—John Shoemack, Esq.
Dressers and Wardrobe Maid to her late Majesty — Miss Heath, Miss Arnold, Mrs. Randall.

After two psalms chaunted by the choir, the lesson read by the Archbishop, and an anthem, the coffin was advanced till it rested over "the grave,"—an opening of the floor into the vault beneath; the black velvet pall was removed; and the crown was placed upon the coffin, which was left uncovered.

The inscription on the outer or state coffin is:

"Depositum
Serenissimæ Principessæ
ADELAIDÆ
Reginæ Dotariæ
Obiit IImo die Decembris
Anno Domini MDCCCXLIX,
Ætatis suæ lviii."

The coffin was lowered into the vault at the appointed period of the service.

At the conclusion of the service, the Garter King at Arms, standing near the grave, pronounced the style of Her Majesty as follows:—

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His Divine mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Princess Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, relict of His Majesty King William the Fourth, uncle to Her Most Excellent Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain Queen, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, honour, and all worldly happiness."

The Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain of the late Queen's Household then stepped to the mouth of the tomb, amidst a profound silence, broke their staves of office, and, kneeling, deposited them upon the coffin.

Queen Adelaide's coffin was placed by the side of that of King William.

— MURDER AT MANCHESTER.—John Lee, aged 40, was indicted for having at Manchester wilfully murdered Thomas Richardson.

The prisoner was a blacksmith at Chorlton-on-Medlock, and on

the 7th of September last, the deceased was seen in the smithy of the prisoner by a witness of the name of Jenkins, who was there about four o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner was heating some half-inch rods of iron in the fire. The deceased was told by the prisoner to go away, and immediately after he took the irons out of the fire and ran and thrust them into the deceased. The irons were very hot at the time, and the prisoner thrust them both into him at the same time. The prisoner then took them out, and put them into the fire again. The deceased fell on the floor immediately after the irons were drawn out of him, and cried out, "Oh, God! Lift me up; he has killed me." They unbuttoned his breeches and looked at the wounds. While this was being done the prisoner was going on with his work. Some angry words had passed between the deceased and the prisoner previous to this occurrence. Mr. Brill, the surgeon, examined the wounds of the deceased, who was lying near the door of the smithy quite insensible, and he remained with him till he died. He examined the body subsequently, and found circular wounds on both thighs, and on one of the testicles. The scrotum was perforated, and there were marks of burning about the wounds, which were of such a nature as to cause death.

The Judge summed up the evidence, remarking that it was not every slight provocation which would excuse the use of such a deadly weapon; but it was for the Jury to say whether the circumstances showed that an adequate cause of provocation existed in this case. If the Jury really believed the prisoner intended by his use of the irons to do the deceased some grievous bodily harm, or to commit murder, then they must find him guilty, but if they thought he had seized them in a moment of excitement, and merely intended to drive him out of the smithy, or slightly burn him, and had unintentionally produced the melancholy result which followed, they might acquit him of the more serious charge, and find him guilty of manslaughter.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty of manslaughter," and

His Lordship, after remarking that in the course of his experience he had never heard of a more cruel case, and that it was only one degree removed from the crime of murder, sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

19. Robbery of a Box of Gold—Badcock *v.* Great Western Railway Company—*Court of Exchequer.*—Messrs. Badcock, bankers of Taunton, brought this action against the Great Western Railway Company, to recover the value of a box of gold and silver specie, worth 1500*l.*, which was lost on its journey from London to Taunton, on the 10th of January 1848. The money was sent as similar sums used to be sent by Messrs. Ransom and Co., the London agents of the Taunton bank, in a wooden box such as they had frequently sent before. The box was placed in a railway carriage in a compartment which was between a "conductor's compartment" and a "passenger's compartment;" the conductor's compartment communicating with that in which the box was placed by an opening made for the working of the wheel-brake, through which a man might easily get: and the passenger's compartment being

shut off from it by a thick board partition. On the journey, the box was under the care of Billing, a guard who sat in the conductor's compartment: at the end of the journey, it was found that the partition between the passenger's compartment had been broken through, the box forced open, and the money carried off. The guard Billing was arrested and examined; nothing was found which so directly criminated him that an indictment could be safely preferred, but the Company discharged him under the impression that he was the robber. The present action was brought upon this ground; it being deemed that the Company were liable to pay if their servant had been the robber, though they would not be liable to pay if a stranger had been the thief, because the parcel was not booked as a specie parcel at the increased cost allowed them by their Act of Parliament in such cases. The Company set up the defence that a stranger had committed the robbery; and they had a model of the carriage made and brought into Court to show how it might have been performed without the knowledge of the guard Billing. A witness, Coffin, got into this model, placed himself in the position the robber must have taken, and performed before the Jury the feat of forcing open the strongly-clamped and nailed box in one minute and a half. The plaintiffs gave evidence of Billing having commenced business and gone to expenses of some 400*l.* shortly after his discharge, although a poor man up to that date, evidence which the defendants rebutted by showing that 300*l.* had been lent Billing, and that he had 78*l.* in the savings' bank at the time of his discharge. The Jury deliberated a long time without agreement, and ultimately were discharged without giving a verdict, on account of one juryman's illness.

Munificent Bequests.—The late Mr. Lewis Morris Cuthbert, of Lyon Terrace, Maida Hill, has bequeathed the following sums for benevolent purposes:—To the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, 3000*l.*; Royal Free Hospital 1000*l.*; University College Hospital, 500*l.*; Committee for promoting the establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes, 200*l.*; School of Industry, Paddington, 200*l.*; National Benevolent Institution, 200*l.* Scripture Readers Society (England), 200*l.*; Law Clerks Society, 200*l.*; Officiating Minister, Endell Street Church, St. Giles's, for the purpose of the poor in that district, 100*l.*; Christ Chapel (Maida Hill) National and Infant Schools, severally, 100*l.*; Western General Dispensary, 100*l.*; Poor-box of eleven of the Metropolitan and City Police Courts, severally—these sums are to be paid by instalments of 10*l.* annually—50*l.*; making in all 6450*l.* Mr. Cuthbert held an appointment in the Court of Chancery, as clerk to Sir George Rose, one of the Masters.

22. Lord Campbell's Act. *Court of Common Pleas.*—*Dakin, Administratrix*, v. *Brown and another.*—The action was brought by the plaintiff, as administratrix of the late Mr. William Dakin, of No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, to recover damages from the defendants, who are patentees of a newly-invented oven, for the loss sustained by the plaintiff, and the children of the deceased, by reason of the sudden

death of the said Mr. Dakin, caused by the explosion of a coffee-roasting machine supplied by the defendants, and which the plaintiff alleged was made of insufficient materials, whereby the same exploded and killed the deceased.

It appeared that Mr. Dakin was a man of great ability in his trade, and that in the year 1844 he took the premises in St. Paul's Churchyard, in which he carried on a large business as a tea and coffee-dealer. Mr. Dakin, shortly before his death, had conceived the notion that the taste of coffee would be very much improved if the coffee were roasted in silver cylinders instead of iron; and a friend of his having drawn his attention to an invention by the defendants, called "Brown's Cellular Steam Plate," being an oven capable of generating a heat of 500 degrees, Mr. Dakin thought he could make it available for the purpose of carrying out his notion; he accordingly went to the works in Suffolk Street, in the Borough, and the result was that one of the defendants' patent ovens was ordered to be constructed, and to be erected upon Mr. Dakin's premises.

After many delays and mishaps the apparatus, which appears to consist of a series of pipes through which steam is made to circulate at a very high temperature, thus producing great heat in the cavity or oven they surround, was at length fixed.

On the morning of the accident the defendants' workmen came about 11 o'clock and lighted the fire, and continued to get up the heat until after the return of Mr. Dakin and a friend from dinner, Mr. Dakin, with several others, having been at the warehouse in the morning. At about two o'clock the heat, according to the thermometer, was 480 degrees inside the oven, and 262 degrees at the exterior of the cylinder. Mr. Dakin's silver cylinder was placed in the oven, some coffee put in, and the process of roasting commenced. About twenty-five minutes after the coffee had been placed in the oven, one of the witnesses observed a dampness about that part of the cylinder which had been punched on the day previously, and afterwards a hissing noise was heard coming from some part of the apparatus covered by the brickwork, and almost immediately an explosion took place; part of the roof was blown off, the warehouse was filled with steam and dust, and, after this had cleared away, Mr. Dakin was found lying on his back, dead. It appeared that the cylinder had burst, and had blown off two large pieces of iron, one of which, it was supposed, had struck the deceased, and instantly killed him.

Some evidence having been given, to show that the workmanship of the apparatus was very defective, a verdict was taken, by consent, for 800*l.*: 500*l.* for the widow, and 150*l.* for each of the children of the deceased.

23. Murder at Bristol.—A murder was committed at Bristol under very wanton circumstances. The deceased, a young man, named William Braund, was taking a walk about five o'clock in the afternoon, in company with two other persons, named Edward Horgan and Henry Coggan. As they were passing over Bedminster Bridge they saw two boys, named Collins and Dauncy, jumping over some iron posts. Dauncy was in the act of leaping, when Horgan exclaimed, "Over it." Both Dauncy and

Collins immediately began abusing the deceased and his companions in a most outrageous manner. Horgan ran after them, when Collins began to spar at him, and then ran off down Coronation Road, closely pursued by Horgan, who caught him by the railings of Zion Chapel, and struck him twice. Whilst he was doing this, Dauncy came behind him and struck him in the face, and on his letting go of Collins and running after him, Dauncy pulled out a brass-barrelled pistol and presented it at him. Collins likewise pulled out a large life-preserver, and waved it about in a very threatening manner. Dauncy kept exclaiming, "Come on; I'm not afraid of you. I'm ready for you. I'll have you." Horgan, the deceased, and Coggan, not wishing to create a disturbance in the streets on a Sunday, went on, and Collins and Dauncy followed, jeering and abusing them. They stopped at the top of Brown's Row, and as Collins and Dauncy stopped too, Horgan looked round at them and said, "I will give it to you by-and-bye." The deceased also said to Collins, "I'll let your mother know that you have got a life-preserver, and get something done to you." Collins drew out the life-preserver, and the deceased then rushed at him and laid hold of it. Dauncy then tried to lay hold of the deceased to make him let go. Coggan and Horgan stood before him and prevented his doing so. Dauncy then pulled out the pistol again, and presented it at the deceased, and said, "If he does'nt let Collins alone I'll shoot him." Horgan said, "Will you?" and he replied, "Yes, and you too." Dauncy then put down the pistol between his legs and cocked it, got up, rushed past Horgan close to the deceased, and fired the pistol at him. The deceased man, Braund, instantly put his hand to his breast, staggered, and fell to the ground. A quantity of blood poured from his mouth, and some persons who were passing at some little distance ran up and endeavoured to support him in their arms, but it was found that he was quite dead.

A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Dauncy.

24. ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.—A policeman, named Mattham, was stabbed by an elderly man, named Blackmore, in the Old Bailey. Blackmore had been observed in the neighbourhood in a state of great excitement, and was heard to say, "The police have locked my wife up and I'll do for him, and be locked up in Newgate before two days are over." Mr. Willis, who heard these expressions, put the policeman on his guard. Shortly after Mattham was stabbed, and Blackmore was apprehended.

On his examination, George Bloomfield, No. 286, said, about twenty minutes past 11 o'clock I heard a rattle spring, and the cry of "Murder" repeated several times from the north end of the Old Bailey. I ran up Skinner Street, and met my brother officer, No. 213, being led along by two gentlemen. He exclaimed, "Oh, my God, George, I am stabbed. I shall be a dead man." From what I heard, I ran round the corner into the Old Bailey, and found the prisoner lying on the pavement on his back. The mob around said he had stabbed my brother officer, who had knocked him down with his truncheon. Some other constables came up,

and they got a stretcher and took the prisoner to the hospital, as he appeared to be insensible.

Alderman Challis asked, if he was really injured or was simulating?

Bloomfield said he did not think it was feigned; but at the hospital they said he was not hurt, and he was then taken to the station and locked up.

Alfred Waddilove, of No. 2, Holborn Buildings, said, last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, I was standing by the porter's pitching-block in the Old Bailey, and observed the constable and the prisoner a short distance from me. There was no one else near at the time; when suddenly I heard the officer call out "Murder, murder!" and on rushing to the spot, he exclaimed, pointing to the prisoner, "This man has stabbed me." The prisoner said, "I've done it, I've done it."

Alderman Challis.—Did you observe anything in his hand?

Waddilove.—He held up his hand, but I did not observe anything in it. I followed him a few steps, and in consequence of my exclaiming to some persons coming up, "Mind, he'll stab you," an officer struck him down with his staff, but who did it I can't tell, as there were several officers up nearly at the same time. I then went for the stretcher, and assisted in taking the prisoner to the hospital, and thence to the station-house.

A shoemaker's knife was found on the spot. Other evidence was given, showing that the prisoner had picked a causeless quarrel with the policeman, and had then stabbed him.

Mattham lay in the hospital for some time in a very dangerous condition, but ultimately recovered.

27. Fire near Cambridge.—A conflagration of agricultural buildings and produce occurred near Cambridge, aggravated by the circumstance that a great number of domestic animals were burnt to death. The disaster occurred at the homestead of Mr. Elliott Smith, of Girton, and ended in the destruction of all the farm buildings and all the stored produce of a large homestead, with a small adjacent house belonging to an aged widow. The fire arose "in the eye of a high wind," and had risen uncontrollably high even before discovered. Eight fine horses, three bullocks, two calves, twelve cows and heifers, twenty-seven pigs, and a large quantity of poultry, were consumed. The cries and moans of the poor animals, which were beyond the reach of human aid, were frightful. The fire was attributed to the act of an incendiary; but so little did the peasantry sympathize with the act (although these counties are notorious for wilful fires) that they worked indefatigably in subduing the flames; and, says the Cambridge paper, "had the incendiary been recognised, he would beyond a doubt, in the excitement of the moment, have met a fate similar to that of his poor victims, at the hands of the bystanders." The damage done to Mr. Smith's property was about 2000*l.*: he was fully insured.

— Dreadful Murder at Boston, United States.—The American newspapers are full of an extraordinary case of assassination, which involves the reputation of a man of some eminence. The inhabitants were one morning intensely excited by an announce-

ment that portions of a body, supposed to be the remains of a Dr. George Parkman, had been discovered underneath the chemical laboratory of Professor John W. Webster, in the Medical College at the foot of North Grove Street, Boston, and that Mr. Webster had been arrested, and incarcerated in the Leverett Street Gaol, on suspicion.

From the details of the case it appears that Dr. Parkman, in the early part of November last, applied to Professor Webster, at the college, for payment of some money which he alleged to be due to him; and after an interview with his debtor, which provoked much angry feelings on both sides, he left the place, apparently much excited. After some further negotiations on the subject of the debt, it seems that the money was finally paid at the latter end of November. The amount (483 dollars 64 cents) was to take up two notes and to cancel a mortgage. Dr. Parkman surrendered the notes, but had not the mortgage with him at the time of payment. He eventually left the college at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd of November, after which period he most unaccountably disappeared. Suspicion was soon awakened, the authorities were alarmed, and a reward of 1000 dollars was immediately offered for the discovery of Dr. Parkman's body, it being the general opinion that he had been assassinated. In the meantime the apartments of Professor Webster (who appears to have been suspected from the outset) were searched by the police, but nothing was found to inculpate him in the first instance. The suspicions, however, seemed still to increase that Dr. Parkman had never quitted the college building. There was one part which had not been searched, which was the vault directly underneath Professor Webster's laboratory, the only access to which was through a water-closet in the laboratory. The college is built upon walls which rest upon piles, and the tide ebbs and flows through apertures underneath the basement floor, between the compartments formed by the walls. One of these compartments forms the vault underneath Professor Webster's laboratory. There is a trap-door to the compartment next to that used by Professor Webster, situated some 40 feet from the water-closet. One of the college servants, named Littlefield, descended through this trap-door with a crowbar, and knocked an aperture in the wall near the water-closet, and discovered portions of a human body, which had been washed by the sea. These portions were the pelvis, the right thigh, and the right leg. The authorities hereupon resolved to arrest Professor Webster; and the officers of justice accordingly proceeded to his private residence, and having induced him to enter their carriage for the purpose, as they pretended, of being present at an examination of the college apartments, at once conducted him to the city gaol, where he was detained on the charge of having murdered Dr. Parkman. The pieces of the body found in the vault were afterwards exposed to view in Professor Webster's presence. A jaw-bone, some artificial teeth, particles of gold and silver, and some buttons, found by the officers in a furnace used in the laboratory, were shown at the same time. Professor Webster said nothing. The police officers

subsequently discovered a tea chest stowed away in a nook in the laboratory, under some shelves, which was found to contain a portion of a human body, comprising the back and ribs, and in between the ribs was a left thigh. These were covered over first with tan, and over that was a layer of mineral substances. In the chest was found a large hunting-knife. The officers next discovered tracks of what they considered blood from the counter in the lecture-room, upon the brick floor of the room adjoining, upon several of the stairs leading from this room to the laboratory, and upon the floor of the laboratory to the water-closet, down which, it is believed, the portions of the human body found were thrown. The officers, in continuing their search, found a pair of black-ribbed pantaloons, with the name of Professor Webster written upon the lining, a pair of slippers used by him, and a saw belonging to him, upon which are marks of what is believed to be blood. The bottom of the slippers bore the appearance of having been used in treading down tan.

An inquest was held upon the human remains found. The inquiry lasted ten days, during which the excitement of the people was intense. The Jury then returned a verdict "That these remains were proved to be portions of one and the same person; that this person was Dr. George Parkman; that he came to his death by violence at Boston, on the 23rd of November; that this violence was committed by the hands of Dr. John Webster, who is in gaol awaiting his trial."

Shipwrecks. — The month of December has been peculiarly fatal to the mercantile marine. On the 7th instant no less than six vessels were lost on the Gunfleet Sands, a spot where the navigation is exceedingly intricate: it is supposed that the foremost of them lost her course and went ashore, and that the others were following close in her track: the crews were all saved. The Prussian bark, *Mechelet*, 400 tons, went ashore near the Samburgh Head lighthouse, and the whole crew perished. A vessel struck upon the Herd Sand, at the mouth of the Tyne; twenty-four mariners went out in the life-boat to rescue the crew: by some mismanagement a heavy sea struck and capsized the boat, and twenty of the brave seamen perished. The *Ann Gales* was wrecked off Creden Head, near Waterford; the mate only was saved; the master, his wife, and ten of the crew, perished. Numerous other wrecks on the coast are also reported.

The underwriters have also suffered heavy losses by wrecks reported during this month. The *Emily*, 500 tons, from Calcutta, struck, on the 1st of September, on one of the Andaman islands, in the China seas. The passengers and crew (with the exception of five seamen) reached the shore, but were compelled by the natives to take to their boats again. For the night they lay inside of the breakers, some distance from the shore. On the next morning the boats parted company for the purpose of gaining the Cocoa islands. In the pinnace were the passengers, with the captain and nine of the crew, and the long-boat contained the chief mate and the remainder of the crew. The long-boat was soon lost sight of by those in the pinnace, and no tidings had been heard of them up to the period of

the intelligence of the ship's loss being sent to England. Those in the pinnace suffered intensely. They were exposed in the boat for thirteen days; many became delirious, and all were in a shocking condition. On the 14th of that month the boat gained the main land, forty miles west of Rangoon, where the natives acted with friendship and hospitality.

The *Orpheus*, 382 tons, engaged in the East India trade, was lost on the 18th of October, outside the harbour of Cochin; crew saved.

The *Hanover*, 700 tons, ran upon the rocks at the entrance of the harbour of Bath, United States, on the night of the 9th of November. She went to pieces within ten minutes after she struck, and twenty-six men—the entire crew, excepting the chief mate—perished.

The *Shepherdess*, from Moulmein, encountered fearful gales in the Channel, by which she was reduced to a complete wreck, and went on shore to the westward of Plymouth, on the night of the 6th December. Two of the crew jumped overboard, and were drowned; the rest of the crew scrambled on to the rocks, and were saved.

31. Closing of the Palace Court.—This ancient Court, whose iniquities have been so long forced upon public notice, having been abolished by Act of Parliament, was this day finally closed.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Brent took his seat on the bench for the last time, and the Court was opened by the crier (Mr. Eley) in the usual manner. The attorneys attended, as well as the officers of the Court, but the barristers did not appear.

The Deputy Prothonotary (Mr. Hewlett) inquired whether any person present had any business to transact in the Marshalsea or Palace Courts?

No answer was given to the interrogatory.

The Prothonotary told the crier to adjourn the Courts.

Mr. Eley went through the usual form of adjournment for the last time, the Court rose never to resume its sittings; and the doors of the Court were finally closed to the administration of justice, or, as it was more generally considered, of injustice.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Opening of the Second Session of the Fifteenth Parliament, appointed to meet 21st of September, 1847, and from thence continued till the 1st of February, 1849.

IN THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Cottenham.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
President of the Council	Most Hon. Marquis of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl of Minto.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Earl Grey.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, bt.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bt.
Chief Commissioner of Woods, Forests, &c.	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
Postmaster-General	Most Hon. Marquis of Clanricarde.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Commander-in-Chief	Duke of Wellington.
Master-General of the Ordnance	Most Hon. Marquis of Anglesey.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Master of the Mint	Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Fox Maule.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, bt.
Attorney-General	Sir John Jervis, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir John Romilly, knt.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate of Scotland	Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Thomas Maitland, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. James Henry Monahan.
Solicitor-General	John Hatchell, esq.

HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS.

Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquis of Breadalbane.
Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl Fortescue.
Master of the Horse	Most Noble Duke of Norfolk.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

No changes took place in the above List during the Session.

UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

Bedfordshire	Humphrey Brandreth, of Houghton Regis, esq.
Berks	Robert Gibson, of Sandhurst Lodge, esq.
Bucks	John Kaye, of Fulmer, esq.
Camb. and Hunts	Ebenezer Foster, of Trumpington, esq.
Cheshire	Thomas William Tatton, of Withenshaw, esq.
Cornwall	Sir Samuel Thomas Spry, of Tregols.
Cumberland	Andrew Fleming Huddlestone, of Hutton John, esq.
Derbyshire	Jedediah Strutt, of Belpor, esq.
Devonshire	Montagu Edm. Newcombe Parker, of Whiteway, esq.
Dorsetshire	William Parry Oakden, of Turnworth, esq.
Durham	John Eden, of Beamish Park, esq.
Essex	Onley Savill Onley, of Stisted Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire	William Philip Price, of Tibberton Court, esq.
Herefordshire	William Barneby, of Clater, esq.
Herts	Abel Smith, of Watton Woodhall, esq.
Kent	William Masters Smith, of Camer, Meopham, esq.
Lancashire	John Smith Entwistle, of Foxholes, esq.
Leicestershire	John Goodacre, of Lutterworth, esq.
Lincolnshire	James Whiting Yorke, of Walmsgate, esq.
London and Middlesex	William Lawrence, esq. Donald Nicoll, esq.
Monmouthshire	John Arthur Herbert, of Llanarth Court, esq.
Norfolk	William Mason, of Necton, esq.
Northamptonshire	Henry Nevile, of Walcot, esq.
Northumberland	John Hodgson Hinde, of Stellinghall, esq.
Nottinghamshire	Granville Harcourt Vernon, of Grove, esq.
Oxfordshire	Samuel Weare Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, esq.
Rutlandshire	John Thomas Springthorpe, of Manton, esq.
Shropshire	Panton Corbett, of Longnor, esq.
Somersetshire	George William Blathwayt, of Porlock, esq.
Staffordshire	Charles Arkwright, of Dunstall, esq.
Southampton, County of	William Garnier, of Rookesbury Wickham, esq.
Suffolk	Thomas James Ireland, of Owsden Hall, esq.
Surrey	Wm. Fras. Gamul Farmer, of Nonsuch Park, esq.
Sussex	Rich. S. Streatfield, of the Rocks, Uckfield, esq.
Warwickshire	Sir Theophilus Biddulph, of Birdingbury, bart.
Westmoreland	Geo. Edw. Wilson, of Haversham House, esq.
Wiltshire	Robert Parry Nisbett, of Southbroome House, esq.
Worcestershire	John Dent, of Walcot, esq.
Yorkshire	Octavius Vernon Harcourt, of Swinton Park, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey	Stephen Roose, of Tan y lan, esq.
Breconshire	William Pearce, of Ffrwdgrech, esq.
Carnarvonshire	Samuel Owen Priestley, of Trefan, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Walter Rice Howell Powell, of Maesgwynne, esq.
Cardiganshire	Henry Hoghton, of Haford, esq.
Denbighshire	Thomas Griffith, of Trevallyn Hall, esq.
Flintshire	Phillip Lake Godsal, of Iscoyd Park, esq.
Glamorganshire	Robert Botelor, of Llandough Castle, esq.

Montgomeryshire	Robert Gardner, of Plas y Court, esq.
Merionethshire	Robert Davies Jones, of Aberllafenny, esq.
Pembrokeshire	Seymour Phillips Allen, of Cresselley, esq.
Radnorshire	Edward Middleton Evans, of Llwynbaried, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	James Stewart Moore, of Ballydivitty, Dervock, esq.
Armagh	Richard Blackiston Houston, of Orangefield, Belfast, esq.
Carlow	William F. Burton, of Burton Hall, Carlow, esq.
Carrickfergus Town	Stephen Richard Rice, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	Henry Theophilus Clements, of Ashfield, Coote Hill, esq.
Clare	Sir Edward Fitz Gerald, of Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, bart.
Cork	The Viscount Kilworth, of Moore Park, Kilworth.
Cork City	Thomas Ronayne Sarsfield, Cork, esq.
Donegal	James Hamilton, of St. Ernans, Donegal, esq.
Down	William Keon, of Ballydergan House, Downpatrick, esq.
Drogheda Town	Francis W. Leland, of Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	John Ennis, of Merrion Square, esq.
Dublin City	William Digges La Touche, of Stephen's Green, esq.
Fermanagh	Paul Dane, of Killyhevlin, Enniskillen, esq.
Galway	John Martin, of Tullira Castle, Gort, esq.
Galway Town	Michael Morris, of Lenaboy, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Peter Fitzgerald, of Knightstown, Valentia, esq.
Kildare	Edward J. Beauman, of Furnace, Naas, esq.
Kilkenny	William Lloyd Flood, of Farmley Castle, Callan, esq.
Kilkenny City	John Newport Greene, of Lakeview, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	Thomas Homan Mulock, of Bellair, Ballycomber, esq.
Leitrim	William La Touche, of Harristown, Kilcullen, esq.
Limerick	Samuel F. Dixon, jun., of Kilkeedy, Limerick, esq.
Limerick City	David Leahy Arthur, of Shanakiel House, Cork, esq.
Londonderry City and County	James Johnston Clark, of Lurgantogher, Maghera, esq.
Longford	Anthony Lefroy, of Carrighglass, Longford, esq.
Louth	Sir John Stephen Robinson, of Dunleer, bart.
Mayo	Anthony Ormsby, of Ballinamone, Ballyglass, esq.
Meath	William Martley Blackburne, of Tankardstown Hall, Slane, esq.
Monaghan	Colonel Henry Edward Porter, of Carrickmacross.
Queen's County	Richard Warburton, of Garryhinch, Portarlington, esq.
Roscommon	John Irwin, of Leabeg-Ballimore, esq.
Sligo	Charles Will. Cooper of Cooper Hill, Riverstown, esq.
Tipperary	Sir John Craven Carden, of the Priory, Templemore, bart.
Tyrone	Robert William Lowry, jun., of Pomeroy House, Dungannon, esq.
Waterford	The Hon. S. Carew, of Woodstown, Waterford.
Waterford City	Robert Thomas Carew, of Ballinamona, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	Colonel John Caulfield, of Bloomfield, Mullingar.
Wexford	James Power, of Edermine, Enniscorthy, esq.
Wicklow	Robert A. Gun Cunningham, of Mount Kennedy, Newtown, Mount Kennedy, esq.

BIRTHS.

1849.

JANUARY.

2. At Ryde, the lady of sir C. M. Wade, C.B., a son.

3. At Hunston Hall, Suffolk, the lady of J. H. Heigham, esq., a son.

— In Cumberland-street, the lady of C. Pennington, esq., rifle brigade, a son.

— At Florence, the lady Charles Beauclerk, a daughter.

4. At the British Legation, Teheran, the lady of lieut-col. Farrant, K.L.S., Her Majesty's chargé d'affaires at the court of Persia, a daughter.

— In Carlton-gardens, lady Lyttelton, a daughter.

— At Croxteth, the countess of Sefton, a son.

7. At the Vicarage, Chesterford, the lady Harriet Hervey, a son.

8. At Elmore Court, Gloucester, the lady of W. V. Guise, esq., a son.

— At Orizava Cottage, Chudleigh, the lady of capt. Powners, R.N., K.T., a son.

10. At Bath, the lady of capt. Sydney Dacres, a daughter.

12. At Efford House, Hants, the marchioness of Hastings, baroness Grey de Ruthyn, lady of capt. Yelverton, R.N., a daughter.

— In Cumberland-street, Portman-square, the lady Adela Ibbetson, a daughter.

— The hon. Mrs. Toler, a son.

14. In Devonshire-street, the lady of C. M. Lushington, esq., a son.

— At Lytchett House, Dorset, the lady of H. L. S. Dillon, esq., a son and heir.

15. In Russell-square, the lady of Samuel Morton Peto, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Easton Court, near Tenbury, the lady of J. Bailey, jun., esq., M.P., a son.

16. In Devonshire-terrace, Mrs. Charles Dickens, a son.

— At Cheshunt, lady Maria Brodie, a son.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of lieut-col. Slade, a son.

— At Winslade House, Devon, the lady of John Henry Ley, jun., esq., a son.

18. At Inwood Lodge, Henstridge, the lady of John Wood, esq., a son.

20. The lady of William Bosworth, esq., of Charley Hall, Leicester, a daughter.

21. At Beeston Hall, Norfolk, lady Preston, of twins, a boy and a girl.

— At Coston Rectory, near Melton Mowbray, the lady of the hon. and rev. John Sandilands, a son.

22. The lady of Hay Winthrop, esq., comm. R.N., a son and heir.

23. At Avondale, Somerset, the lady of John Neeld, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Balbernie, N.B., the lady Georgiana Balfour, a son.

24. In Peru, the lady of William Pitt Adams, esq., chargé d'affaires, a daughter.

25. At Ankerwycke House, Bucks, Mrs. Harcourt, a son.

— At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Herts, the lady of the hon. and rev. Godolphin Hastings, a daughter.

27. At Walton, the lady of sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, bart., a daughter.

28. In Whitehall-yard, the hon. Mrs. Vereker, a son and heir.

— In Upper Lansdowne-terrace, the lady Caroline Garnier, a son.

29. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady Margaret Milbank, a daughter.

— At Vicar's Cross, the lady of George Folliott, esq., a son and heir.

— At Malta, the hon. Mrs. Lambert Baynes, a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Bareilly, in the East Indies, the lady of Henry Pidcock, esq., Bengal civil service, a son.

— At Chester, the lady of lieut.-col. Lloyd, C.B., Bombay artillery, a daughter.

2. At Varna, the lady of lieut.-col. E. St. John Neale, Her Majesty's consul in Bulgaria, a daughter.

3. At Calbourne Rectory, Isle of Wight, the lady of the rev. Robert Sumner, a daughter.

— At Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of H. A. Littledale, esq., a daughter.

4. At Wells, the lady of C. R. Tudway, esq., M.P., a son.

BIRTHS.

5. At the Pulteney Hotel, Albemarle-street, the lady Anna Gore Langton, a daughter.

6. The lady of W. C. Morland, esq., of the Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, a son and heir.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Houghton, esq., of Bold Hall, Lancashire, a son and heir.

— At Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of sir Edmund Head, bart., a daughter.

7. In Portman-square, the countess of Galloway, a son.

— At Langton Hall, Nottinghamshire, the lady of Richard Coke, esq., a daughter.

— At Maiden Bradley, lady Algernon St. Maur, a son.

8. At Pontypool Park, Monmouthshire, the lady of Capel Hanbury Leigh, esq., a daughter.

— In Carlton-terrace, the countess of Caledon, a son.

9. At Burlington House, the viscountess Enfield, a son.

— At Frittenden, the lady Harriet Moore, a son.

11. At Noseley Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of sir Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, bart., a daughter.

— At Montalto, Ballynahinch, county of Down, the lady of D. S. Ker, esq., a daughter.

12. At Priestlands, near Lymington, the lady of George Elliott Clarke, esq., a daughter.

— The marchioness of Blandford, a son.

13. At Heanton Satchville, Devon, the right hon. lady Clinton, a daughter.

14. In Gloucester-square, the lady of J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, esq., a son.

— At Courtland House, West Clifton, the lady of F. Elton, esq., a daughter.

15. At Wilderness Park, the marchioness of Camden, a daughter.

16. In Grove End-road, the hon. Mrs. Seton, a daughter.

19. At Leamington, the lady of the hon. Humble Dudley Ward, a son.

20. At Dover, the hon. Mrs. Lloyd Anstruther, a son.

— At Southampton, the lady of capt. Giffard, R.N., a son.

21. At Winkton, near Christchurch, Hants, the hon. Mrs. Harris, a son.

— In Upper Brook-street, lady Guernsey, a son and heir.

— At Weston-super-Mare, the lady of Thomas Brabazon Aylmer, esq., a son.

23. At Brighton, the lady of capt. C. C. Grey, R.N., a daughter.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, the hon. Mrs. Robert Peel Dawson, a daughter.

24. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of sir William Miller, bart., of Glenlee, a daughter.

— At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, the lady Kilmaine, a son.

25. At Williamstrip Park, Glouc., the lady of sir Michael H. Hicks Beach, bart., a daughter.

— In Cadogan-place, the hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a son.

— At Oxford, the lady of the rev. Richard Harrington, Principal of Brasenose College, a daughter, still-born.

— At Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the lady Julia Bouwens, a daughter.

— At Beacondale, next Norwich, the lady Henrietta Harvey, a son.

26. At Southernhay, Exeter, the hon. Mrs. J. W. Walrond, a son.

— In Belgrave-square, lady Charles Thynne, a son.

27. At Munich, the lady of commander Wheatley, R.N., a daughter.

28. At Sandwell, Staffordshire, the countess of Dartmouth, a daughter.

— At Mereworth Castle, lady le Despencer, a son.

MARCH.

3. In Bentinck-terrace, Regent's Park, the baronne de St. Mart, a son.

4. In St. George's-place, the lady Ernest Bruce, a son.

— The lady of William Longman, esq., of 36, Hyde-park-square, a daughter.

5. In Chester-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of M. Wyvill, jun., esq., M.P., a son and heir.

8. In Princes-street, Edinburgh, the lady Anne Home Drummond, a daughter.

— At Bath, the hon. Mrs. Byron Cary, a daughter.

9. At Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, lady Huntingfield, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, a daughter.

— In Portland-place, the lady of Henry Tritton, esq., a son.

10. In Eaton-square, the lady of D. Jones, esq., of Pantglas and Penlyan, Carmarthenshire, a son and heir.

BIRTHS.

11. At Stonehouse, lady William Hervey, a son.

— At Swanage, the lady of capt. Pilkington, R.N., a son.

12. In Connaught-place, lady Mildred Hope, a daughter.

13. At Lee, Lanark, lady Macdonald Lockhart, a son.

— At Hartlebury Castle, Worc., the lady of the rev. E. W. Ingram, a son.

14. At Hodroyd, Yorkshire, the hon. Mrs. Monckton, a daughter.

— At Kidderminster, the hon. Mrs. Claughton, a daughter.

— The lady of Bulkeley J. M. Praed, esq., a son.

— At Chettle, Dorset, the lady of capt. Douglas Curry, R.N., a son.

15. The lady Charles Wellesley, a son.

— The lady of sir Alexander Duff Gordon, bart., a son.

— In Park-crescent, the lady of John Hornby, esq., M.P., a daughter.

16. In Upper Harley-street, lady Laura Palmer, a daughter.

— At Inchbrakie, Perthshire, the hon. Mrs. Græme, a son.

17. At Chesterfield House, the marchioness of Abercorn, a son.

— At Marston Rectory, the hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a son.

18. At Plasgwyn, lady Vivian, a son.

— At Lullingstone Castle, Kent, lady Dyke, a daughter.

19. The lady of lieut.-col. Everest, a daughter.

— At Stoneleigh Abbey, the lady of the hon. Henry Pitt Cholmondely, a daughter.

20. At Wans House, the lady of C. H. W. Wyndham, esq., a daughter.

21. In Arlington-street, the lady Walsingham, a son.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Henry Broadwood, esq., M.P., a son.

23. At Rise, the lady of W. F. Bethell, esq., a son.

— At Wallfield Lodge, Herts, Mrs. Hadsley Gosselin, a son.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Monteith, of Carstairs, a daughter.

24. At Blendon Hall, Kent, the lady of Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan, esq., a son.

— In Lower Seymour-street, the lady of Llewellyn Mostyn, esq., a daughter.

25. At Lausanne House, Margate, the lady of lieut.-col. Stott, a son.

— At Compton Castle, Somerset, the lady of I. M. Hankin Turvin, esq., a son.

25. At the College, Winchester, the lady of the rev. F. Wickham, a daughter.

26. At Hampton Court Palace, the lady Henry Gordon, a daughter.

27. At Haigh Hall, the right hon. lady Lindsay, a daughter.

— At Girton Rectory, Camb., the lady of the rev. Francis Tate, a son.

31. In Upper Brook-street, the lady of Edward Dawson, esq., of Whatton House, Leicestershire, a son.

— In Baker-street, Portman-square, the lady of W. H. Holmes, esq., a daughter.

— In Castelnau-villas, Barnes, Mrs. Lyon Playfair, a son.

APRIL.

1. In St. James's-place, the lady Maria Ponsonby, a daughter.

— At Brighton, the lady of lieut.-col. Hope Gibsone, of Pentland, Edinburghshire, a daughter.

3. In Southwick-place, Hyde Park, the lady of sir Charles Isham, bart., a daughter.

— At Ewell, the lady of the rev. sir George L. Glyn, bart., a daughter.

— At Westhall, Aberdeenshire, lady Dalrymple Elphinstone, a son.

4. At East Sheen, lady Eardley Wilmot, a daughter.

— At Windlestone, Durham, lady Eden, a son.

5. In Rutland-square, Edinburgh, the hon. Mrs. Rashleigh, a daughter.

— At Sheerness, the lady of capt. George Elliott, R.N., a son.

— At Restalrig House, near Edinburgh, the right hon. lady Elibank, a son.

6. At Chicksands Priory, the lady Elizabeth Osborne, a son.

7. Lady Rivers, a son.

— In Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, the lady of Professor Ansted, a son.

— At Little Grimsby Hall, lady Frederic Beauclerk, a son.

— At Eton, the lady of the rev. John William Hawtrey, a daughter.

— In Eaton-street, Mrs. Alfred Montgomery, a son.

8. At Belmaduthy House, N.B., the lady of sir Evan M'Kenzie, bart., a daughter.

— At Abergeley, Denbighshire, the baroness de Linden, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

9. In Ebury-street, Eaton-square, the lady of his honour John Downie, first puisne judge of British Guiana, a daughter.

— In Pembroke-place, Dublin, lady George Hill, a son.

10. At Milford House, near Ferry-bridge, the lady of Benjamin Crossland, esq., a son.

11. At Blackadder, lady Houston Boswall, a son.

— At Kingston Russell, the lady of Morton Grove Mansel, esq., a son and heir.

12. At Barrow House, Somerset, the lady of J. H. Blagrave, esq., a daughter.

13. At Donnington, Berks, the lady of capt. Hayes, R.N., a son.

14. At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the lady of Herbert Mascall Curteis, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

15. In Dorset-square, the lady of Edward Colston, esq., a son and heir.

16. At Park Hill, Carshalton, the hon. Mrs. O. Wm. Lambert, a son.

17. At Watford, Northamptonshire, the lady Henley, a son and heir.

20. In Eaton-square, the lady of Edward Divett, esq., M.P., a son.

21. At High Elms, lady Lubbock, a daughter.

22. At Wellesley House, Shooter's Hill, the lady of capt. Wodehouse, R.A., a daughter.

23. In Eccleston-street, the lady of captain J. W. Montagu, R.N., a daughter.

— At Strewel Lodge, Roseneath, the lady of colonel P. Edmonstone Craigie, C.B., aide-de-camp to the Queen, a son.

— At Kelly, co. Devon, the lady of Arthur Kelly, esq., a daughter.

25. At Addiscombe House, Croydon, the lady of captain the hon. Robert Handcock, a son.

— At Corsham Court, Wilts, the hon. Mrs. Methuen, a daughter.

27. In Dublin, the lady of lieut.-col. Clarke, A.A.G., Kilkenny District, a daughter.

— At Butleigh Vicarage, Somerset, the lady of the rev. W. F. Neville, a daughter.

— At Wateringbury-place, Kent, Mrs. Lucas Lancaster, a son and heir.

28. At Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, the lady of F. Pratt Barlow, esq., jun., a daughter.

29. At Graffham Rectory, the lady of the rev. C. J. Laprimaudaye, a daughter.

30. At Rodburne, Wilts, the lady of R. F. Pollen, esq., a daughter.

MAY.

1. In Belgrave-square, the lady Maria Douglas Pennant, a daughter.

— At Antony, Cornwall, the lady of W. H. Pole Carew, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

— At Gosport, the lady of Major Lethbridge, R.A., a son.

2. At Roland's Castle, Hants, the lady of capt. O'Callaghan, R.N., a daughter.

4. In the Close, Salisbury, the lady of James Hussey, esq., a daughter.

— In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Cecil Fane, a daughter.

5. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, the lady Mary Hope Wallace, a son.

6. In Eaton-place, the lady of lieut.-col. Campbell, a son.

— In Upper Southwick-st., Elizabeth, lady of Dr. R. G. Latham, M.D., F.R.S., a son.

8. At Chester, the lady of Sir Edward Walker, a daughter.

9. Lady Armstrong, a daughter.

— At Rufford Hall, the lady Arabella Hesketh, a son.

11. At Bishop's Teignton, Devon, the lady of captain A. G. West, R.N., a son.

— In Dean's-yard, Westminster, the lady of the Rev. G. H. Liddell, a daughter.

12. In Berkeley-square, the lady Elizabeth Lawley, a son and heir.

13. At Rottingdean, near Brighton, the lady of com. George S. Reynolds, R.N., a daughter.

— At Scarborough, the lady of James Kay, esq., jun., of Turton Town-lane, a daughter.

14. At Demstall Priory, Shoreham, Kent, the lady of J. C. Alexander, esq., a son.

16. At the Manor House, Bushey, Herts, the lady Jane Walker, a son.

— At Aldwarke, Yorks., the lady of E. H. Mostyn, esq., a son.

— At Bilbrough, the lady of Childers Thompson, esq., a son.

17. At Elm Lodge, Finchley, the lady of sir William White, a daughter.

— At Brighton, the lady of major St. John, Bombay Fusiliers, a daughter.

21. At Ulcombe-place, lady Frances Fletcher, a son.

— At Brighton, the lady of Walter Wyndham Burrell, esq., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

21. In Carlton-gardens, the hon. Mrs. Herbert, a daughter.

— At the Manor House, Little Marlow, the lady of lieut.-col. Snell, a son.

23. At Ickleford House, Herts, the hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, a son.

24. At Gaultier Cottage, Waterford, the countess of Huntingdon, a daughter.

25. At Spring Hall, Suffolk, the lady of John G. W. Poley, esq., a son.

— At Tedsmore Hall, Salop, the lady of Edmund Wright, esq., a son.

27. In Berkeley-square, the hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a son.

— In Eaton-square, lady Augusta Baring, a daughter.

29. At Barbados, the lady of captain Cavendish Boyle, a son.

— At Rio de Janeiro, the lady of Frederic Hamilton, esq., attaché to H.M. Legation at that court, a daughter.

31. At 77, Harley-street, the lady of William M. Dansey, esq., a son.

— In Hanover-square, the lady Charlotte Chetwynd, a son and heir.

— At Hither Green, Lewisham, the hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a son and heir.

JUNE.

2. In Portland-place, the lady of C. J. Bevan, esq., a daughter.

— At Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, the lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a daughter.

— At Lower Cowley House, Oxford, the lady of E. Bevers, esq., a son.

3. In Eaton-place West, the lady Elizabeth Russell, a son, still-born.

5. At St. Bees, the lady of Seymour Walpole, esq., a son, still-born.

— At Dingle Bank, Liverpool, the hon. Mrs. Edward Cropper, a son.

— At Charlton Barrow, the lady of lieut.-col J. D. Browne, a son.

6. In Eaton-square, the lady of sir John Thorold, bart., a daughter.

7. At Nonsuch Park, Surrey, the lady of W. F. G. Farmer, esq., a son.

9. At Brighton, the hon. Mrs. Spencer Lyttelton, of a son.

10. At Ashford House, Chertsey, lady Willshire, a daughter.

— At Bombay, lady Yardley, a son.

12. At the Grange, Bedale, the lady of Henry de la Poer Beresford, esq., a daughter.

— At Farnborough-place, the lady Mary Farquhar, a son.

14. At King's Bromley Manor, the hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, a daughter.

14. In Gordon-street, the lady of com. Sidney Grenfell, R.N., a son.

15. At Farnborough Hill, the lady of Thomas Longman, esq., a son.

— At Balmacara, the lady of J. W. Lillingston, esq., of Lochalsh, a son and heir.

16. In New Burlington-street, the hon. Mrs. George Cadogan, a daughter.

— Viscountess Campden, a daughter.

17. At Baldovan House, the lady Jane Ogilvy, a daughter.

18. In Eaton-terrace, the lady Caroline King, a son.

— In Hereford-street, viscountess Villiers, a son.

— At Mount Rivers, county of Waterford, the lady of col. sir Charles Shaw, a son.

21. At Zeelugt House, Cheltenham, the lady of major-gen. Tickell, C.B., a son.

22. The lady of professor Edward Forbes, a daughter, still-born.

— At the school-house, Rugby, the lady of the rev. Dr. Tait, a son.

23. In Devonshire-place, lady Anson, a daughter.

— The lady of E. L. Lushington, esq., of Park House, Maidstone, a daughter.

— In Cavendish-square, the lady of Edward Majoribanks, jun., esq., a daughter.

— In Carlton-terrace, the countess of Arundel and Surrey, a daughter.

24. In Chester-square, the countess of Bective, a daughter.

28. At the Government House, Perth, Western Australia, the lady of his Excellency capt. Fitzgerald, R.N., a daughter.

— At Thornton Steward, near Bedale, North Yorkshire, the lady of the rev. John H. R. Sumner, a daughter.

29. In Hamilton-place, the countess of Eldon, a daughter.

30. At Stourton Rectory, Wilts, the lady of the rev. William Bucknall Estcourt, a daughter.

JULY.

2. At the Vicarage, Charlton, Wilts, the lady of the rev. Wadham Huntley Skrine, a daughter.

5. At Badsworth Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of R. Heywood Jones, esq., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

6. At Aylesmore House, Gloucestershire, the lady of captain Lacon, R.N., a son.

7. At Arrowe Park, Cheshire, the lady of J. R. Shaw, esq., a daughter.

— At Clarendon Park, Wilts, lady Harvey Bathurst, a son.

8. In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the lady of R. B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., a daughter, still-born.

— In Grosvenor-street, the lady of Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, esq., a son.

9. In Grosvenor-square, the hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, a son.

— The hon. Mrs. Beaumont, a daughter.

— In Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, lady Armytage, a son.

— At Hamstead Marshall, Berks, lady Louisa Oswald, a son.

10. Lady John Russell, a son.

12. At Lamberhirst Lodge, Kent, the lady of Rupert H. Warre, esq., a daughter.

— At Welford Park, Berks, the lady of Charles Eyre, esq., a daughter.

13. At Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, the lady William Compton, a son.

14. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of J. Bonham Carter, esq., M. P., a daughter.

16. At Gourock House, Renfrewshire, Mrs. Darroch, of Gourock, a daughter.

17. At the Rectory, St. Anne's, Soho, the lady of the rev. Nugent Wade, a son.

— The lady Alfred Paget, a daughter.

— At Upper Ottery, the lady of the hon. W. W. Addington, a daughter.

18. At Milton House, Pembrokeshire, the lady of T. H. Dury, esq., a son.

19. At Morden Lodge, Surrey, the lady of H. J. Hoare, esq., a son.

— At Conyham Lodge, Norfolk, the lady of M. B. Ffolkes, esq., a son.

21. At Brighton, the viscountess Newry, a daughter.

22. The lady of captain Norwich Duff, R.N., aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, a son.

— In Great Stanhope-street, the hon. Mrs. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, a son.

— At Bath, the lady of G. H. Skelton, esq., a son.

23. At Leamington, the lady of Kevill Davies, esq., Croft Castle, Hereford, a daughter.

25. At Alva House, N.B., the hon. Mrs. Johnstone, a daughter.

25. In Grosvenor-crescent, the lady Eddisbury, a daughter.

26. In Hyde Park-street, the lady of sir Beresford B. M'Mahon, bart., a son.

— At Waltham Abbey, the lady of capt. Yorke, R.E., a son.

— At Ickham, the lady of the rev. Arthur Eden, a son.

— At Ripple Hall, near Tewkesbury, the lady of John W. Empson, esq., a daughter.

— At Madeira, viscountess Northland, a son and heir.

30. In Lowndes-square, the countess of March, a son.

— In Bolton-street, viscountess Stopford, a daughter.

31. At Vimiera House, Hammersmith, the lady of the rev. D. H. Cotes, LL.B., chaplain to the hon. the East India Company, a daughter.

AUGUST.

3. At the Lord Chief Baron's, Guildford-street, lady Pollock, a daughter, still-born.

— At Westover, the lady of the hon. William a'Court Holmes, a son.

6. At Streatham, the lady of capt. Drinkwater Bethune, R.N., a son.

— In Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of John Harvey, esq., of Ickwell Bury, Beds, a son and heir.

7. At York, the lady of captain J. S. Hawkins, R.E., a son.

8. At Corfu, the lady of assistant-commissary-general Weir, a daughter.

— At Moor Hill, Harewood, Yorks., the hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles, a daughter.

— At Southwold, the lady of E. S. Gooch, esq., M.P., a daughter, still-born.

— In Clarges-street, lady Mary Phipps, a daughter.

— The lady Ashley, a son.

9. In Berkeley-square, the lady Harriet Duncombe, a son.

11. In Dorset-place, the lady Louisa Rabett, a son.

— At Connington Castle, the hon. Mrs. John Heathcote, a son.

12. In Montague-square, the lady Isabella Jodrell, the lady of Richard Paul Hase Jodrell, esq., a daughter.

13. At Bryden's Hill, Watford, the lady of captain T. O. Knox, R.N., a son.

— At Everingham Park, the lady of Wm. Constable Maxwell, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

13. At Edenhall Vicarage, near Penrith, the lady of the rev. Beilby Porteus, a daughter.

14. In Chester-square, the hon. Mrs. Hussey, a son.

— At Wentworth, viscountess Milton, a daughter.

15. At Leytonstone House, the lady of T. Fowell Buxton, esq., a son.

— At Woodcote, the lady Louisa Cotes, a daughter.

— At Temple House, the lady of T. P. Williams, esq., M.P., a son.

17. At Rosstrevor, the hon. Mrs. Ross, of Bladensburg, a son.

— At Winchester, the lady of the rev. G. H. Sumner, a daughter.

18. At Somersall Herbert, the lady of W. Fitzherbert, esq., a daughter.

— At Tissington Hall, the lady of major Fitzherbert, a son.

21. The lady of Wm. Phillips, esq., of Salisbury Lodge, Clifton, and of Witson House, Monmouth, a son and heir.

22. At Denton Hall, Lincoln, the lady of Glynne Earle Welby, esq., M.P., a son.

23. At Manor House, East Acton, countess d'Avigdor, a son.

— At St. Lawrence, I. W., the hon. Mrs. Dudley Pelham, a daughter.

— At Westbourne-terrace, the lady of Dempster Heming, esq., Lindley Hall, Leicestershire, a son.

26. At Corsley House, Wiltshire, the lady of Nathaniel Barton, esq., a son.

27. In Upper Brook-street, the lady of the hon. captain Gough, only son of viscount Gough, a son and heir.

28. At Hawarden Rectory, the lady of the right hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., a daughter.

29. At Park-place, St. James's, the lady Georgiana Codrington, a daughter.

— In Eaton-place, the hon. Mrs. Robert Daly, a son.

30. At High Legh, the lady of the rev. W. Blake, a son and heir.

31. At Sandford House, Cheltenham, the countess Baptiste Metaxa, a son.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Harpenden, Herts, the lady of capt. Burdett, Coldstream Guards, a son.

— At Broome Hall, Bedfordshire, the lady of John Lindsell, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, a daughter.

2. At Edinburgh, lady Macdonald, a son.

3. The lady of Joseph Toynbee, esq., F.R.S., of Argyll-place, St. James's, a son.

— At Horfield, near Bristol, the lady Alexander Russell, a daughter, still-born.

4. In Eaton-square, lady Elizabeth Romilly, a son.

— At Pylewell House, Hants, the lady of Joseph Parker, esq., a son.

— At Carlisle, the lady of W. Wordsworth, esq., a daughter.

5. At Horsham Vicarage, Sussex, the lady of the rev. John Fisher Hodgson, a daughter.

— The lady of W. H. Helyar, esq., of Coker Court, Somersetshire, a son and heir.

— At Rawcliffe Hall, Selby, Yorkshire, the lady of Ralph Creyke, esq., a son and heir.

6. In Berkeley-square, the lady of Sydney Smirke, esq., a son.

8. The right hon. lady Cochrane, a daughter.

— At Lamborne-place, Berks, the lady of Henry Hippisley, esq., a daughter.

9. At the vicarage, Burnham, Somersetshire, the lady of the rev. Horatio Westmacott, a son.

10. At Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, the lady of Robert Francis Jenner, esq., a son.

— At Landport Cottage, Portsmouth, the lady of major Robinson, Royal Engineers, a son.

11. In Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, the lady of James Bright, esq., M.D., a son.

— At Heath, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, the lady of W. H. Leatham, esq., a son.

12. In the Regent's Park, her Imperial Highness Beatrice, archduchess of Austria, consort of H.R.H. Prince John, infant of Spain, a prince.

14. At Abercrombie-place, Edinburgh, the viscountess Melgund, a son.

— At Dublin, lady G. Croker, a son.

— At Talacre, Flintshire, the hon. lady Mostyn, a daughter.

— At the rectory, Little Ponton, the lady of the rev. P. W. Worsley, a daughter.

15. In Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, the lady of major Vicars, R.E., a son.

— At Watnall Hall, Nottingham, Mrs. Rolleston, a son.

BIRTHS.

16. At Southampton, the lady of commander H.W. Hill, R.N., a son.

— At the Grange House, Edinburgh, lady Dick Lauder, a daughter.

18. The lady of the rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., Finsbury Chapel, a daughter.

— At Holkham, the countess of Leicester, a daughter.

19. In William-street, Lowndes-square, lady Nicolson, a son.

— At Ringmore, Tor, Devon, the lady of J. de Courcy Dashwood, esq., a son.

21. At Dyrham Park, Barnet, the hon. Mrs. Trotter, twin-daughters.

22. At Hatherton Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of T. Entwisle, esq., a son.

23. In Dominick-street, Dublin, the lady Jane Repton, a daughter.

— At Littlehampton, Sussex, the marchioness of Ormonde, a son.

24. At Stanford Court, Worcestershire, lady Winnington, a son.

25. At Trejoyd, Hay, viscountess Hereford, a son.

28. At Rudding Park, the lady of Joseph Weld, jun., esq., a son.

— In York-terrace, Worthing, the lady Marcus Hill, a son.

— In Wilton-crescent, the lady of the right hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., a daughter.

29. At the Hasells, Bedfordshire, the lady of Alexander Pym, esq., a daughter.

— At Rosehill House, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Sir George Baker, bart., a daughter.

— At the Close, Salisbury, the lady of captain F. Pleydell Bouverie, R.N., a daughter.

— At Highgate, the lady of lieut.-col. A. Irvine, C.B., a daughter.

— At Launde Abbey, Leicestershire, the lady of Henry Dawson, esq., a son.

30. At Eltham, the lady of George Buchanan Wollaston, esq., a son.

OCTOBER.

3. At Sussex House, Hammersmith, the lady of Forbes Winslow, M.D., a daughter.

— At Fairlawn House, Middlesex, the lady of Eveleigh Wyndham, esq., a daughter.

4. At Uddings House, Dorsetshire, the lady of George Pleydell Mansell, esq., a daughter.

5. In Ebury-street, Chester-square, the hon. Mrs. Gerald Dillon, a son.

— At Tredegar, South Wales, the lady of W. H. Styles, esq., a son and heir.

— At Shelley House, near Ongar, the lady of the rev. Alfred Bowyer Smyth, a son.

6. In Bryanston-square, the hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a son.

7. At Chiswick, the lady of captain Smart, R.N., K.H., a son.

8. The lady of captain Dunbar Dunbar, of Sea Park, Morayshire, a son and heir.

10. At Sonning, Berkshire, the lady of John Murray, esq., of Albemarle-street, a daughter.

11. At Grantham House, Grantham, the lady of Dr. Joseph J. A. Brown, a son.

— At Blendworth Lodge, lady Knighton, a son, still-born.

12. In Marine-square, Brighton, lady Doyle, a daughter.

— At Bowden Hall, Gloucestershire, Mrs. C. Brooke Hunt, a daughter.

— At Toft Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Leycester, a son.

13. At Worthing, the viscountess Maidstone, a daughter.

14. At Grey Abbey, the lady Charlotte Montgomery, a daughter.

15. In Eaton-place, the lady of William Jones Lloyd, esq., a son.

— At Reading, the lady of captain James A. Murray, R.N., a son.

16. At Hurworth Grange, near Darlington, the lady of Mark Ord, esq., a son.

— At Wymondham Rectory, Leicestershire, the hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a daughter.

17. At Hams, the hon. Mrs. Adderley, a daughter.

18. At Durham, the lady of the rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D., a daughter.

— At Kemberton, Rectory, Mrs. George Whitmore, a son.

— At Collon, the hon. Mrs. Delap, a daughter.

19. In Gloucester-place, the lady of John Robert Godley, esq., a daughter, still-born.

20. In Grosvenor-square, viscountess Ebrington, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-square, lady Charles Pelham Clinton, a daughter.

21. At Wittingham, Preston Kirk, N.B., the lady Blanche Balfour, a son.

23. In Eccleston-square, the lady of Armar L. Corry, esq., capt. R.N., a son.

BIRTHS.

24. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of col. Maclean, a daughter.

— At Tresillian House, Cornwall, the lady of Richard Gully Bennet, esq., a son and heir.

— At Arbuthnott House, lady Jane Arbuthnott, a son.

25. On board H.M.S. *Eurydice*, off St. Helena, the lady of captain Anson, a daughter.

26. At Longford Castle, the viscountess Folkstone, a daughter.

— At Goldsborough Hall, lady Elizabeth Lascelles, a son.

27. At Lexham Hall, Mrs. F. W. Keppel, a daughter.

— At the College, Winchester, the lady of the rev. Dr. Moberly, a son.

— At Dorfold, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, a daughter.

28. At Pau, the lady of J. E. Bradshaw, esq., of Fair Oak Park, Hants, a son.

29. In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the lady of col. Bagnold, a daughter.

— The lady Albert Denison, a son.

— At Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, the lady Caroline Leigh, lady of the hon. W. H. Leigh, a daughter.

— At Knowl Hill Parsonage, the lady of the rev. S. Sturges, a daughter.

31. The lady of captain Kemeys Tynte, Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

— At Cottingham, Mrs. W. H. H. Hutchinson, a son.

NOVEMBER.

2. At Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk, the lady of J. A. Hardcastle, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Bodmin, the lady of Sir Colman Rashleigh, bart., a daughter.

3. At Blyth Hall, the hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, a daughter.

— In Montague-street, the lady of the rev. Charles Vansittart, rector of Shottesbrook, a son.

4. At Corfu, the lady of the rev. James Skinner, chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces there, a daughter.

— At Itchenstoke Vicarage, the hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, a son.

5. At Writtle Park, the lady of the hon. Frederick Petre, a daughter.

6. At Filby House, Norfolk, the lady of the rev. Charles Lucas, a daughter.

— In Westbourne-terrace, the lady of C. Lyall, esq., a son.

7. At Ballechin House, Perthshire, the lady of captain R. Scott, a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the duchess of Argyll, a daughter.

8. At Court House, Cannington, the hon. Mrs. Clifford, a daughter.

— At Bolton Hall, the lady of W. H. Orde Powlett, esq., a son.

— At Baden Baden, lady Augusta Loftus, a son.

9. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of the hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, a daughter.

10. At Corfu, the lady of lieut.-col. Walpole, deputy-quartermaster-general, Ionian Islands, a daughter.

— At Avonhurst, Warwickshire, the hon. Mrs. Woodmas, a son.

11. At Moray-place, Edinburgh, lady Blantyre, a daughter.

12. At Spring Vale, Ryde, I. W., the lady of captain Crawford Caffin, R.N., a daughter.

— At Worth Rectory, Sussex, the lady of the rev. G. C. Bethune, a daughter.

13. At Pemelfort, Dusseldorf, the lady of Charles J. F. Stuart, esq., of Hongkong, a son.

— At Fort Asseerghur, the lady of lieut.-col. Woodburn, C.B., a daughter.

— At Mere Hall, Cheshire, the lady Charlotte Egerton, a son.

— In Loudoun-place, North Brixton, the lady of captain George A. Halsted, R.N., a son.

15. At Apley Castle, Shropshire, the lady of Robert Davies Jones, esq., high sheriff for Merionethshire, a son and heir.

16. Mrs. F. Newton Dickenson, of Syston Court, Glouc., a daughter.

— At Firle, the hon. Mrs. Gage, a son, still-born.

17. At Corby Castle, Cumberland, the lady of Philip Henry Howard, esq., M.P. for Carlisle, a daughter.

— At Thirburn Castle, the lady Mary Parker, a son.

— At Woolwich, the lady of lieut. E. G. Hore, R.N., a son.

— In Chesham-place, the lady of the hon. Richard Cavendish, a son.

18. In Gloucester-road, Hyde Park, the lady of archdeacon Wigram, a son, still-born.

— In Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, the hon. Mrs. Maude, a daughter.

19. At Barton Grange, near Taunton, the lady of F. W. Newton, esq., a daughter.

— At Carne House, Dorchester, the lady of Bosville Durrant, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

20. In Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, the hon. lady Pearson, a daughter.

— At Bayswater House, Porchester-terrace, the lady of sir Harry Dent Goring, bart., a daughter.

— At Court Coleman, Glamorgan, the lady of William Llewellyn, esq., a son.

21. In Chester-square, the lady of lieut.-col. Vernon, Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

22. In Halkin-street West, the marchioness of Ely, a son and heir.

— At Haldon House, the lady of Laurence Palk, esq., a son.

— At Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, the marchioness of Ailsa, a daughter.

23. In Nottingham-place, the lady of Lancelot Shadwell, esq., a daughter.

24. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Robert Ferguson, M.D., a daughter.

— At Trehill, Devon, the lady of Plantagenet Somerset, esq., a daughter.

25. In Eaton-place, the hon. Mrs. Henry Spencer Law, a son.

— In Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, the hon. Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter.

28. At Shipley Hall, the lady of Alfred Miller Mundy, esq., a son and heir.

— At Farthington Lodge, the lady of T. T. Drake, jun., esq., a son.

29. At Portland, Cape Town, the hon. Mrs. Henry Barrington, a son.

DECEMBER.

2. At York, the lady of capt. H. B. J. Wynyard, major of brigade, a son.

3. The Crown Princess of Hanover, a princess.

— In Cavendish-road West, the lady of lieut.-col. H. Mitchell, a son.

— At Port Vale House, Hertford, the lady of Edward B. Eastwick, esq., a daughter.

4. In Chester-square, the lady of H. A. Merewether, esq., a daughter.

5. The lady of H. S. Thompson, esq., of Moat Hall, Yorkshire, a son.

— At Roehampton, the lady of the hon. Robert Boyle, a son.

6. At Yately Hall, Hants, the lady of Henry Parker Collett, esq., a daughter.

— In Leeson-street, Dublin, the lady Adam Loftus, a daughter.

7. At the Salt Hill Hotel, Kingstown, county Dublin, the marchioness of Worcester, a son.

8. At the Convent, Gibraltar, prematurely, the lady of capt. Lynedoch Gardiner, military secretary, a daughter.

— In Wilton-crescent, lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.

— At Walthamstow House, the lady of John Glennie Greig, esq., LL.D., a son.

9. In Belgrave-square, the hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a daughter.

— At Wyfold Court, Oxon, the lady of major Bulkeley, a son.

12. At Lockington Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of J. B. Story, esq., a daughter.

— In Lowndes-square, lady Mary Egerton, a daughter.

13. At Cloncaskaran, the lady of sir John Nugent Humble, a son.

14. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady Dorothy Neville, a daughter.

15. At Dowdeswell House, Gloucestershire, the lady of Rogers Coxwell, esq., a daughter.

— At Knight's-place, Pembury, Kent, the lady of commander John William Finch, R.N., a son.

17. In Bedford-square, the lady of John J. B. E. Frere, esq., com. R.N., a son.

18. At Sudbury Rectory, the hon. Mrs. George E. Anson, a daughter.

20. In Bruton-street, lady Burghley, a son and heir.

21. At the Earl of Crawford's, Berkeley-square, the lady Sarah Lindsay, a daughter.

22. The lady of George Hilaro Barlow, M.D., a daughter.

24. At Northwood House, St. John's Wood, the lady of Mr. Sergeant Bellasis, a son.

— At Chawton House, Hants, the lady of Edward Knight, jun., esq., a daughter.

25. At Hackness Hall, Yorkshire, the viscountess Nevill, a daughter.

— At Lunsford Hall, East Malling, Kent, the lady of Frederick Thornton Raikes, esq., a daughter.

— The countess Ferrers, a daughter.

— The lady of sir John Trollope, bart., M.P., a daughter.

— At Longford Hall, Salop, the lady of Ralph M'Leche, esq., a son.

26. At Hyde House, Gloucestershire, the lady of Joseph Bowstead, esq., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

26. At Porters, the lady of Clarke Jervoise, esq., a daughter.

— At Kensington, the lady of Heathfield Tupper, esq., a son.

28. The lady of captain A.L. Kuper, R.N., C.B., of South Brent, Devon, a son.

— In Chester-square, the hon. Mrs. Edward Bennet Wrottesley, a daughter.

30. In Russell-square, the lady of James Russell, Q.C., a son.

— At Wakefield Park, Berks, the lady of Robert Allfrey, esq., a daughter, still-born.

— At Naples, the lady of J. G. Domville, esq., a son.

31. In Devonshire-place, the lady of Pakenham Mahon, esq., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1848.

September 26. At New Richmond, Van Diemen's Land, the ven. archd. Marriott, to Anne Julia, daughter of major Schaw, of New Richmond.

Oct. 6. At Wellington, New Zealand, John Watson, jun., esq., of Ballydarton, county of Carlow, police-magistrate at Akaroa, New Zealand, to Jane Crymes, youngest daughter of H. B. Shillibeer, of Taunton.

10. At St. Paul's Church, Auckland, New Zealand, James Boyd, esq., to Elizabeth, relict of W. Parsons, esq., and only daughter of major Gray.

Nov. 6. At Te Aro, Wellington, New Zealand, J. H. Wallace, esq., to Sarah Ann, relict of the late Mr. Avery Benham, of Sydney, and second daughter of the late Robert Stanton, esq.

18. At St. Paul's Church, Auckland, New Zealand, Lavallin Nugent, esq., capt. 58th regt., to Charlotte Marcia, fifth daughter of his Excellency major-gen. George Dean Pitt, K.H.

— George Hyde Page, esq., 58th regt., to Louisa, third daughter of his Excellency major-gen. Geo. Dean Pitt, K.H.

1849.

JANUARY.

1. At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, John George Thompson, esq., C.S. Madras, to Honoria Mary, eldest daughter of J. A. Huddlestone, esq.

2. At Ramsgate, the rev. Thomas C. Whitehead, incumbent of Trinity Church, St. Lawrence, to Susan, only surviving daughter of the late sir T. Tancred, bart., Egypt House, Isle of Wight.

5. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Godfrey Armytage, esq., 6th royal regiment, to Charlotte Emily, eldest daughter of Joseph Blackburn, esq.

6. At the Palazzo Bonturlin, Florence, Il Cavalière Commendatore Giuseppe Pistoj, postmaster-general of Tuscany, to Eliza Forster, only surviving daughter of the late Richard Walford, esq.

8. At St. Thomas's Church, Charles W. Adair, lieut. and adjutant royal marines, to Isabella, third daughter of colonel Aslett.

9. At Pear-Tree Green, near Southampton, capt. J. Gilbert Johnston, Madras Engineers, to Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of the late sir William Henry Richardson, of Chessel House, Hants.

— At Kevelaw, Ayrshire, Francis Edward James, esq., to Helen Donald, daughter of the late John Fullarton, esq.

10. At Marylebone Church, the rev. James Stuart Vaughan, to Louisa Marianne, only daughter of lieut.-col. White.

— At Sampford Peverel, Devon, the rev. Charles St. Barbe, Sydenham, to Emily, daughter of the late major Henry Bowyer Lane, R.A.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, baron K. P. Bonde, to Florence, daughter of the late sir Richard Robinson, bart.

11. At Belfast, Henry Dawson, esq., of the carabineers, to Harriet Emma, second daughter of major-general Bainbridge, C.B.

13. At the British Embassy, Florence, Joseph Francis Stirling, comm. R.N., to Mary Dormer, second daughter of Peter Francis Luard, esq., M.D.

16. At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, the rev. Charles Gore Gambier, to Elizabeth Oakley, fourth daughter of lieut.-col., William Reid, C.B.

17. At St. Philip's Church, Clerkenwell, John Dean Paul, esq., to Susan, only surviving daughter of the late John Ewens, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Windham Hornby, esq., captain R.N., to Augusta, youngest daughter of sir William Call,

bart., and widow of the late Davies Paterson, esq.

18. At the Parish Church, Lewisham, capt. Lynedoch Gardiner, R.H.A., to Frances Barbara, daughter of Francis Newdigate, esq., and the late lady Barbara Newdigate.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, George Sandars, esq., M.P., of Alverthorp Hall, Yorkshire, to Arabella, eldest daughter of John Walker, esq., of Cambridge-square, Hyde Park.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Florance Fox, esq., son of W. J. Fox, M.P., to Caroline Phœbe Caulfield, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Caulfield, esq.

23. At St. Paul's Cathedral, at Calcutta, capt. John Villiers Forbes, to Anne, eldest daughter of Charles C. Burgett, esq., of Calcutta.

— At St. Mary's Church, Torquay, Frederic Jolliffe Bayly, esq., capt. 91st regt., to Mary, only daughter of the late William Maskell, esq., of Bath.

— At Kirk Malew, Isle of Man, Loftus Wigram, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to lady Katherine J. Douglas, youngest daughter of the late earl of Selkirk.

30. At St. Pancras New Church, John Cunliffe Pickersgill, esq., to Ellen Hutton, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Dale.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the rev. R. D. Denny, to Frances, only daughter of T. Waller, esq.

— At Claygate, Surrey, E. L. Budd, esq., to Margaret, fourth daughter of col. Robert Douglas, C.B., late R.A.

— At St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, the earl of Devon, to Elizabeth Ruth Scott, niece of the earl of Meath.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, J. W. Brooke, esq., of Sloton Park, Suffolk, to Jemima Charlotte, third daughter of the late James Brittain, esq.

— At Puddletown Church, Dorset, John Temple West, esq., capt. Grenadier Guards, to Margaretta, only child of sir John G. R. de la Pole, bt., of Shute House, Devon.

6. At Compton Bassett, Henry Sutton, esq., to Matilda, eldest daughter of G. H. Walker Heneage, esq., M.P.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the rev. Horatio Nelson W. Comyn, rector of Brunstead, Norfolk, to Elizabeth Martyn, daughter of the late rev. Dr. Martyn, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

7. At Cheltenham, John Harrison Aylmer, esq., of Walworth Castle, Durham, to Rosanna Louisa, daughter of rear-adm. sir J. Coghill Coghill, bt.

8. At the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, the hon. Francis Charles Drummond, fourth son of the viscount Strathallan, to Charlotte Mary Atholl, only surviving daughter of the late sir Herbert Oakley, bt.

— At Knightsbridge, Horatio Nelson Fisher, to Frances, daughter of the late Samuel Smith, D.D.

— At Boxmore, Herts, Henry Newton Heale, esq., of Highfield, Hemel Hempstead, to Anne Judith, eldest daughter of Chas. Aston Key, esq.

— At Cheltenham, Richard Shubrick, esq., captain 5th Madras infantry, to Flora Anne, eldest daughter of major-gen. sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, K.C.B., and widow of R. N. Maclean, esq.

— At Armagh, comm. Henry Eden, R.N., to Elizabeth Harriet Georgiana, daughter of the late lord George Beresford.

— At Whippingham, Isle of Wight, Charles Paget Blake, esq., M.D., to Caroline, youngest daughter of John Blake, esq., of Belle Croft, Newport, Isle of Wight.

10. At St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, the rev. Franklin Tonkin, diocesan missionary, to Beatrix, youngest daughter of the late captain Dobbie, R.N., of Saling Hall, Essex.

— At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Henry George Keene, esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances, second daughter of the late brigadier-general Moore.

13. At St. Saviour's Church, Bath, the rev. F. O. Mayne, chaplain to the H.E.I.C., to Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of the late lieut.-col. James Blair.

— At Wareham, Dorset, the rev. John Burt, incumbent of Hoo and Letheringham, Suffolk, to Frances, fourth daughter of the late adm. Hanwell.

14. At the Catholic Church, St. John's Wood, Robert T. Gerard, esq., brother of sir John Gerard, bt., to Harriet Clifton, daughter of Edward Clifton, esq.

15. At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, sir Henry Charles Blake, bt., of Bardwell, to Louisa, third daughter and co-heiress of the late sir Thomas Pilkington, bt.,

MARRIAGES.

of Chevet Hall, Yorkshire, and widow of the late rev. G. A. Dawson.

15. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-sq., Archibald Jas. Campbell, esq., to Eleanor Anne, only surviving daughter of the late Abel Ram, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, com. Charles Codrington Forsyth, R.N., to Jane Facey, eldest daughter of John Edward Tillett, esq.

— At the Catholic Chapel, Lincoln's-inn, Alfred Bate Richards, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, and of Wassell Grove, Worcestershire, to Emma Camilla Angela Maria Gaggiotti, only daughter of Camillo Gaggiotti, Intendente Generale of the Roman States.

19. At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, major Charles Colville Young, R.A., to Caroline, daughter of Daniel Elliot, esq.

20. At Morton Hall, near Edinburgh, William Smythe, esq., of Methven, to Emily, third daughter of the late sir John Oswald, G.C.B.

24. Thomas Bateson, esq., M.P., to Caroline Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of the hon. George Rice Trevor, M.P.

— At Milford, Hants, John Jermyn Symonds, esq., to Alethea Seymour, sixth daughter of the late John William Delap Wilson.

27. At Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire, the rev. Septimus Stockdale, rector of Wilby, to Caroline, second daughter of the hon. and rev. J. A. Irby.

MARCH.

1. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, lieut.-col. Windham, Coldstream Guards, to Marianne Catherine Emily, youngest daughter of the late adm. sir John Beresford, bt.

— At Edinburgh, Fitzroy Molyneux Henry Somerset, esq., R.E., third son of the right hon. and rev. lord Wm. Somerset, to Jemima Drummond, fourth daughter of the late J. M. Drummond Nairne, esq.

8. At St. Maurice's Church, Winchester, Arthur Newbolt Rich, esq., 33rd regt. M.N.I., to J. Albertine Fredrica, fourth daughter of Frederick Hill, esq.

— The rev. Baldwin F. Leighton, to Sarah Catherine, eldest daughter of the late rev. sir Richard Hughes.

10. At St. George's Chapel, Stonehouse, Walter Hill Molesworth, esq., to Frances Mary, only daughter of capt. H. D. Twysden, R.N.

12. At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, col. Oldfield, K.H., R.E., aide-de-camp to the Queen, to Cordelia, daughter of the late rev. Duke Yonge.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by his grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury, captain Cockburn, of the 11th regt., eldest son of the late Walter Cockburn, esq., to Emma Georgiana Eleanor, eldest daughter of Charles Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor-square, and of West Lodge, in the county of Suffolk.

13. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the rev. Thomas Mann, of West Cowes, to Eliza, daughter of the late sir John Gibbons, bart.

— At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, C. R. Nicoll, esq., assist. surg. Grenadier Guards, to Sarah Foy, daughter of sir Alex. Morison, M.D., of Cavendish-square.

15. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Thomas Lambert, esq., R.A., to Laura, only daughter of sir Robert Smirke.

19. At Tannah, near Bombay, David C. R. Leighton, esq., Bombay civil service, to Jane, youngest daughter of capt. Andrew Creigh.

20. At Orpington, Kent, sir Richard Levinge, bt., of Knock Drin Castle, Westmeath, to Caroline Jane, eldest daughter of col. Rolleston, M.P., of Watnall Hall, Nottinghamshire.

— At Sandridge, Hertfordshire, lieut.-col. Frederic Rodolph Blake, 33rd regt., to Henrietta, daughter of the late George Sullivan Marten, esq.

22. At St. Mary's Church, Thornbury, George Parbury, esq., of West House, Brighton, to Lucy Wilson, second daughter of sir John Key, bt.

27. At Wilne, the rev. Gilbert Beresford, rector of Hoby, Leicestershire, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Thomas Pares, esq., of Hopwell Hall, Derbyshire.

31. At St. James's, Paddington, William Atkinson Langdale, esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of sir John J. Hansler, of East Wood, Essex.

— At Kingston Church, near Portsmouth, Richard Dowse, esq., com. R.N., to Lucy, daughter of the late John Duval Lloyd, esq., of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, London.

APRIL.

3. In Van Diemen's Land, lieut. C. O. E. Wilmot, 96th regt, to Sophia, fifth

daughter of John Dunn, esq., of Heathfield.

9. At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, Charles Rocke Eastlake, esq., R.A., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Rugby, of Norwich.

— At Florence, capt. H. J. Codrington, C.B., R.N., second son of adm. sir E. Codrington, G.C.B., to Helen Jane, daughter to C. Webb Smith, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

— At Naples, the baron de Usedom, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See from the court of Prussia, to Olympia Charlotte, daughter of the late major-gen. sir J. Malcolm, G.C.B., of Warfield Hall, Berks.

10. At Cholesbury Church, capt. James B. Parkinson, late of H.M. 68th L.I., and of Brazier's End House, Cholesbury, to Myra, only daughter of the late Charles Ellis, esq.

— At Holmepierrepont, Cospatrick Baillie Hamilton, capt., R.N., to Mary, only child of the late Thomas Grove, esq.

— At Stanwick, Northamptonshire, William Henry Smyth, esq., to Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of the rev. J. Sargeaunt.

— At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, capt. George Clerk Mends, R.N., to Georgina Nesbit, daughter of the late capt. Nesbit, R.N.

— At Malta, Charles Acton Broke, esq., capt. R.E., youngest son of the late rear-adm. sir Philip B. V. Broke, bart., K.C.B., to Anna Maria, third daughter of the late John Hamilton, esq.

11. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, the hon. Lawrence Parsons, to the hon. Jane Duncombe, eldest daughter of lord Feversham.

12. At Hampton Bishop, Hereford, the rev. Beresford Lowther, vicar of Bow Church, to Laura, third daughter, of the late gen. Horsford.

— At Loughgilly, John James Verschoyle, esq., of Saggard House, Dublin, to Catherine Helen, eldest daughter of the rev. W. H. Foster, of Allarneenagh, Donegal.

— At Ham, Surrey, capt. Home Purves, to Caroline Maria, second daughter of rear-adm. Hyde Parker, C.B.

— At Helstone, Montagu Herbert Jenner, esq., to Amelia, second daughter of Arundel Rogers, esq., of Helstone.

13. At Broomfield Church, Somerset, the rev. James Stevenson Blackwood, LL.D., to the right hon. the lady Alicia Lambart, granddaughter of the late and sister of the present earl of Cavan.

17. At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, the rev. George Rundle Prynne, B.A., to Emily, daughter of rear-adm. sir Thomas Fellowes, kt., C.B.

— At Clifton Ronald, Stewart Menzies, of Culdares, to Marjory Alexandrina Grant, daughter of the late William Grant Macdowall, esq.

— At Benares, William Ellis Marshall, esq., 48th Bengal N.I., to Fanny, daughter of the late W. Hennessey, esq.

— At Camberwell, Edward Hertslet, esq., of St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, to Eden, second daughter of the late John Bull, esq.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, capt. Elford Adams, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Patrick Bannerman, esq., of Aberdeen.

18. At St. Luke, Chelsea, E. Berkeley Napier, esq., of Pennard House, Somersetshire, to Emily, second daughter of Sir John Morillyon Wilson, C.B., K.H.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, capt. Parland, late of the imperial Russian Hussars, to Annette, daughter of W. Crawshay, esq., of Caversham Park, Oxon.

— At Henbury, Gloucestershire, Arthur Edwin Way, esq., to Harriet Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Joseph H. Butterworth, esq.

19. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, capt. William L. Stewart, of the royal regt., to Eliza Saunders, daughter of the hon George Shore, of Rose Hall, Fredericton, N.B.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, capt. Henry Algernon Eliott, R.N., to Maynard, daughter of George Baring, esq., of Shirley.

— At Paddington, Frederick A. Campbell, esq., comm. R.N., to Emma Rosamond, youngest daughter of Godfrey Molling, esq.

— At St. Vincent, lieut. J. M. Grant, R.E., to Emily, daughter of A. Cumming, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the rev. Evelyn Harcourt Vernon, to Jane Catherine, youngest daughter of Edward St. John Mildmay, esq.

— At Crewkerne, Richard Neville, esq., to Maria Sophia, eldest daughter of Joseph Wills, esq.

— At Gorleston, Suffolk, capt. W. H. C. Badderley, 49th regt., to Charlotte Matilda, youngest daughter of John Sayers Bell, esq.

MARRIAGES.

19. At Jersey, James and Giffard Nicholas Le Quesne, esqs., to Harriet, second daughter, and Augusta, fifth daughter of capt. Simeon, R.N.

20. At Dingwall, George W. H. Ross, esq., of Cromarty, lieut. 92nd Highlanders, to Adelaide Lucy, third daughter of Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tulloch, Ross-shire.

21. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, capt. William Baring, of the Coldstream Guards, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Charles Hammersley, esq.

23. At Carmoney, near Belfast, major Donald M. Cameron, of the buffs, to Susan, youngest daughter of Robert Grimshaw, esq., D.L., of Longwood, Belfast.

24. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, col. G. E. Pratt Barlow, to Elizabeth Theophila, eldest daughter of Richard Clark, esq.

— Edward Wright, esq., of Richmond, Yorkshire, to Barbara Magdalen, second daughter of John B. Bowden, esq., of Southgate House, Derbyshire.

— At Exton Church, Rutland, the hon. and rev. Andrew Godfrey Stuart, to Mary Penelope, second daughter of the hon. and rev. Leland Noel.

25. Capt. Alex. Fraser, 28th regt., to Charlotte, second daughter, and at the same time the rev. Henry Evans to Louisa, third daughter of Thomas Browne Evans, esq., of Dean House, Oxfordshire.

— At Shinfield, Berks, capt. G. N. Harrison, 63rd regt., to Emily Ellen, daughter of lieut.-gen. sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.

— At Ore, Sussex, the rev. William Twiss Turner, rector of Ore, to Harriet, second daughter of the late major-gen. sir Howard Elphinstone, bart., of Orepplace.

26. At Nettleham Church, the rev. George Butterworth, to Frances Maria Kaye, youngest daughter of the bishop of Lincoln.

— At St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, lieut. Walter Stuart Mann, Madras artillery, to Harriet Georgiana, eldest daughter of the hon. T. Church, C.S., resident councillor at Singapore.

27. In Brighton-place, Portobello, near Edinburgh, the honourable Stuart Erskine, son of the earl of Buchan, to Agnes Graham, daughter of the late James Smith, esq., of Craigend, Stirlingshire.

28. At Gratton, Thomas Hugh Sandford, esq., of Sandford Salop, to Alexina Nisbet, eldest daughter of the late hon. Charles Robert Lindsey.

30. At Kingston, George William Richard Bedingfield, esq., to Mary Woodward Lightbourn, daughter of lieut.-col. John Chads, of Belmont Lodge, Southsea.

— At Witon-le-Wear, Durham, the rev. Henry Algernon Baumgartner, son of John Thomas Baumgartner, M.D., to Frances Octavia, fourth daughter of G. H. Wilkinson, esq., of Harperley Park, Durham.

MAY.

1. At Kingston, Canada West, capt. Paynter, R.A., to Anne Sarah, daughter of lieut.-col. Fenwick, R.E.

3. At Worthing, Barbadoes, the rev. sir G. W. Craufurd, bart., to Martha, widow of Wm. Cooke, esq., Burgh House, Lincolnshire.

— At Trinidad, Ellys Anderson Stephens Layton, esq., to Louisa, only daughter of Charles Williams, esq.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Hall, esq., of Brighton, to Mary Isabella Viscountess Hood, daughter of the late hon. Mrs. Stopford.

7. At Holkham, sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, bt., to the lady Mary Coke, daughter of the late earl of Leicester.

8. At All Souls' Church, Langham-pl., Robert Hay Murray, esq., third son of the bishop of Rochester, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Samuel Gregson, esq.

— At Knowle, Warwickshire, Edmund Mackinnon, esq., of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Selina Arabella, youngest daughter of Joseph Moore Boultbee, esq., and the lady Elizabeth Boultbee, of Springfield, Warwickshire.

9. At St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Desire Fidèle Gellir, esq., to Mary Julia, only daughter of the late sir John Buchan Hepburn, bt., of Smeaton, and Latham, Haddingtonshire.

10. At Dunsford, Charles Aldenburg, youngest son of the late vice-adm. and the lady Frances Bentinck, to Harriet, third surviving daughter of the late Baldwin Fulford, esq.

— At Billesdon, Leicestershire, Frederick Thomas Fowke, esq., to Sarah Mary, youngest daughter of the late Henry Leigh Spencer, esq., of Banstead Park, Surrey.

MARRIAGES.

10. At Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire, John Hinde Palmer, esq., to Clara Maria, second daughter of the right hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.P.

15. At Grantham, William Thomas Rudd, esq., to Mary Sophia, youngest daughter of the rev. W. Potchett, vicar of Grantham, and prebendary of Salisbury.

16. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the rev. Herbert Wilson, rector of Fritton, Norfolk, to Harriet Ficklin, daughter of Thomas Amyot, esq., F.R.S.

17. At Totnes, the rev. George Selby Hele, of Brighton, to Emily, only daughter of the late John Wise, esq., of the rectory, Totnes.

19. At Bitrons, Kent, the right hon. lord Churchill, to lady Jane, daughter of the marquess of Conyngham.

23. At the chapel of the French Embassy, capt. Charles Edward Petre, 7th Dragoons, to the hon. Charlotte Eliza Petre, second daughter of the right hon. lord Petre.

24. At Davenham, William Coare Brocklehurst, esq., of Butley Hall, Prestbury, to Mary, youngest daughter of William Worthington, esq., of Brockhurst Hall, Cheshire.

— At Kenwyn, William Fenwick, esq., late major 10th Foot, to Ellen, eldest daughter of N. F. Bassett, esq., of Truro.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the right hon. lord Moreton, to Julia, daughter of J. H. Langston, esq., M.P.

— At Walcot, Bath, James R. Lysaght, esq., to Frances Charlotte, only child of the late lieut.-col. Gardiner.

26. At Christ Church, Fredericton, Henry Draper Neville, esq., capt. Royal Regt., to Eliza Jane Piercy, eldest daughter of capt. Hayne.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the rev. Frederick Savile Lumley, second son of the earl of Scarborough, to Mary, only daughter of Robert Jenkins, esq., of Benchley, Gloucestershire.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles W. Holder, esq., 5th Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth Laura, eldest daughter of col. and lady Laura Meyrick.

— At Wordsley, William S. W. Sandford, esq., late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Julia, youngest daughter of William Foster, esq., of Wordsley House, Staffordshire.

31. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-sq., lieut.-col. Benfield Des Vœux, to Frances, daughter of the very rev. Dr. Wood, dean of Middleham, and rector of Middleton, Norfolk.

31. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-sq., James Pattison Currie, esq., to Anna Dora, second daughter of the rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea.

JUNE.

1. At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, Alex. Robertson, esq., of Balgownie Lodge, Aberdeenshire, to Margaret Davidson, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Davidson, esq., of Cantray, Nairnshire.

2. At St. Marylebone Church, August East Manley, to Margaret Christabelle, only daughter of the late John Burton Phillips, esq., of Wimpole-street, and the Heath House, Staffordshire.

5. At Bucknell Salop, William Henry Fletcher, esq., of Gloucester, to Barbara Jane Hungerford, daughter of Edmund Cresswell, esq.

— At St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich, Henry Morgan, esq., of Earlham Lodge, to Eliza Catherine, eldest daughter of the rev. J. C. Matchett, of Heigham, and minor canon of Norwich.

6. At the British Consulate, Madeira, James Wilson Rimington Wilson, esq., of Broomhead Hall, Yorkshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of Robert Wallas, esq., of that island.

7. At Lingfield, Surrey, the rev. Daniel Winham, B.A., of Tunbridge Wells, to Caroline Woolmer, youngest daughter of the late James Arundel, esq.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the rev. John Philip Gell, M.A., to Eleanor Isabella, only child of capt. sir John Franklin, R.N.

— At Paddington, the rev. Robert Scott, rector of Duloe and preb. of Exeter, to Mary Jane Anne, daughter of the late major Hugh Scott, D.A.G., Madras army.

— At Burgh Castle, Suffolk, John Mead Allen, esq., of Southampton, to Anna Charlotte, eldest daughter of Richard Ferrier, esq.

— At St. David's Church, Exeter, the rev. James Bryant Messenger, to Susan Christiana, eldest daughter of major Milles, of Filleigh House, Chudleigh, Devon.

— At St. Pancras Church, John Evans, esq., M.P., to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Titus Owen, esq.

MARRIAGES.

7. At the Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead, the rev. W. E. Coldwell, B.A., of Blaydon, Oxfordshire, to Lucy Elizabeth Georgiana, youngest daughter of lieut.-col. St. George, of Park Field, Birkenhead.

11. At Madras, the hon. sir William Westbroke Burton, kt., one of the judges of the Supreme Court, to Maria Alphonsine, third daughter of the late John Beatty West, esq., M.P. for Dublin.

— At Edinburgh, Hugh Blackburn, esq., to Jemima, youngest daughter of the late James Wedderburn, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Albert F. Jackson, esq., to Mary, daughter of Slingsby Duncombe, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George S. Abercromby, esq., eldest son of sir Robert Abercromby, bt., to the hon. Agnes Georgiana Browne, second daughter of the right hon. lord Kilmaine.

— At Reading, John T. Longman, esq., of Kensington, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late George Shackel, esq., of Redlands, Reading.

— At St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, major J. Hildebrand Oakes Moore, esq., 44th regt., and only son of the late gen. sir Lorenzo Moore, to Selena Maria, eldest daughter of William Walbank Childers, esq.

13. At Meriden Church, Warwickshire, the rev. Edward Gibson, M.A., of Allesley, to Emily Sabine, third daughter of the late John Frederick Daniell, esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.

— At Durham, Thomas W. Waldy, of Egglescliff, esq., to Emily Margaret, youngest daughter of Rowland Webster, esq., of Gainford.

— At Southsea, Hants, capt. S. Cleveland, R.A., to Mary, second daughter of capt. J. Colliss, R.M.

16. At Dover, George Parrett, esq., of Cavendish-square, to Caroline Louisa Da Silva, eldest daughter of the baron de Lagos.

19. At Bradford, W. Vavasour Carter, esq., of Weston Hall, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Emily Cunliffe Lister, youngest daughter of Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kay, esq., of Manningham Hall.

— At Exton Park, sir James Carnegie, to lady Catherine Noel, daughter of the earl of Gainsborough.

20. At Cliefden House, Bucks, the marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the duke of Sutherland, to Anne, only daughter of John Hay Mackenzie, esq., of Cromarty.

20. In the chapel at Buckingham Palace, the hon. and rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, youngest son of the earl of Devon, to the lady Caroline M. Somers Cocks, eldest daughter of earl Somers.

21. At Barnes, Surrey, the rev. C. Leopold Stanley Clarke, to Ann Elizabeth Isabella Shadwell, eldest daughter of the vice-chancellor of England.

— At St. Alphage, Greenwich, the rev. J. Hugo North, M.A., to Harriet, third daughter of the late capt. Donald M'Leod, C.B., R.N.

— At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Blayney Townley Walshe, 12th Royal Lancers, to Elizabeth Bingle, only daughter of capt. S. Owen, H.E.I.C.S.

26. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Edward Harcourt, esq., to lady Susan Holroyd, only daughter of the earl of Sheffield.

— At Wisbeach, the rev. Henry Hall, M.A., head master of the grammar school, St. Alban's, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Stevens, esq., mayor of Wisbeach.

— At Stanton, Lacy James Horsburgh, esq., of Tadnor House, Herefordshire, to Amelia, second daughter of J. S. Edwards, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. M. Macdonald, esq., of Perthshire and Rossie Castle, Forfarshire, to the hon. Clara Anne Jane Brownlow, second daughter of the late lord Lurgan.

— The rev. Richard Pretyman, precentor of Lincoln, to Harriet, second daughter of the rev. Frederick Apthorp.

— At Craigellie House, Aberdeenshire, James Barnard, esq., of Bordeau, Hants, to Clementina, eldest daughter, and at the same time James Kearney White, esq., Cahore, Wexford, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William Strand, esq.

— At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, James Hooper, esq., to Arabella, second daughter of major O. G. Stockenstrom, of the Cape of Good Hope.

27. At Bath, captain W. F. Hutton, Madras army, to Eleonora, eldest daughter of George Mackillop, esq.

28. At Ripon, the rev. Arthur Ramsay of West Derby, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of lieut.-gen. Maister, of Littlethorpe, Yorkshire.

— At Kensington, Erric Carrington Smith, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Maberly, esq., M.P.

MARRIAGES.

28. At the Abbey, Bath, Charles Vaughan Pugh, esq., son of David Pugh, esq., M.P., to Felicia Harriett, only daughter of the late capt. Gosling, R.N.

— At St. Michael's Church, Pimlico, capt. the hon. Francis Maude, R.N., to Georgiana, youngest and only surviving child of the late Gervase Parker Bushe, esq.

— At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Windsor, the Count Antonio Baldelli, of Cortona, in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, to Henrietta Gertrude, widow of the late John Andrew M'Douall, esq., of Wigtonshire.

JULY.

2. At Corfu, Morton Cornish Sumner, esq., to Penelope, only daughter of the count and countess Valsamachi, of Cephalonia and Corfu.

3. At St. James's Church, Charles Boyle, esq., second son of the late vice-admiral the hon. sir Courtenay Boyle, to Zacyntha, daughter of the late gen. sir L. Moore.

— At Hove Church, Brighton, Lewis A. Jones, esq., to Maria, third daughter of major-gen. Webber Smith, R.A.

— At Ambleside, John Bolland, esq., third son of the late sir Wm. Bolland, to Dora, second daughter of Benson Harrison, esq., of Scale How, Ambleside.

4. At Highweek, the rev. Frederic Maurice, professor of divinity and of English history and literature at King's College, and chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, to Georgiana Frances, daughter of the late Francis Hare Naylor, esq., of Herstmonceux-place.

— At Belfast, the rev. D. Stevenson, B.A., to Mary, eldest daughter of T. H. Higgin, esq.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, John Slaney Pakington, esq., eldest son of sir John Pakington, bart., M.P., to the lady Diana Boyle, youngest daughter of the late earl of Glasgow.

5. At Claines Church, Worcester, the rev. Henry Boothby, to Frances Sarah, eldest daughter of the late right rev. John Bankes Jenkinson, bishop of St. David's.

— At Litchfield, the rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D., to Maria Catherine, youngest daughter of the late rev. J. H. Petit.

— At Milford, Hants, the rev. John St. George Williams, of Monkstown, Dublin, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late rear-adm. sir T. Ussher, C.B., K.C.H.

7. At St. Pancras Church, Theodosius Webb, esq., capt. R.E., to Julia Thal, daughter of the late William Caldwell Brandram, esq.

10. At Marlborough, Thomas Graves Sawle, esq., to Juliana Griffies Williams, youngest daughter of the rev. sir Erasmus Griffies Williams, bart., of Llwynywormwood, Carmarthen.

11. At Beckenham, Kent, the right rev. — Smith, lord bishop of Victoria, to Lydia, only daughter of the rev. Andrew Brandram, M.A., rector of Beckenham.

— At St. John's, Whetstone, Charles Holland, esq., M.D., F.R.S., to Alice, eldest daughter of Joseph Baxendale, esq., of Park-village West, and Woodside, Middlesex.

12. At Plaines Wilhelms, Mauritius, Hambly Knapp, esq., 5th Fusiliers, to Augusta Henrietta Anne, second daughter of James Stuart Brownrigg, esq.

— At Islington, Joseph Thomas Cooper, esq., F.R.A.S., of Dalston, to Ellen Charlotte, youngest daughter of Leapidge Smith, esq., of Highbury.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Roddam, esq., of Roddam, Northumberland, to Selina Henrietta, daughter of the late John Cotes and lady Maria Cotes, of Woodcote, Shropshire.

13. At All Souls' Church, Langham-pl., Wm. E. Fox, esq., M.D., of Brislington, Somerset, to Emma, widow of sir Geo. Molyneux, bart.

16. At St. James's Church, the right hon. Thomas lord Foley, to lady Mary Charlotte Fitzalan Howard, eldest daughter of the duke of Norfolk.

17. At St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq., of Micklefield Hall, Herts, to Mary Alicia Sophia, second daughter of lieut.-col. Mill, of Brook Hall, Londonderry.

— At Salcombe Regis Church, Devon, the rev. William Blake Doveton, to Georgiana Cecilia, daughter of W. Wingfield Yates, esq., of Salcombe Hill House.

19. At Watton Church, Robert Hanbury, jun., esq., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Abel Smith, esq., of Wood Hall Park.

MARRIAGES.

21. At Bintry Church, Norfolk, capt. P. W. P. Wallis, to Jemima Mary Gwyne, eldest daughter of the late gen. sir Robert Wilson, K.C.

— At Mortlake Church, the rev. Henry Edward Ffolkes, to Geraldine Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Unwin, esq., of the Treasury.

24. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, G. L. Wilmot Horton, esq., to Frances Augusta, youngest daughter of Henry Pitches Boyce, esq., and the late right hon. lady Amelia Sophia Boyce.

— At Kensington Church, William George Cavendish, esq., son of the hon. Charles Compton and lady Catherine Cavendish, to Henrietta Frances, daughter of the right hon. William Sebright and lady Caroline Lascelles.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George H. Lutton Boynton, esq., 11th Hussars, to Elizabeth Laura, only daughter of the late Thomas Henry Keeling, esq.

— At St. Alban's, Wood-street, Thomas May, esq., of Sonning, Berks, to Anne Hughes, eldest daughter of W. Hughes Hughes, esq.

— At Petersham Church, the rev. Granville Hamilton Forbes, B.A., to the lady Georgina Augustus Kerr, youngest daughter of William, sixth marquis of Lothian.

— At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, the rev. Edward William Whately, only son of his grace the archbishop of Dublin, to Leslie Anne, eldest daughter of the late William James Fraser, esq., of Ladhope, Roxburghshire.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, capt. the hon. John de Blaquiere, eldest son of gen. lord de Blaquiere, to Anna, youngest surviving daughter of the late John Christie, esq.

31. At St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, the rev. Henry Malcolm, of Dunblane, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the right rev. bishop Terrot.

AUGUST.

1. At Ardrachan Church, William Wallace Hozier, esq., Scots Greys, to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of the late John O'Hara, esq., of Raheen, Galway, and lady O'Donel.

— At Easterhill, Lanarkshire, Francis Richard Sandford, esq., to Margaret, daughter of Robert Findlay, esq., of Easterhill.

1. At Kew, John Dorney Harding, D.C.L., of the Inner Temple, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late rev. James Wyld.

2. At St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, John Scott Bankes, esq., to Annie, daughter of the Attorney-General and lady Jervis.

4. At Teston, Edward Leigh Pemberton, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Matilda Catherine Emma, eldest daughter of the hon. and rev. Francis James Noel.

— At Fort Church, Calcutta, lieut. W. E. Sandys, 55th regiment, to Ellen Sophia Parr, third daughter of the late major F. E. Manning.

— At Froyle, William Smith Nicholson, captain Cameronians, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the rev. sir Thomas Miller, bt., of Froyle Park.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Henry Magan, esq., M.P., to lady Georgiana Keppel.

7. At Ottery St. Mary, the rev. John Fielder Mackarness, vicar of Tardebigge, Worcestershire, to Alethea Buchanan, youngest daughter of the hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge.

— At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, the rev. Aretas Akers, to Frances Maria, daughter of Francis Holles Brandram, esq., of Tunbridge Wells.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Guy Gisborne, esq., to the hon. Miss Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes, eldest daughter of the rev. and right hon. lord Saye and Sele.

— At St. Marylebone, T. B. H. Abrahall, esq., to Helena Sarah Caroline, second daughter of the late rev. Henry Kingsmill.

— At Nooholly, East Indies, Charles Rivett Carnac, esq., B.C.S., to Flora Elizabeth, daughter of J. Baker, esq.

8. At East Lavant, the rev. W. J. Stracey, to Maria Dina, eldest daughter of major-general Bourchier, of Lavant House, Sussex.

9. At St. Mary's district church, St. Marylebone, the hon. and rev. Paul Anthony Irby, honorary canon of Peterborough, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late John B. Cowell, esq.

— At Ambleside, Westmorland, James W. Russell, esq., to Anne, second daughter of captain Charles Robinson, R.N.

— At Neath, J. C. Conybeare, esq., to Catherine, youngest daughter of the rev. Dr. Vansittart.

MARRIAGES.

9. At Corhamton Church, Richard Bowden Smith, esq., of the Crescent, Southampton, to Georgiana Eleanor, daughter of Walter Long, esq., and the right hon. lady Mary Long, of Preshaw House, Hants.

— At Abergavenny, James Davis, esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of F. Hanbury Williams, esq., of Coldbrook Park, Monmouth.

— At Catton, Norfolk, the rev. W. Gambier Hawtayne, eldest son of rear-adm. Hawtayne, to Caroline, third surviving daughter of the late Harcourt Master, esq., of Catton.

— At Milton Church, and previously according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Martin Archer Shee, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Louisa Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Richard Barrett, esq., of Milton House, Berks.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alexander Sim, esq., to Agnes, second daughter of Archibald Billing, M.D., of Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane.

— At Sutton Coldfield, J. L. Merivale, esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Joseph Webster, esq., of Penns, Warwickshire.

— At Bexley, the hon. James Campbell Lees, Chief Justice and President of the Council of the Bahamas, to Ellen, second daughter of Francis Rivas, esq., of the Hollies.

— At the Cathedral, Manchester, Edward Bury, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Alexander Henry, esq., M.P., of Woodlands, near Manchester.

15. At St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, J. P. Collier, esq., of Kensington, to Cornelia Ann Laura, youngest daughter of Samuel de Zoete, esq.

— At Whalley, Lancaster, the rev. S. W. King, to Emma, daughter of the late John Fort, esq., M.P., of Read Hall.

16. At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, capt. Katon, R.N., to Catalina Paulina, widow of the late adm. the hon. Charles Fleming.

— At Edgbaston, John Miller, esq., 10th Foot, to Jane Isabella, eldest daughter of Charles Shaw, esq., of Greenfield.

— At Edgbaston, John Devereux Muntz, esq., to Caroline Julia, fourth daughter of Charles Shaw, esq.

— At Monchard, Bishop W. Fred. Marriott, to Frances, eldest daughter of the ven. John Bartholomew, M.A., archdeacon of Sarum.

16. At Witney, Herefordshire, Andrew Amédée, esq., to Emily, fourth daughter of Tomkyns Dew, esq., of Witney Court.

— At Uppingham, J. T. Springthorpe, esq., of Manton, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Edward Kemp, esq.

— At St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, Edward Kynaston Bridger, esq., to Augusta, second daughter of the rev. J. B. Deane.

18. At Edmondton, Edmund Pead, esq., to Fanny, only child of captain Waters, of Brook House, Edmondton.

20. At Sidmouth, John Tyrrell, esq., of Sidcliffe, to Lucy Clunes, eldest daughter of the late W. N. Robertson, esq., of Lythe Hall, near Whitby.

21. At the parish church, Folkestone, Kent, William Jacques Pierre Augereau Williams (Williams being the maternal name), to Julia Hedges, and according to the law of France, on the 4th of October, 1849, at Paris, under his real name of Guillaume Jacques Pierre Augereaud, to Julia Hedges. (A marriage in England with a Frenchman, unless confirmed, not being legal in France.)

— At Kensington Gore, Charles Childe Pemberton, esq., of Milchope Park, Shropshire, to Augusta, third daughter of the late hon. Henry D. Shakspear.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq., capt. H. O. Bowles, of Aston, Oxfordshire, to Barbara Anna, third daughter of the late Pelham Warren, M.D., of Wooting House, Hampshire.

— At Henley-on-Thames, the rev. F. Poynder, to Julia Frances, eldest daughter of capt. Clowes, R.N.

23. At Streatham, John K. Hooper, esq., of Queenhithe, to Marian, youngest daughter of John Bradbury, esq., of Bedford House, Streatham.

— At Norwich, comm. Richard R. Western, to Jessie, second daughter of the rev. G. Pearse, M.A.

— At Bryansford, county of Down, Alex. Cheyne, esq., to Dora Lynn, daughter of the late Francisco de Jové de Bernardo, of Bilbao.

24. At the British Embassy, Paris, Richard Newnham, esq., of Brighton, to Georgiana Fanny, daughter of major-gen. sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G. and K.C.H., governor of St. Helena.

MARRIAGES.

28. At York Factory, Hudson's Bay, Augustus Edward Pelly, esq., of the hon. Hudson's Bay Company's service, to Anne Rose, second daughter of Edw. Clonston, esq., Stromness, Orkney.

— At St. Marylebone, the rev. George William Huntingford, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of major-gen. Tremenhere, K.H.

— At Bathwick, the rev. W. Dansey, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts, and prebendary of Salisbury, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late rev. R. Blackmore.

— At Dauntsey, Wilts, Joseph Faviere Elrington, esq., to Janet Fenwick, daughter of the ven. the archdeacon of Raphoe.

— At St. Pancras, Robert Douglas Hill, esq., to Tedlie Hutchison, eldest surviving daughter of the late T. E. Bowdich, esq.

— At St. Pancras, Paul Parnell, esq., B.C.L., of the Middle Temple, to Eugenia Keir, youngest daughter of the late T. E. Bowdich, esq.

— At Edgbaston, James Powell, jun., esq., of Chichester, to Henrietta, daughter of the late major Henry Jones Grove, K.H., formerly of the 80th regt.

29. At All Souls' Church, Langham-pl., Walter J. M'Grigor, esq., M.A., Cambridge, to Maria Anne, eldest daughter of capt. J. Digby, R.N.

30. At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Mitchell Henry, esq., son of Alexander Henry, esq., M.P., to Margaret, younger daughter of the late George Vaughan, esq., of Quillea House, Down.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Haig, esq., to Harriette Anna Maria Porter, only child of the late Jeremiah Dick, esq.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Hannington Church, John Samuel Willes Johnson, capt. R.N., to Joanna, widow of the late col. Henry Freke, C.B., of Hannington Hall, Wilts.

4. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, Edward Penrose Hathaway, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Catherine Louisa, eldest daughter of the late rev. Edmund Dawson Legh.

— At Tannerton Folliott, Mottram Andrews, esq., capt. 28th regt., to Julia Barbara, daughter of rear-adm. sir Thos. Fellowes, K.C.B.

5. At Little Ponton, lieut.-col. Edward Birch Reynardson, Grenadier Guards, of Holywell Hall, to Emily, eldest daughter of Vere Faux, esq.

6. At Uplyme, Devon, John Watlington Perry Watlington, esq., of Moore Hall, Essex, and Caldicot House, Hertfordshire, to Margaret Emily, third daughter of the rev. C. W. Ethelston, of Wicksted Hall, Cheshire.

— At Eaglescarnie, Bryan Holme Holme, esq., 88th regt., to Catherine Margaret, second daughter of lieut.-gen. the hon. sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G.

— At Rotherfield, Grays Church, Oxfordshire, the rev. Frederick Bell Pryor, M.A., to Louisa Mary, youngest daughter of lieut.-col. West.

7. At Edinburgh, the rev. W. Scoresby, D.D., to Georgiana Augusta Wilkinson, daughter of Wm. Ker, esq., of Gateshaw, Roxburghshire.

8. At Cheltenham, George Louis Martin, esq., B.C.S., to Ada Gordon, fourth daughter of the late major Duff.

10. At Cossington, Somersetshire, the rev. J. Somerville Broderip, rector of Cossington, to Frances Freeling, only daughter of the late Thomas Hood, esq.

11. At Stogursey, Alexander Fuller Acland Hood, esq., eldest son of sir Alex. Hood, bt., M.P., of Wootton House, to Isabel Harriet, only surviving child of sir Peregrine F. P. Palmer Acland, bt., of Fairfield, Somerset.

12. At Southwell, Notts., the rev. Edmund Randolph, A.M., to Georgiana Harriet, second daughter of the late col. Sherlock, K.H., of Southwell.

— At Ellon, Aberdeenshire, C. Elphinstone Dalrymple, to Harriet Albinia, eldest daughter of Alex. Gordon, esq.

13. At Fareham, lieut. Montagu Burrows, R.N., to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of sir J. W. S. Gardiner, bt., of Roche Court.

— At Twickenham Church, J. Sydney Webb, esq., son of the late rear-adm. Charles Webb, to Adeline, second daughter of Henry Young, esq., of Riversdale, Twickenham.

— At Abbot's Leigh, capt. Edward A. Somerset, M.P., to Agatha, second daughter of Wm. Miles, esq., M.P., of Leigh Court, Somersetshire.

— At St. Michael's, Limerick, John Surtees Stockley, esq., to Alice Diana, second daughter of Joseph Gabbett, esq., of High Park, Limerick.

— At Bruton, Somerset, Theodore Paul, esq., of Pendoylon House, to Florence Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late rev. Stephen Hyde Cassau.

MARRIAGES.

13. At Padleston, Herefordshire, Thos. Archer Colt, esq., M.D., to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Elias Chadwick, esq.

15. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, lieut. William Edward Fisher, R.N., to Louisa Roberta, third daughter of lieut.-col. Clarke, C.B.

— At Breadsall, Derbyshire, Marcus Huish, of Castle Donington, Leicestershire, to Frances Sarah, third daughter of sir Francis Sacheverel Darwin, and relict of the late rev. Gustavus Barton.

18. At Thorpe-next-Norwich, the rev. F. L. Currie, M.A., to Eliza Reeve, only daughter of Matthew Rackham, esq.

— At Castor, near Peterborough, Wm. Paley, esq., M.D., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Simpson, esq.

19. At Christ Church, Scarborough, Alex. Halley, esq., M.D., of Wimpole-street, to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of William Harland, esq., M.D., mayor of Scarborough.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, C. Miller Layton, esq., 35th regt., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Dyson, esq.

— At Bosworth, Charles Goring, esq., M.P., of Wiston Park, Sussex, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bt., of Bosworth Park.

— At Chelsea, Jas. Stuart Tulk, esq., of Steyne Hall, to Adela, youngest daughter of John Thompson, esq., of St. Peter's, Thanet.

20. At North Aston, Oxfordsh., Leopold baron Gremp von Frendenstein, to Jane Lydia, eldest daughter of col. Bowles.

— At Stockton, Worc., major Henry Phipps Raymond, to Julia, second daughter of the late lieut.-gen. sir D. Ximenes, K.C.H.

— At Liverpool, Thomas Stamford Raffles, esq., to Maria, eldest surviving daughter of the late Edward Cearns, jun., esq.

— At Myddelton Lodge, John Blundell, esq., to Catherine, sixth daughter of Peter Middleton, esq., of Middelton Lodge, and Stockeld Park, Yorkshire.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Henry Collinson, esq., to Rosa Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Love Peacock, esq.

— At St. Paul's Collegiate Church, Malta, lieut.-col. Ferryman, 89th regt., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late W. Sinclair, esq., of Freswick, Caithnessshire.

20. At Checkley, Staffordshire, the rev. W. J. Blathwayt, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of R. Phillips, esq., of Heybridge, Staff.

24. At Umballah, major C. S. Maling, 68th regt. N.I., and major of brigade, to Eliza Caroline, second daughter of the late sir Francis Ford, of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.

25. At Trewarthenick, the rev. Paul Wm. Molesworth, to Jane Frances, eldest daughter of G. W. F. Gregor, esq., of Cornwall.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Harvie Morton Farquhar, esq., to the hon. Louisa Harriet Ridley, youngest daughter of lord Colborne.

— At Brighton, Clare Sewell, esq., of Blackheath Park, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Piercy, esq., of Hurley, Berks.

— At St. Pancras, F. W. Hewett, esq., to Julia Minna, fourth daughter of capt. M. Carlivon Douallier.

26. At Whitkirk, col. Bush, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Wilson, esq., of Seacroft Hall, Yorkshire.

— At Richmond Shakespeare's, Nainee Tall, Bengal, James R. Barnes, esq., B.C.S., to Mary Jane, daughter of G. P. Thompson, esq., B.C.S.

27. At the Church of the Ascension, New York, lieut. J. Saumarez Mann, R.N., to Julia de Lacy, daughter of Henry Lloyd Routh esq.

— At Snaeton, J. B. Richardson, esq., of Dublin, to Mary, third daughter of the late col. Wilson, of Sneaton-castle, Yorkshire.

— At Southill, Bedfordshire, the hon. Mark Kerr, comm. R.N., to Jane Emma Hannah, youngest daughter of the late major Macan.

29. At Tabbalpore, David Briggs, esq., 17th N.I., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Sleeman, esq., of Tenby.

OCTOBER.

2. At Totteridge Church, Francis Koe, esq., R.E., to Isabella, eldest daughter of J. Hey Puget, esq.

— The rev. Richard Surtees, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the rev. S. Vere Dashwood, of Stanford Hall, Notts.

— At St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Hamilton, Joseph John Henley, esq., to Agnes Walwyn Walrond, eldest daugh-

ter of Theodore Walrond, esq., of Calder Park, Lanarkshire.

2. At Eatington, Warwickshire, lieut. T. J. R. Barrow, R.N., to Martha Sophia, only child of the late Jas. Hogg, esq.

3. At Warrender Lodge, Edinburgh, Alex. Gibson Bowie, to Georgiana St. Clair, third daughter of Archibald Millar, esq., medical staff.

— At Langtonlong, Blandford, Richard Walmesley, esq., to Ann Eliza, daughter of the late William Donaldson, esq., of Lyttleton House, Blandford.

— At St. Peter's, Belgrave-square, J. A. Fronde, esq., of Manchester, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late Pascoe Grenfell, esq.

4. At New Marylebone Church, David Anderson Blair, esq., to Helena Hester Rough, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Rough.

— At Exeter, Anthony Wilson, esq., to Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of the rev. D. R. Godfrey, D.D., of Bath.

6. At the British embassy at Paris, visct. Ernest Retalier to Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Macnamara, esq., of Caddington-hall, Bedfordshire.

— At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, William Dallas Bernard, esq., to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Francis Dawson, esq., R.A.

9. At St. James's Church, the hon. Charles Cornwallis Neville, second son of Lord Braybrooke, to the hon. Florence Maude, third daughter of visct. Harwarden.

— At Edinburgh, William Henry Oliphant, esq., to the hon. Charlotte Murray, fourth daughter of the late right hon. Lord Elibank.

10. At St. Mary's district church, Marylebone, capt. John Gordon, to Amelia Cherry, youngest daughter of the late sir Herbert Compton.

— At the Catholic Church of St. Michael and St. George, Lyme Regis, George Thomas Whitgrave, esq., of Mosely-court, Staffordshire, to Mary Juliana Charlotte, eldest daughter of adm. the hon. sir John Talbot, G.C.B.

— At St. Paul's, Southsea, major Jephson, 2nd Queen's Royals, to Sophia, daughter of the late Edward Hawes, esq.

12. At Fochaber, the earl of Besborough, to lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, eldest daughter of the duke of Richmond.

13. At Nynee Tal, Reginald Thornton, esq., B.C.S., to Louisa Fanny Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Lushington, esq., B.C.S.

16. At Cookham, the rev. James Alex. Birch, to Elizabeth Frances, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Pocock, esq., of Ray Lodge, Maidenhead, Berks.

— At Houndwood, Charles Edward Cookson, esq., Swinbourne Castle, Northumberland, to Sarah Turnbull, eldest daughter of the late capt. Coulson, R.N.

17. At Godmersham, Kent, the earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, to Fanny Margaretta, eldest daughter of Edward Royd Rice, esq., M.P., of Danecourt, Kent.

— At Apethorpe, Lord Burghersh, to Miss Lock, daughter of the late William Lock, esq.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert George Linzee, esq., of Hampton Lodge, Farnham, to Maria Frederica, second daughter of the late Alex. Gordon, esq.

— At the Congregational Chapel, Derby, James Hilton Hulme, esq., of Manchester, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Forman, esq., of Abbott's Hill, mayor of Derby.

— At Caversham, Alfred Crawshay, esq., late capt. 17th Lancers, to Jessy, fifth daughter of William Crawshay, esq., of Caversham Park, Oxon.

— At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, capt. F. Moffat Baker, 65th regt., B.N.I., to Augusta Emily, third daughter of John Grenfell Moyle, esq.

— At Florence, Bernard Ernest Jule de Koetteritz, col. in the Imperial Guard of Russia, to lady Stewart Bruce, widow of sir Stewart Bruce, bt.

22. At Clifton Campville, Staffordshire, comm. Clavell, R.N., to Jane Louise, youngest daughter of the rev. Robert Taylor.

23. At Cannington, Somerset, the rev. Hyde Wyndham Beadon, to Caroline, second daughter of the hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie.

25. At Bridstow, Ross, lieut.-col. Ottey, H.E.I.C. service, to Sophia, only daughter of the late rev. T. Fairclough Ottey.

— At Ideford, Samuel Arthur Walker, M.A., to Jane, third daughter of the rev. E. Beauchamp St. John, rector of Ideford.

27. At Everton House, Bedfordshire, Edward Pardoe, esq., to Harriet, daughter of the late William Astell, esq., M.P.

MARRIAGES.

30. At Chingford, Essex, Edward Barr, esq., of Littlebury, Essex, to Margaret, third daughter of sir Robert Sharp Ainslie, bt.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the earl of Bradford, to lady Moncrieffe.

— At St. Pancras, J. Gregory Gurney, to Julia, fourth daughter of the late lieut.-col. Petley, R.A.

— At Warwick Church, Cumberland, John de C. A. Agnew, R.N., to Anne, daughter of the late rev. David Wauchope, rector of Warkton, Northamptonshire.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, George Dawson Rowley, esq., to Caroline Frances, daughter of the venerable Charles Lindsay, archdeacon of Kildare.

— At Kensington, the rev. John Jenkins, M.A., chaplain, R.N., to Elizabeth Harding, eldest daughter of lieut.-col. Terry, of Winchester.

— At Sandy Church, Henry Abel Smith, esq., son of Henry and lady Lucy Smith, of Wilford House, Nottinghamshire, to Elizabeth Mary, third daughter of Francis Pym, esq., of the Hasells, Bedfordshire.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Naples, Otto Count Schllippenbach and Skövde, chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Prussia, to Adelaide Arabella, daughter of Thomas de Grenier de Fonblanque, K.H., her Britannic Majesty's consul-general for Servia.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Warren Peacocke, to Frederica Cornelia de Roll, youngest daughter of the late rev. F. S. Lomax, of Netley.

— At Norton, Kent, Carleton Smythies, esq., of Oak Lawn, Suffolk, to Theodosia, second daughter of the late sir Henry Hawley, bt.

— At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Robert Beevor, esq., to Alicia, eldest daughter of the rev. John Boyle Thomson, of St. Lawrence.

— At Osmington, near Weymouth, the rev. George Shore, rector of Bondleigh, Devon, to Georgiana, only daughter of John Cree, esq., of Oure Moigne, Dorset.

— At St. Michael's, Appleby, Thomas Wilson, esq., to Margaret, younger daughter of the late Joseph Bowstead, esq., of Beck Bank, Cumberland.

— At St. James's Church, Hull, lieut.-col. Wellesley, 81st regt., to Jane Malet, eldest daughter of Thomas Hayden, esq.

6. At Colwall, Herefordshire, the MacGillycuddy, of the Reeks, Killarney, to Anna, daughter of John Johnstone, esq., of Killarney.

— At Binfield, the rev. R. W. Randall, M.A., to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of G. Augustus Bruxner, esq., of the Manorhouse, Binfield.

— At Holme, Inverness-shire, Bernard Brocas, esq., of Beaurepaire Park, Hants, to Jane Lilly, youngest daughter of lieut.-gen. sir John Rose, K.C.B.

8. At St. Mary Abbots', Kensington, lieut. Norton Sulivan, R.N., to Christina Fraser, daughter of the late capt. W. Grant, Tain, Ross-shire.

10. At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, lieut.-col. John Messiter, 28th regt., to Miriam Sophia Adelaide Gammell, only daughter of major Gammell, of Stonehouse, Devonshire.

— At Stanwell, Middlesex, Robert Romer Younghusband, esq., lieut. 20th B.N.I., to Ellen Blayds, fourth daughter of William Benthall, esq.

13. At All Souls', Marylebone, Paulet Henry St. John Mildmay, esq., of Haslegrove House, Somerset, to Caroline Adela Catherine Valentine, daughter of the late Rowland and lady Lucy Standish, of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland.

15. At Bombay, Henry Conybeare, esq., to Anne Newport, third daughter of col. More, of the Bombay army.

— At Missovrie, W. A. Anstruther Thompson, esq., 9th B.C., to Isabella Eliza, second daughter of lieut.-col. Steel, C.B.

— At Kilworth, the rev. H. Newenham, to the lady Helena Adelaide Moore, second daughter of the earl of Mountcashell.

19. At the English Church, Leghorn, George Mussell Gretton, esq., to Amelia Louisa Vaux, eldest daughter of Edward Le Mesurier, esq., R.N.

20. At St. James's Church, Dover, William Reader, esq., capt. 17th regt., to Mary Frederica Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late lieut.-gen. sir James Lyon, K.C.B., G.C.H.

22. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Patrick W. Sydenham Ross, esq., capt. 85th L.I., to Caroline Anne, third daughter of William B. Lindsay, esq., of Montreal.

27. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Francis Horatio Fitzroy, esq., to the hon. Gertrude Duncombe, second daughter of lord Feversham.

MARRIAGES.

27. At Kensington, Geo. H. Fagan, esq., capt. Bengal Eng., to Mary, eldest daughter of capt. P. Clarke, R.N.

— At the British embassy, Paris, Peter Burnet jun., esq., to Guilhermina, daughter of the late sir William Curtis, bt.

— At Pirbright Church, the rev. William Webb Spicer, to Dorothea, third daughter of Henry Halsey, esq., of Henley Park, near Guildford.

— At Bishop's Hall, Henry Cranstoun Adams, esq., to Matilda Winsloe, third daughter of Thomas Patton, esq., of Bishop's Hull House, Somerset.

28. At Broughton, John Compton Maul, esq., to Laura, fourth daughter of the rev. sir Henry Delves Broughton, bt., of Broughton Hall, Staffordshire, and Doddington Park, Cheshire.

— At Butleigh Church, Somerset, the rev. Edmund Peel, to Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of the dean of Windsor and lady Charlotte Neville Grenville.

— At Trinity Church, Botleys, William Henry Clerke, esq., to Georgina, eldest daughter of Robert Gosling, esq., of Botley's Park, Surrey.

29. At Paddington, the rev. J. M. Taylor, M.A., to Georgiana Wolfe, youngest daughter of the late lieut.-col. Walker, C.B., Royal Marines.

— At Coventry, Francis Goolden, esq., of Maidenhead, to Mary, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Troughton, esq.

DECEMBER.

1. At the Bavarian Chapel, David Lewis, esq., to the hon. Jane Matilda Methuen, only daughter of the late lord Methuen.

4. At Ashbourne Church, sir George Gervis, bt., of Hinton, adm., Hants, to Fanny, youngest surviving daughter of the late Christopher Harland, esq., of Ashborne, Derbyshire.

— At St. John's Church, Edinburgh, Bryan Thornhill, esq., Queen's Bays, son of George Thornhill, esq., M.P., to Sophia Bradford, daughter of the late J. Edgecombe Take, esq.

— At Brecon, E. Middleton Evans, esq., of Llwynbaried, to Mary, fifth daughter of the late Henry Lucas, esq., M.D., of Brecon.

5. At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, William Gardener, esq., to Louise, youngest daughter of Edward Armitage, esq., of Farnley Lodge, Cheltenham.

5. At the Queen's Chapel, Gibraltar, lieut. Charles Wilson Randolph, 34th regt., to Caroline Mary Victoria, eldest daughter of his excellency major-gen. sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B., and K.C.H.

6. At Hillington, Norfolk, capt. Robert Gregory Wale, of the 33rd regt., to Fanny Anna, only daughter of the late sir Edward West.

— At Godstone, Surrey, Henry Howard, esq., of Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, to Charlotte Caroline Georgiana, eldest daughter of Henry Lawes Long, esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, and the lady Catherine Long.

— At St. Martin's, Leicester, the rev. John Nassau Simpkinson, M.A., to Sarah Dorothea, daughter of the late rev. Edward Thomas Vaughan, M.A.

11. At Northwest Castle, Stranraer, Wigtonshire, Alexander Little, esq., comm. R.N., to Mary Caldwell, widow of lieut.-col. William Ross.

— At St. Pancras, Arthur William Watson Smith, esq., of Chertsey, to Jane Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. Board Ed. Gibbs Crawford, esq., of Paxhill Park, Sussex.

— At St. Luke's Church, Cork, lieut.-col. Joseph Ellison Portlock, R.E., to Fanny, fourth daughter of major-gen. C. Turner, K.H.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, capt. George Collingwood Dickson, 23rd Madras L.I., to Henrietta Emma, eldest daughter of W. H. Frampton, esq., of Hall House, Frome.

— At Cheltenham, William Travers Forbes Jackson, esq., to Mary Susannah, eldest daughter of E. C. Bacon, esq., comm. R.N.

13. At St. Marie's Catholic Church, Ryde, and afterwards at St. John's, Edward Cotterill Scholefield, esq., to Isabella, sixth daughter of the late John Young, esq.

— At Bishopstowe, Charles Belcher, esq., of Caversham, Oxon., to Mary, second daughter of the late James Wm. Pusey, of Bishopstowe House, Wilts.

— At the British Embassy at Naples, lieut. M. H. Perceval, R.N., to Maria, daughter of the late hon. Gerard Vannick.

— At Brockhall, Northampton, John Edmonstone Monckton, esq., 2nd Madras Lt.-Cav., to Julia, second daughter of col. Thornton, C.B.

DEATHS.

15. At Corfu, George de la Poer Beresford, esq., aide-de-camp, to Anne, daughter of major-gen. Conyers.

18. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the rev. Thomas Kyrwood Bowyear, to Caroline Margaret, third daughter of the late rear-adm. Shirreff.

19. At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Robt. Weston, esq., of Brackley, to Maria Kett, niece to the late major-gen. Woodhouse.

20. At Trinity Church, Sunningdale, major Hugh Inglis, 2nd Madras L.C., to Ann, only surviving daughter of the late sir William Arbuthnot, bt.

— At Clifton, Nottinghamshire, Fleetwood Wilson, esq., of Knowle Hall, Warwickshire, to Harriette Horatia, youngest daughter of the late capt. Charles Montagu Walker, R.N.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Richard Eyre, esq., of Shaw House, Berkshire, to Isabella Catherine, eldest daughter of the late C. G. Parker, esq.

22. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, the rev. Wm. Fred. Hamilton, home chaplain to the H.E.I.C., to Sibella Jane, eldest daughter of Henry St. George Tucker, esq.

27. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, lieut.-col. Young, 25th regt., to Harriet, third daughter of Lawrence Gwynne, esq., L.L.D., and relict of the late major George Templer.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Lee, esq., late capt. 34th regt., to Louisa, daughter of the late Jacob Dixon, esq., of Dumbarton, N.B., and widow of Robt. Dixon, esq.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, William Henry Amyot, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Alicia Honoria, daughter of sir Fortunatus Dwarris, of James-street, St James's Park.

— At Rockferry-Cheshire, William Richmond, esq., of Bootle, to Ellen Maria, only daughter of the late major Bertles.

— At Sculthorpe Church, Norfolk, William Franks, esq., to Emily Florence, only daughter of the late major-gen. Sir John Thomas Jones, bt., K.C.B.

— At Leamington, lieut.-col. Forbes, to Lucy Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Whitmore, esq., of Apley Park, Shropshire.

29. At St. James's Paddington, Henry Hansard, esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Ellen, youngest daughter of George Burnell, esq., of Sussex-terrace, Hyde Park.

29. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, George William Fearon, esq., 69th regt., to Isabel, second daughter of rear-adm. sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H., and relict of the late capt. H. Sabine Browne.

DEATHS.

1846.

APRIL.

8. At her residence, 101 Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, aged 70 years, Miss Harriett Pigott.

1848.

APRIL.

28. In Charles-square, aged 67, William Tate, esq., author of the "Modern Cambist," "The Elements of Commercial Calculations," "The Calculations on Life Annuities and the Public Funds, simplified and explained," and other works on arithmetic.

JULY.

5. In Somers Town, aged 52, Mr. George Frederick Richardson, assistant in the mineral department of the British Museum, and author of some manuals on geology.

OCTOBER.

24. At Hythe, Thomas Henry Stafford Hotchkin, late of Woodhall Lodge, near Horncastle, co. Lincoln, esq.

— At Canterbury, aged 62, Mr. Austin, the resident architect of the cathedral, to whose skill and taste the judicious restoration of that magnificent pile is in a great degree due.

NOVEMBER.

14. At Bristol, aged 75, Lieut.-General James Lomax.

DECEMBER.

10. In Victoria-square, Pimlico, in his

57th year, Edmund Turner, esq., M.P. for Truro, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Cornwall.

11. At Northwick-terrace, in his 93rd year, general Sir Hector Maclean, K.C.B., of the hon. East India Company's service; third son of Hugh Maclean, laird of the Isle of Coll. While in the junior ranks of the service Sir Hector served in the expedition into Arcot, and in the siege of Pondicherry against Hyder Ali, and in the reduction of the Dutch fort of Policat, and in 1786 was appointed to the command of Cuddalore and its defences. In this position he continued until ordered to join the army of the Marquess Cornwallis at Bangalore; and in 1792 was present at the siege of Seringapatam. In 1798, he was appointed to the command of a native corps stationed at Ceylon. In the year 1800, in command of the 9th regiment of Native Infantry, he was attached to the forces under the command of the hon. Arthur Wellesley, and from the latter end of that year, until 1803, commanded a brigade of the army, and earned distinguished honour by his cool courage and military skill; particularly in the capture of the strong fortresses of Asseer-Ghurr and Gowel-Ghurr, and at the battle of Argaum. After this he held the command of the forces stationed in the vicinity of Hyderabad, until the year 1805. In Feb. 1815, Gen. Hector Maclean, as the reward of his faithful, honourable, and efficient military service, was created a knight commander of the most hon. Order of the Bath. In 1821 he was further promoted to the rank of lieut.-gen., and in 1838 to that of general.

18. At Bournemouth in Hampshire, aged 56, Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq., of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire, and Bywell Hall, Northumberland, formerly M.P. for the latter county. Mr. Beaumont was the eldest son of Thomas Richard Beaumont, esq., of the Oaks of Darton, and Bretton Hall, Yorkshire, and of Hexhem Abbey, Northumberland, colonel in the army, and knight in six parliaments for the county of Northumberland. Mr. Beaumont succeeded to the representation of Northumberland, on the retirement of his father, at the general election of 1818; and he was rechosen in 1820 without opposition, but in 1826 lost his election. This defeat was attended with circumstances which led to a duel on Bamborough Sands with the late Earl of Durham, then Mr. Lambton. In Jan. 1827, Mr. Beaumont presented himself as a candidate for the borough of Stafford, and was returned in 1830. The hon. Mr. Liddell retiring, Mr. Beaumont was restored to the presentation of the county of Northumberland without a contest; and in 1831, on the stream of Reform, he was again returned in conjunction with Lord Howick. In 1831, by the death of his mother, Mr. Beaumont acquired a large accession of property, and it was supposed that he would be one of the peers created on the coronation of King William IV. In 1832, after the passing of the Reform Act, Mr. Beaumont was chosen for the southern division of Northumberland, and was rechosen in 1835, but in 1837 he retired. Mr. Beaumont was greatly distinguished by his patronage of the fine arts, and by the liberal expenditure of his large fortune in acts of munificence and hospitality.

1849.

JANUARY.

1. At the Grange, near Alresford, Hampshire, the seat of lord Ashburton, in his 65th year, the right hon. George Eden, earl of Auckland and baron Eden, of Norwood, co. Surrey (1839), second baron Auckland of West Auckland, co. Durham (1793), and baron Auckland in Ireland (1789); G.C.B.; a privy councillor, first lord of the Admiralty, official governor of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, an official trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, and vice-president of the senate of University College, London. His lordship was the second son of William first lord Auckland, by Eleanor, second daughter of the right hon. sir Gilbert Eliot, and sister to Gilbert first earl of Minto. After taking his degree at Oxford he entered Lincoln's-inn as a student on the 7th of May, 1806, and was called to the bar by that society on the 13th of May, 1809; but in the following year he became heir apparent to the peerage, his elder brother, Mr. William Eden, who was a teller of the Exchequer, having been accidentally drowned in the Thames on the 19th of January, 1810. He was shortly afterwards elected

to Parliament for the borough of Woodstock, to fill the seat which his deceased brother had previously occupied, which he represented (with a short interval) till he succeeded to the peerage as second baron Auckland, upon the death of his father, on the 28th of May, 1814. In the House of Commons his lordship made but little figure, though known as a respectable speaker and a man of sound sense. The great mass of the public, therefore, knew scarcely anything of lord Auckland till, in Nov. 1830, they were informed that he had been appointed President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet of earl Grey. In July, 1834, Sir James Graham resigned the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and lord Auckland presided at that Board during the following four months, going out with his party when it was disarranged by the accession of lord Althorp to the peerage. Upon the speedy return of his friends to office, lord Auckland's talents were transferred to a very different sphere of action, and his lordship was appointed Governor-General of India; and quitted England in Sept. 1835, for the purpose of entering on the administration of affairs in that most important part of the British possessions. The great feature of his government in India was the Affghan war. Rumours of an approaching invasion from Central Asia, prompted and perhaps guided by Russian influence, and a feeling that confidence in our supremacy had been shaken by the belief, prompted the unhappy expedition to replace Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul. The British forces reached Candahar in April, 1839, and with every expectation of success the current of the expedition proceeded. It is well known how Ghuznee was taken, how Dost Mahomed fled, how Shah Soojah was installed, and how a considerable portion of the army returned to British India. It is not necessary now to dwell on the varied fortunes of Dost Mahomed, on the insurrection of Cabul, on the assassinations of Burnes and M'Naghten, or on the dissensions which ended in the destruction of our army in the Passes and the expulsion of the British forces from those districts. The change of ministry in Sept. 1841 had the effect of recalling lord Auckland from India. He was succeeded by lord Ellenborough, who arrived at Calcutta on the last day of Feb. 1842. Lord Auckland was nominated a grand cross of the civil division of the most hon. order of the Bath soon after his appointment to India, and was advanced to the dignity of an earl by patent dated Dec. 21, 1839. When lord Auckland returned to this country he seemed still to enjoy good, if not robust health, and to have suffered little from residence in a warm climate. He resumed his customary punctual attendance upon the deliberations of the House of Lords, and gave his political friends the full benefit of his votes and advice, besides an occasional speech on any matters connected with trade, the business of the navy, or the affairs of India. Of course, when the present ministers, in the year 1846, became once more the responsible advisers of the Crown, merits like those of the earl of Auckland were not to be forgotten, or such assistance as he could render to be on any account disregarded; he is therefore found again at the head of the Admiralty Board, discharging its duties with a degree of ability which has commanded the approbation of the most competent judges, and has been, at the same time, rewarded with no inconsiderable amount of success. On Saturday the 30th Dec., while shooting at lord Ashburton's, lord Auckland was seized with a paralytic attack. Though four miles from the house when the attack came on, he was very speedily conveyed thither, and every remedy that human skill could suggest was immediately administered, but, unhappily, without effect. Dr. Locock was in attendance on his lordship early on Sunday morning. A second attack destroyed all hope, and his lordship only survived until the morning of Monday the 1st Jan. The earl of Auckland having died unmarried, the earldom has become extinct, but he is succeeded as baron Eden both in England and Ireland by his only surviving brother, the hon. and right rev. Robert Eden, bishop of Sodor and Man.

1. At Cambridge, aged 63, Richard Newby, esq.

— Aged 82, at Bourton, the residence of her nephew, sir James Buller East, bart., M.P., Dorothy, last surviving daughter of the late Joseph Chaplin Hankey, esq., of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

— At Brighton, aged 60, Charlotte, wife of gen. sir Charles B. Egerton, G.C.M.G., and only daughter of the

late adm. sir Thomas Trowbridge, bart.

2. At Bognor, aged 70, Anne, wife of vice-adm. Alexander W. Schomberg, and daughter of the late rear-adm. Richard Smith, of Poulton-cum-Seacum Cheshire.

— In Chesham-place, aged 85, the right hon. Sarah, dowager countess of Mountnorris. She was the third daughter of the right hon. sir Henry Cavendish, by Sarah, first baroness Waterpark.

— At Southampton, Elizabeth, relict of the rev. William Moreton Moreton, of Moreton Hall, Cheshire, and of Westerham, Kent.

— During the assault at Mooltan, whither he had travelled to witness the operations of the siege, aged 25, Montague Boulton, esq., third son of the late Matthew Robinson Boulton, esq., of Soho, Staffordshire, and Tew Park, Oxfordshire.

4. At Leeds, aged 46, John Hepworth Hill, esq., barrister-at-law, and recorder of Pontefract.

— Aged 63, lieut.-col. Robert Fernie, 56th Bengal N.I.

— At Carmarthen, Pryse Pryse, esq., for thirty years M.P. for that borough. He was the only son of Edward Loveden Loveden, esq., of Buscot, co. Berks (who was the son of Thomas Townsend, esq., of Cirencester, and assumed the name of Loveden), by Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Lewis Pryse, esq., of Gogerddan. Having inherited the estates of that family, he assumed the name and arms of Pryse, and was high sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1798. He was first elected to Parliament for the borough of Cardigan in 1818, without a contest, as he was again to the seven following Parliaments. In 1841 he was opposed, but Mr. Pryse was seated on petition. In 1847, he was again unopposed.

5. In Fleet-street, aged 60, Mr. Ebenezer Olding, youngest son of the late John Olding, esq., of Cornhill, banker.

— At Oxford, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage, aged 57, Edward Cumming Quicke, esq., B.C.L., one of the senior fellows of New College.

— At Broad Oak, Accrington, Grace, wife of John Hargreaves, esq., and only surviving daughter of William Brown, esq., M.P. for South Lancashire.

6. At his seat, Castletown, near Dublin, in his 63rd year, Edward Michael Conolly, M.P. for the county Donegal, lieut.-col. of the Donegal Militia, and D.C.L. Lieut.-col. Conolly was born on the 24th Aug. 1786, the eldest son of adm. the hon. sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B. (second son of Thomas first lord Longford), by Louisa Augusta, daughter of the right hon. John Staples, and granddaughter of the right hon. William Conolly, of Castletown. He assumed the name of Conolly in 1821, on inheriting the estates of the right hon. Thomas Conolly, of Castletown, after the death of his widow, lady Louisa Augusta Conolly, daughter of Charles, third duke of Richmond. After having served the office of sheriff for the counties of Donegal and Kildare, he was elected to Parliament for the county of Donegal in 1831, and had continued to represent it from that time. "As a resident landlord," says the Dublin Evening Packet, "colonel Conolly was deservedly beloved by a numerous tenantry, to whom his active benevolence justly endeared him. He was unceasing in his attention to their welfare, and spared neither trouble nor expense when the object was the advancement of their interests, or the promotion of that happiness and content which, amid every turmoil and disturbance, always creditably distinguished his large estates." Lieut.-col. Conolly married, May 25, 1819, Catharine Jane, eldest daughter of Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby Barker, esq. (cousin to the earl of Bessborough), by lady Henrietta Taylour, aunt to the present marquess of Headfort; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue—1, the right hon. Louisa Augusta lady Langford, married in 1846 to lord Langford; 2, Thomas Conolly, esq., born in 1823; 3, Henrietta; 4, Chambre Brabazon, deceased; 5, Mary, deceased; 6, Arthur Wellesley, lieut. in the 30th Foot; 7, John Augustus; 8, a son born in 1834; 9, Mary; and 10, Fanny.

6. At Teddesley, in her 60th year, the right hon. Hyacinthe-Mary lady Hatherton.

— At Rydal, Westmorland, after three weeks' illness, of bronchitis, aged 52, Hartley Coleridge, esq. Mr. Hartley Coleridge was the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and was himself one of the most original and pleasing writers of the day. He was the author of many minor poems of great merit and poetical power, of "Biographies of Northern

Worthies," and a frequent and considerable contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." He lived quietly, in retirement: his publications were—"Biographia Borealis; or Lives of Distinguished Northmen," 1833, 4to; "Poems," vol. i., Leeds, 1833, 8vo; "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire; being the Lives of the most distinguished Persons that have been born in, or connected with, those Provinces," 1836, 8vo.

7. In Brook-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 85, William Joseph Warren, esq.

— John Easthope, esq., only son of sir John Easthope, bart.

— In Cambridge-st., Hyde-park, Edward Owen, esq., lieut. R.N. (1815).

— At Sandiway, near Northwich, aged 71, lady Sophia Grey.

8. At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 80, Dame Charlotte, widow of sir Thomas Gage, bt.

9. At Great Marlow, aged 80, Miss Mary Hammond.

— In the Charter-house, in his 68th year, Mr. John Major, formerly an eminent bookseller and publisher.

— At Cheltenham, Harriet, wife of capt. Coote, R.N.

10. In the Albany, Piccadilly, aged 63, the right hon. Anthony Richard Blake, late chief remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland. He was admitted a bencher of the King's Inns in 1824, and sworn a privy councillor of Ireland in 1836.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 17, Amy Mary, daughter of the hon. Philip Stourton.

— At Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, in his 72nd year, the right hon. Charles Chetwynd Talbot, 2nd earl Talbot, of Hensol, co. Glamorgan, and viscount Ingestre, co. Stafford (1784), 4th baron Talbot, of Hensol (1733), K.G., a privy councillor, lord-lieut. of Staffordshire, F.R.S. and F.S.A. Earl Talbot was born on the 25th April, 1777, the elder son of John Chetwynd, the 1st earl, by lady Charlotte, daughter of Wills, 1st marquis of Downshire, and succeeded to the peerage when only 16 years of age, by the death of his father, on the 19th of May, 1793. Having completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, he became a voluntary attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburgh, then occupied by lord Whitworth, with whom he formed a friendship which lasted during life. After returning to England, in 1800 he married Miss Lambart, a niece of Mr. Coke of Holkham, a connection which led him to direct his attention to the science of agriculture. From that time he devoted himself to the improvement of his own estates, and to the encouragement and development of the agricultural resources of the country at large. His lordship throughout life took an active part in the public business of the county of Stafford; and particularly in 1803 and 1804, during the excitement prevailing from the threatened invasion, he zealously promoted the local efforts made for the defence of the kingdom, and assisted in organizing volunteer corps in every district of Staffordshire, and on the 7th June, 1894, his lordship, on behalf of lady Talbot, presented colours to the Stafford battalion of volunteers. On the death of the earl of Uxbridge, in 1810, earl Talbot was appointed lord-lieut. of the county of Stafford, the duties of which office he continued to execute until his death, with the highest honour and general satisfaction. In May, 1817, he accepted the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but he did not actually assume the government until the following October. In Ireland the earl continued his patronage of agriculture; and his exertions had great effect in promoting the material interests of that country. It was during his viceroyalty, in 1821, that King George IV. paid his memorable visit to the sister kingdom. Lord Talbot retained his exalted office with great popularity until Dec. 1822, when he was succeeded by the marquis Wellesley. In 1839 a subscription, which amounted to 1400*l.*, was raised in Staffordshire, intended to present him with a testimonial to him in his office of lord-lieutenant. The amount, however, at his lordship's special request, was appropriated to the endowment of the new church at Salt, instead of being spent in the purchase of any more personal present. His lordship was the builder of two new churches, that at Salt, and another at Hixon. In 1845, on the recommendation of sir Robert Peel, earl Talbot was elected a knight of the garter. The late earl Talbot was in politics a conservative; but both in his administration in Ireland, and in his office of lord-lieut. of Staffordshire, he rose above mere party and political considerations. His moderate views offended extreme partisans in Ireland, whilst they elicited the approbation of the sensible and judicious of all parties. Earl Talbot married, Aug. 28, 1800, Frances Thomasine,

eldest daughter of Charles Lambart, esq., of Beau Park, co. Meath; and by that lady, who died on the 30th Dec., 1819, he had issue ten sons and two daughters.

10. At Bath, aged 80, the hon. John Sanderson, late chief justice of the Island of Grenada.

— At Ryde, Joseph William Bazalgette, esq., comm. R.N., for many years honorary naval secretary of the Naval and Military Bible Society.

11. In Gloucester-place, Elizabeth, wife of lieut.-col. Gunning.

— At Conington House, Annette, wife of W. Westwood Chafy, esq., and second daughter of the late rev. Dr. Kyle, lord bishop of Cork.

— At Corville, Roscrea, Elizabeth, wife of the hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, brother to lord Dunalley.

— At Cippenham House, near Slough, aged 69, Jane, widow of lieut.-gen. William Popham, of the H.E.I. Company's service.

— At Leamington, aged 74, Anne, relict of vice-admiral Windham, of Felbrigg Hall, Norfolk, aunt to lord Rendlesham.

— At Calais, at an advanced age, Peter FitzGibbon Henchy, esq., Q.C., and LL.D., formerly of Dublin.

12. Aged 80, William Peto, esq., of Cookham.

— In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, aged 87, Mary, widow of Francis Paul Stratford, esq., of Thorpe Lubenham Hall, Leicestershire, one of the masters of the high court of Chancery.

— At Mooltan, capt. George Keith Erskine, 1st regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, fourth son of the late David Erskine, esq., of Cardross.

13. At Greenwich, aged 32, William Milbanke Huskisson, esq., of the Foreign Office, eldest surviving son of the late capt. Thomas Huskisson, R.N., and nephew of the late right hon. William Huskisson.

14. At Brighton, aged 84, Mary Philippa, widow of William Whitton, esq., of Bedford-row, London, and of Stone Wall, Chiddingstone, Kent.

— At Montrose, aged 94, Mrs. Duke, the mother of sir James Duke, M.P., Lord Mayor of London.

16. In Lower Brook-street, aged 78, Catharine Mary Howard, widow of Henry Howard, esq., of Corby Castle.

— In action with the Sikhs, near Dullah, Daniel Christie, esq., of the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, second son of J. H. Christie, esq., of Stanhope-street, Hyde Park-gardens.

17. Doctor Maginn, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, deeply regretted by his flock, and by a large circle of his fellow-citizens of different religious and political opinions.

18. At Malta, aged 27, the rev. sir Cecil Augustus Bisshopp, M.A., the 9th bart. of Parham, Sussex (1620), archdeacon of Malta, and chaplain to the bishop of Gibraltar. He was born in 1821, the eldest son of the very rev. sir George Bisshopp, the 8th baronet, dean of Lismore and archdeacon of Aghadoe. He was educated for the church, and by his great eloquence, fervent piety, and evident sincerity, had rendered himself highly beloved; and, had his life been prolonged, he would, under the divine blessing, have proved a worthy servant of Christ. His premature death excited great emotion in the island.

19. Aged 81, Thomas Dyson, esq., of the firm of Messrs. Taylor and Dyson, bankers, &c. Diss.

— Suddenly, aged 89, William Hancock, esq., banker, of Wiveliscombe.

— Doctor Walsh, the Roman Catholic bishop of Cloyne and Ross. He had been little more than two years at the head of his diocese.

20. At his residence near Edinburgh, Robert Cadell, esq. Mr. Cadell for the last thirty years held a very prominent situation as bookseller and publisher, chiefly in connection with the works of Sir Walter Scott. He commenced his career in a different profession, but having married the daughter of the late Mr. Constable, he was introduced into partnership with that gentleman on the retirement of Mr. Hunter, shortly after the publication of Sir Walter's first poems, the prodigious success of which created a new era in the business, and gave to the genius and energy of Sir Walter the stimulus of unprecedented pecuniary remuneration in addition to accumulating literary fame. The connection of Sir Walter with Mr. Constable terminated in the ruin of all parties, and left Sir Walter involved in debt, and stripped of his literary productions. His copyrights were dispersed in different hands, and the sale bore no proportion to their popularity. A large stock in the hands of the bankrupt publishers was sold off for half its cost; a circumstance which created an impression among the London booksellers that the value of the copyrights had been worked

out. Mr. Cadell, however, clung to a very different opinion, and having secured among the members of his own family sufficient pecuniary support to carry out a scheme which he had quietly and privately matured, he first communicated it to Ballantyne, the printer, and finding that he saw it in the same light, the two together made a journey to Abbotsford to propound it to Sir Walter Scott. This sagacious scheme originated the excellent issue of volumes at a low price, carefully got up, which had such wonderful success as not only to realise a very large sum to the enterprising publisher, but to introduce a new era into the history of literature. There were great difficulties in the concentration of the copyrights, but that was at last effected by the ingenious plans of Mr. Cadell, and the exertions, friends, and influence of Sir Walter Scott; and the re-issue has realised, since it began to be carried into effect in the year 1829, not less than a quarter of a million sterling. "Shortly after Sir Walter's death (says Mr. Lockhart), his sons and myself, as his executors, endeavoured to make such arrangements as were within our power for completing the great object of his own wishes and fatal exertions. We found the remaining principal sum of the Ballantyne debt to be about 54,000*l.*; 22,000*l.* had been insured upon his life; there were some moneys in the hands of the trustees, and Mr. Cadell very handsomely offered to advance to us the balance, about 30,000*l.*, that we might, without further delay, settle with the body of creditors. This was effected accordingly on the 2nd of February, 1833; Mr. Cadell accepting as his only security the right to the profits accruing from Sir Walter's copyright property and literary remains, until such time as this new and consolidated obligation should be discharged." Ultimately Mr. Cadell purchased the whole of the copyright of Sir Walter's works, and enabled the executors to pay off the remaining incumbrances upon the Abbotsford estate, a service in regard to which Mr. Lockhart, in his last edition of the Life of his illustrious father-in-law, makes the most handsome acknowledgment. Mr. Cadell is said to have died very wealthy.

22. At his residence, the Elms, near Worcester, in his 72nd year, Thomas James Maling, esq., vice-adm. of the Red, and a deputy-lieut. of that county. He was the eldest son and heir of Christopher Thomas Maling, esq., of West Herrington and Hendon Lodge, both near Sunderland. He entered the Royal Navy in 1791, and was in active and continued service for upwards of thirty-six years. He served as midshipman on board adm. sir John Jervis's ship at the battle of Cape St. Vincent; was made lieut. in 1797 and appointed to the *Minerva*, and sent in pursuit of the French national 14-gun brig *Mutine*, known to contain important dispatches. After chasing her for some time, the enemy ran into Vera Cruz under protection of the batteries, when, after waiting for several weeks and finding her not disposed to move, lieut. Maling, with the first lieut., volunteered to go and cut her out. Two boats were manned, of which he commanded one, and at midnight without noise they rowed into the port and were close alongside the *Mutine*. Before they were detected, the first lieut. boarded on her bows and Maling on her quarter; a severe struggle ensued, in which the senior lieut. was killed, with several men. The enemy, finding themselves between two fires, attempted to throw the dispatches overboard, but they were rescued by Maling, at considerable personal risk. After a desperate but short encounter, the French retreated below, where they were secured, the cable cut, and the prize towed out under the batteries, and, from the darkness of the night, got clear off to sea without a shot being fired at them. For this gallant deed he was made master and comm., and appointed to the *Bonne Citoyenne*, Dec. 1798, and post captain to the *Alkmaar*, 74-guns, in 1800, and saw much active service.

22. At her town residence, aged 99, lady Juliana Howard, youngest daughter of Henry, fourth earl of Carlisle.

— At Norwich, Mrs. Deacon, widow of John Deacon, esq.

— At Meretown House, Henrietta Dorothy, widow of sir John Fenton Boughey, bart., of Aqualate.

23. At Heavitree, the hon. Eliza Linnington, wife of Richard Ford, esq., and sister to lord Cranstoun.

24. At Clifton, Anna Maria, wife of major-gen. Faunce, C.B.

24. At Bicester Vicarage, from the bursting of his gun, aged 16, Charles James John, third son of sir William Francis Eliott, bt., of Stobs and Wells.

25. At Kingstown, near Dublin, after

a long and painful illness, major-gen. sir Guy Campbell, bt., and C.B., major-gen. of the Athlone district, and colonel of the 3rd West India regiment. He was the eldest son of lieut.-gen. Colin Campbell, lieut.-governor of Gibraltar, and colonel of the 55th regt. of Foot. He entered the army as ensign in the 6th Foot, Sept. 1, 1795; served in Spain and Portugal, and was present in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Vittoria, and succeeded to the command at Roncesvalles; was severely wounded in command of his regiment at the heights of Echalaz, and for his gallantry on that occasion was promoted in the field to the rank of lieut.-colonel. He was also present in the actions at the Pyrenees in July and August, 1813, for which he received the medal at the end of the year. He returned to England in consequence of the severity of his wounds. In 1815 he served again in the campaign in Flanders, and was present in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath at the enlargement of that order; and was created a baronet by patent, dated May 22, 1815. He was afterwards Deputy Quarter-master-General of the Forces in Ireland. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1841.

26. At Lewisham-hill, Blackheath, aged 79, Nathaniel Simpson, esq., secretary to the South Sea Company.

— At Basle, in Switzerland, Thomas Lovell Beddoes, the author of the beautiful drama, entitled "The Bride's Tragedy." He was the son of the late Dr. Beddoes, of Clifton.

— At Frankfort-on-the-Main, after a short illness, Madame de Buttler, third daughter of Thomas Richard Beaumont and sister of Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, esq.

28. At Hawley, Suffolk, aged 54, the rev. sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, the 3rd bart. of Newton Hall, Essex (1813), rector of Great Thornham, Suffolk.

— Hugo Cornewall St. John Mildmay, esq., youngest son of the late bart. sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay.

29. At his house in Edinburgh, sir James Stuart, the 5th bart. (1687) late of Allan Bank, Berwickshire.

— At Barbados, in his 49th year, Edward Miller Mundy, esq., of Shipley Hall, co. Derby, M.P., for the southern division of Derbyshire.

30. At Kinnaird Castle, co. Forfar, aged 50, sir James Carnegie, the 6th bart. (1663), a deputy lieutenant of Forfarshire.

30. At Lanoroeth House, Penzance, commander John Campbell, R.N.

31. In Grange-terrace, Brompton, aged 33, Dr. George Fownes, F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry at University College, London.

— In George-street, Portman-square, aged 82, Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, only surviving sister of major-gen. sir Sam. Gibbs, K.C.B., who fell at New Orleans, and of the late major-gen. sir Edward Gibbs, K.C.B., some years Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, and half-sister of admiral sir George Martin, G.C.B., deceased.

— In Camberwell-terrace, North, aged 77, Miss Huggins, sister of George Dollond, esq., F.R.S., and granddaughter of the celebrated inventor of the Achromatic Telescope.

— At Rocklands, Chudleigh, Louisa Henrietta, wife of sir David Dunn, R.N., K.C.H.

Lately. At Munster, aged 33, Prince Waldemar, of Prussia. This young prince was present at all the operations of the campaign against the Sikhs, under lord Hardinge, and was afterwards received with much respect in this country. He died from the consequences of a fall from his horse while hunting. He was a son of Prince William, of Prussia, the uncle of the present king.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Hereford, aged 66, John Holder Matthews, esq.

— In his 60th year, the right hon. George Robert Hobart Hampden, 5th earl of Buckinghamshire (1746), and Baron Hobart, of Blickling, co. Norfolk (1728), and the 9th bart. (1611). His lordship was born on the 1st May, 1789, the eldest son of the hon. George Vere Hobart (third son of the third earl), and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle Robert, the fourth earl, Feb. 4, 1816, and took the name and arms of Hampden by royal sign-manual, in 1824. In 1826, having succeeded to the estates of the family of Hampden, on the decease of John Trevor, viscount Hampden, without issue, his lordship assumed the name and arms of Hampden, under the will of John Hampden, esq., of Hampden, who died in 1754. The Hobarts descend

from that family through Mary, sixth daughter of the Patriot, who was married first to colonel Robert Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight, and secondly to sir John Hobart, K.B., the third bart., of Blickling, Norfolk. In the House of Peers he supported the Conservative party. The earl of Buckinghamshire married, May 3, 1819, Miss Jane Glover, natural daughter of sir Arthur Pigot, knt.

1. At Salford, near Manchester, aged 72, lieut.-gen. sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Colonel of the 71st Highlanders, and Lieutenant-General in command of the Northern and Midland Districts. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot was the fifth son of John Arbuthnot, esq., of Rockfleet Castle, co. Mayo. He entered the army in 1795; in 1808 he joined the staff of the army in the Peninsula, first as Assistant Adjutant-General and afterwards as Assistant Quartermaster-General. He was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes; and for these was decorated with a cross and one clasp. On the 24th of May, 1810, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope. On the 7th Feb., 1812, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of the Order, Jan. 5, 1815. On the 24th of March, 1814, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th Foot; in 1819 was transferred to the 71st Foot. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1825, and that of Lieutenant-General in 1838. Sir Thomas was appointed, in Dec., 1839, Colonel of the 52nd regt.; in Dec., 1844, he was removed to the colonelcy of the 9th Foot; and, in Feb., 1848, he succeeded sir T. Reynell as Colonel of the 71st Highlanders.

2. At Bicester, aged 63, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late hon. Jacob Marsham, and niece to the first earl of Romney.

3. The hon. Thomas Hugh Nugent, youngest son of the late earl of Westmeath.

— At Coton-hill, aged 70, Sophia Caroline, viscountess Tamworth.

4. At Ashridge, aged 86, the right hon. Charlotte Catharine Anne, dowager countess of Bridgewater.

5. At the Vicarage, Cripplegate, aged 91, Maria, relict of F. W. Blomberg, D.D.

5. At the Fen Office, Ely, aged 68, Samuel Wells, esq., barrister-at-law, for 25 years annually elected Registrar of the Honourable Corporation of the Bedford Level.

— At Methley, Mary, relict of the hon. William Leeson.

6. Aged 46, E. R. Phillips, esq., of Great Titchfield-street, solicitor.

— At Oxford, Mr. Charles Blackstone, scholar at Corpus, son of the rev. C. F. Blackstone, Vicar of Heckfield, Hampshire. He was in the habit of keeping a loaded pistol under the pillow of his sofa, in order to destroy rats, and accidentally shot himself when endeavouring to reach the pistol.

— At Elsham, near Barton, aged 8, Sibilla, youngest daughter of lady Mary and Thomas George Corbett, esq.

8. In Grosvenor-square, aged 69, Andrew Arcedeckne, esq., of Glevering Hall, Suffolk, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county. He served the office of Sheriff of Suffolk in 1819, and in 1826 and 1830 was returned to Parliament for the borough of Dunwich.

10. In Eaton-square, Georgiana, second daughter of J. W. Childers, esq., M.P.

12. In London, of the cholera, Mr. John Kirkpatrick Lowther Gordon, cousin to the earl of Lonsdale.

13. At his house, on Clapham Common, aged 43, Edmund Bellamy, esq., of the House of Commons.

— At his residence, Leixlip Castle, near Dublin, in his 83rd year, the hon. George Cavendish, uncle to Lord Waterpark, and brother to the countess dowager of Mountnorris and the dowager Lady Kilmaine.

— In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, col. George Edward Jones, K.H., late of the 57th regt.

14. Aged 91, the hon. Mrs. Cavendish Bradshaw.

15. In Bruton-st., aged 84, Lady Dorothy Elizabeth Palk, relict of Sir Lawrence Palk, bart., of Haldon House, Devonshire.

— In his 74th year, Mr. Francis Engleheart, an eminent engraver.

16. At Crathes, co. Kincardine, aged 60, Sir Thomas Burnett, the 8th bart. (1626) of Leys, co. Aberdeen, lord-lieut. of Kincardineshire.

— At Charing, aged 63, John James Hough, esq., comm. R.N. He served in the *Horatio*, 38, at the capture of the French frigate *Juno*, Feb. 10, 1809.

19. At Woodbridge, after a brief spasm in the heart, Bernard Barton, the Quaker Poet. He was born near London, in 1784, removed to Woodbridge in 1806, where he shortly after married, and was left a widower at the birth of his only child. In 1810 he entered as clerk in Messrs. Alexander's bank, where he officiated almost to the day of his death. He had been for some months afflicted with laborious breathing, which his doctor knew to proceed from disease in the heart; though there seemed no reason to apprehend immediate danger. But those who have most reason to lament his loss, have have also most reason to be thankful that he was spared a long illness of anguish and suspense, by so sudden and easy a dismissal. To the world at large, Bernard Barton was known as the author of much pleasing, amiable, and pious poetry, animated by feeling and fancy, delighting in the homely subjects so generally pleasing to English people. He sang of what he loved: the domestic virtues in man, and the quiet pastoral scenes of Nature—and especially of his own county—its woods, and fields, and lanes, and homesteads, and the old sea that washed its shores; and the nearer to his own home the better he loved it. There was a true and pure vein of pastoral feeling in him. Thousands have read his books with innocent pleasure: none will ever take them up and be the worse for doing so. The first of these volumes was published in 1811. To those of his own neighbourhood he was known besides as a most amiable, genial, charitable man—of pure, unaffected, unpretending piety—the good neighbour—the cheerful companion—the welcome guest—the hospitable host—tolerant of all men, sincerely attached to many. Few, high or low, but were glad to see him at his customary place in the bank: to exchange some words of kindly greeting with him—few but were glad to have him at their own homes; and there he was the same man, and had the same manners, to all; always equally frank, genial, and communicative. The chief characters of Barton's happy mind was his worship of nature. The saunter of a summer's day in green lanes—a ride across the gray heaths of his favourite county—or a visit to some obscure and picturesque village, may be classed among his highest enjoyments. Descriptions of many places and objects in Suffolk, with reminiscences of hours devoted to their visitation, lie scattered among his more lengthy poems, attesting not only his devotion to natural scenery, but that the

"Local fire within him burned,"

equally with a poetic spirit less circumscribed. Bernard Barton enjoyed a literary pension of 100*l.* per annum, conferred upon him by Her Majesty during the premiership of Sir Robert Peel.

19. In Bedford-place, aged 89, Isabel, widow of John Legh, esq., of Bedford-square, and of Norbury Booths, Cheshire.

20. At Minsteracres, co. Northumberland, in his 75th year, George Silvertop, esq., deputy-lieutenant of the county. Mr. Silvertop was the eldest son of John Silvertop, esq., of the same place, and like most Roman Catholic gentlemen of that period, he received the early part of his education at the college of Douay. Mr. Silvertop being a gentleman of much consideration among the Roman Catholics, he was, in consequence of his reputation as a man of high character, discretion, and ability, selected by lord Liverpool's Cabinet as the medium of private communication between Great Britain and the see of Rome, on matters affecting the condition of the British Roman Catholics. Although the negotiation was unproductive of satisfactory results, Mr. Silvertop acquitted himself of his difficult and delicate trust with acknowledged talent and address. In 1829 the Catholic Relief Bill passed. In the following year, Mr. Silvertop was appointed by the Crown High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, being the first Roman Catholic gentleman who had filled that ancient office since the time of William the Third. Mr. Silvertop steadily refused to enter Parliament when Catholic emancipation opened a political career to gentlemen of his persuasion; he preferred the happier life of a country gentleman and magistrate. In the retirement of his country residence, he displayed the utmost benevolence and practical piety, employing his talents and distributing his wealth in promoting the welfare of his dependants and neighbours.

— Aged 81, George Green, esq., of

Blackwall, shipowner, whose name is so intimately associated with the merchant marine of this country.

20. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, aged 42, comm. Thomas Bourmaster Brown, R.N., eldest son of rear-adm. Thomas Brown.

— At the Prebendal House, Thame, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Anne Way, second daughter of Benjamin Way, esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., and sister to the late Benjamin Way, esq., of Denham-place.

— At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 82, capt. John Simpson, R.N., the senior capt. of that institution. This officer was midshipman of the *Cerberus* at Gibraltar, when that place was besieged by the Spaniards in 1782, and of the armed ship *Abundance*, present when New York was surrendered to Gen. Washington in 1783. In the *Pomone*, 48, he assisted at the capture of *la Carrere* French frigate, near Elba, Aug. 3, 1801. Capt. Simpson was appointed, in 1805, to the *Wasp* of 18 guns, which, on the 28th and 29th Aug. 1805, was chased by the Rochefort squadron, consisting of five two-deckers, two frigates, and two brigs. On the first day, an 80-gun ship got near enough to fire a broadside at him; and on the second, a large frigate and a brig, one on each quarter, engaged the *Wasp* for 40 minutes, within range of grape; but a constant and well-directed fire from the only 6 guns which had not been thrown overboard to improve her sailing, so annoyed the enemy that they at length gave up the attack, and allowed her to escape. For their very great gallantry and persevering exertions on this occasion, capt. Simpson, his officers, and crew, received the public thanks of their Commander-in-chief, and the high approbation of the Admiralty was also conveyed to them. About Oct., 1805, capt. Simpson removed into the *Star* sloop, in which he was very actively employed on the Downs, Newfoundland, and West India stations, until after the conquest of Martinique, in 1809, where he commanded the *Wolverine*. He subsequently commanded the *Coquette* of 20 guns, at the Leeward Islands, in which he engaged the *General Armstrong*, an American privateer of superior force, off Surinam, in 1813.

21. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 66, the right hon. sir George Warrender, the fourth bart. of Lochend, east Lothian (1715), a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Haddington, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Berwickshire militia, M.A. and F.R.S. Sir George Warrender was great-grandson of George Warrender, an eminent merchant of Edinburgh, who was created a Baronet for his loyalty when lord Provost of Edinburgh in the memorable year 1715. He was the eldest son of sir Patrick the third Baronet, who was a cavalry officer at the battle of Minden, and M.P. for Haddington. When in his 17th year, he succeeded to the dignity of baronet, on the death of his father, in the month of June, 1799. He received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, as a member of Trinity college, in the year 1811. Sir George Warrender was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1822. He was member for Westbury in the Parliament of 1826–30. Sir George was a musical amateur of considerable celebrity; and some twenty years ago was accustomed to take an active part in all matters connected with the art. He married, on the 10th Oct. 1810, the hon. Anne Boscawen, youngest daughter of George Evelyn, third viscount Falmouth; but had no issue.

21. At Southchurch, Essex, aged 65, the rev. Charles Chisholm, M.A., Rector of Southchurch, a Rural Dean, and an acting magistrate for the county.

— At Worcester, aged 40, Harvey Eginton, esq., architect, son of Mr. Raphael Eginton, a glass-painter of some note. Mr. Eginton was employed in carrying out the restoration of the parish church of Stratford-on-Avon; in the restoration of St. Lawrence church, Evesham, and the restoration of the parish church of Kidderminster.

— At his residence, Ivy House, Woodford, aged 83, Edward Foster, esq., F.S.A., Vice-President and Treasurer of the Linnæan Society. His father, Edward Foster, esq., was a striking example of the talent and sterling integrity of an English merchant. He was governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance for thirty years, and governor of the Russia Company for twenty-nine years. Mr. Edward Foster was the youngest son of this gentleman. He passed the greater part of his childhood in the neighbourhood of Epping Forest, and from the age of fifteen became particularly at-

tached to the study of English botany, which he ardently cultivated through a long and active life. He was a partner in the eminent banking-house of Lubbock, Foster, and Company, and to within a few hours of his death took a leading part in the business of the bank. In 1800 he was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, of which he became Treasurer in 1816, and one of the Vice-Presidents in 1828; and his kindliness of disposition, unremitting attention to his duties, and zeal for the interests of the Society, will long endear his memory to all its members. Mr. Foster was the principal founder and treasurer of the Refuge for the Destitute; his philanthropic efforts in regulating which institution were probably the occasion of his death. The Asiatic cholera had attacked some of the inmates; Mr. Foster, with his usual benevolence, flew to the spot, and superintended the arrangements for the relief of the suffering. He was soon after attacked with the fatal disorder, and in a few hours became a victim to his philanthropy.

24. At Woolston House, Loddiswell, near Kingsbridge, aged 85, the rev. Edward Vaughan, late Archdeacon of Madras, and Chaplain to the hon. East India Company for upwards of twenty-nine years.

— Whilst gallantly leading his party at the storming of the bridge of Czibakhaza, in Hungary, Stephen Fox Digby, youngest son of the late rev. C. Digby, sen. Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorset.

— At the Glebe House, at Carnmoney, co. Antrim, in his 85th year, the rev. Samuel Smythe, Vicar of Carnmoney and Ballylinny, and Rector of Ballymartin, in the diocese of Down and Connor.

26. At Kensington, aged 81, Mrs. Waters, widow of lieut. Francis Waters, Lieutenant of the *Marlborough*, in lord Rodney's action with Le Comte de Grasse, 1782, and at the taking of Toulon, the Heights of Bastia, and Calvi.

— At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, aged 62, comm. Edmund Williams Gilbert, R.N., son of the late rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Bodmin. He was second Lieutenant of the *Glasgow*, at the battle of Algiers, 1816, and was wounded.

— At Brisbane House, Ayrshire, Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of gen. sir T. M. Brisbane, bart., G.C.B., G.C.H.

26. In Keppel-street, aged 51, Leonard Stewart, M.D.

27. At Wadhurst Castle, aged 48, Benjamin Harding, esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Sussex.

— At Plymouth, aged 79, John Collier, esq., of Grimstone Hall, a deputy-lieutenant of Devonshire, and late M.P. for that borough.

28. At the house of his friend, Mr. Robinson, at Leyton, Essex, in his 55th year, Mr. Charles Fox, an eminent line engraver and water-colour draughtsman.

MARCH.

2. At St. Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, Ann, relict of William Jerningham, esq., second son of the late sir William Jerningham, bart., and brother of lord Stafford.

— At Devonport, Charles Boyne Hudson Ross, esq., C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White. His father was a lieut. in the Royal Navy. As captain he commanded the *Desirée* and *Pique* frigates, on the Jamaica station. In the former ship he was employed, in 1803, in the blockade of St. Domingo, on which service he continued till the evacuation of that place by the French troops, under gen. Rochambeau; and, when in command of the *Pique*, among the armed vessels taken by her in 1804, 1805, and 1806, were *Le Terreur*, a French cutter, of 10 guns and 70 men; the *Orquijo*, a Spanish corvette, mounting 18 guns; and the *Phaeton* and *Voltigeur*, of 16 guns and 120 men each. Subsequently he became Flag Captain to his brother-in-law, sir George Cockburn, in the *Secret* 74, and was with him in the Chesapeake and North America in all the successful operations against the Americans, which has made the name of Cockburn terrible even to this day. In the course of these services captain Ross's name was four times noticed in the "Gazette." In May, 1815, he was appointed to the *Northumberland*, 74, which ship, bearing the flag of sir Geo. Cockburn, conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena. On returning to England he was nominated a C.B., and in 1809 was appointed to the ordinary at Portsmouth. In 1822 he was appointed Commissioner under the Navy Board at Jamaica, and

subsequently he held a similar appointment at Malta Dockyard. On the retirement of the late rear-adm. William Shield from the active duties of Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard, capt. Ross was appointed to the vacancy. On the abolition of the Navy Board, capt. Ross surrendered his life patent of office to sir James Graham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and accepted the new title of Captain Superintendent, with the understanding that the new arrangement should not affect his tenure of office; but at the general promotion of 1837, when he obtained his flag rank, he was, contrary to all expectation, superseded by the late vice-adm. Warren. As some compensation for this deprivation he received the command in chief on the South American station. Vice-admiral Ross first married, in 1803, Miss Cockburn, youngest sister of lady Cockburn, wife of the present adm. sir George Cockburn, G.C.B. The gallant vice-admiral married, secondly, the widow of J. Scobell, esq., a magistrate of the county of Devon, who survives him. He had issue by his first marriage.

4. At Bishopsteignton, aged 91, Mary Cooke, fourth daughter and last surviving child of the late William Cooke, D.D., Dean of Ely, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

6. In Great Cumberland-place, aged 74, the right hon. sir Alexander Johnston, knt., of Karnsalloch, co. Dumfries, a Privy Councillor and F.R.S. Sir Alexander was constituted, in 1802, Advocate-General in the King's Court at Ceylon. He succeeded to the Chief Justiceship in 1805, and in 1810 he received in addition the appointments of Judge of the Admiralty Court and President of His Majesty's Council in that island, together with the honour of knighthood. He returned to England in 1819; having, whilst in the East, had, in the words of the late Marquess of Londonderry, "the great glory of having given freedom of conscience; of establishing trial by jury; and of abolishing the slave-trade throughout the Island of Ceylon;" and it was well observed by the late earl Grey, in the House of Lords, that "no person had ever before had the honour of introducing three such measures into any country, and that his conduct in the Island of Ceylon alone had immortalized his name." In 1832 he was sworn one of the Privy Council, and appointed to its Judicial Committee, in order to assist in East India appeals. Sir Alexander Johnston married, in 1799, Louisa, only daughter of lord William Campbell, capt. R.N., son of John, fourth duke of Argyll, and by that lady had issue.

6. In Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, the right hon. lady Edward Thynne.

7. At Glanleam, Valentia, co. Kerry, aged 74, the right hon. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Ballynruderry and Glanleam, hereditary Knight of Kerry, a Privy Councillor of Ireland, a Deputy-Lieut.- and Magistrate of Kerry, and Lieut.-Colonel of the County Militia. He was the elder son of Robert Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Kerry, by his third wife, Catharine, daughter of Launcelot Sandes, esq., of Kilcavan, Queen's County; and was born on the 29th Dec., 1774. Before the Union he sat in the Irish Parliament for the co. of Kerry, and he voted in favour of that important measure. In 1801 he was returned to the Imperial Parliament for the county of Kerry, which he continued to represent until the dissolution of 1831. At the election of 1835 he was again a candidate, but was defeated. In 1799 he was appointed a Commissioner of Excise and Customs in Ireland, which office he held until 1802. In 1800 he was nominated a Lord of the Treasury in that kingdom, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He retired from office on the dissolution of ministry in 1806. In July, 1827, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in England; in 1829, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; in Dec., 1834, a Lord of the Admiralty, from which he retired in April following. He was twice married; first, on the 5th of Nov., 1801, to Maria, daughter of the right hon. David Le Touche; and secondly, to Mrs. Cecilia M. Knight. By the former lady he had issue, seven sons and four daughters.

— At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 49, Frances Hannah Burrard, youngest daughter of the late lieut.-gen. sir Harry Burrard, bart.

9. At his residence, No. 5, Parliament-street, Westminster, Anthony White, esq., Consulting Surgeon of the Westminster Hospital. This very distinguished surgeon was a native of the county of Durham, took the degree of B.M. at Cambridge in 1804, and became pupil of that able surgeon, sir Anthony Carlisle. In 1806 he was elected As-

sistant-Surgeon, and in 1823 became one of the principal surgeons of the Westminster Hospital, which was the chief scene of his professional labours, and in which he performed operations so daring and so successful as to raise him to the very height of fame as a successful operator. From the great reputation thus gained, Mr. White acquired a very extensive practice at a much earlier period than is usual in his profession; and the College of Surgeons was not long in recognising his claims to such honours as were at its disposal. He was elected a Member of the Council on the 6th of Feb., 1827; a Member of the Court of Examiners on the 10th of Sept., 1829; and President on the 10th of July, 1834. To this, the highest honour to be achieved in the profession to which he belonged, he was again elected on the 14th July, 1842. Notwithstanding his great reputation, and the admiration in which the original powers of his mind were held by his professional brethren, Mr. White could not be prevailed on to commit his knowledge to paper, and he has left behind him no professional works.

10. At Sutton Scarsdale, Frances Crawford, wife of Robert Arkwright, esq., daughter of Stephen Geo. Kemble, esq., of Durham.

— At his seat, Hawnes-place, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire, after a few weeks' illness, in his 77th year, the right hon. John Thynne, third lord Carteret (1784), a Privy Councillor, M.A. His lordship was born on the 28th of Dec., 1772, the third and youngest son of Thomas, first marquess of Bath, by lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William, second duke of Portland. Lord John Thynne was first returned for the borough of Weobley, at the general election of 1796; but his father's death occurring in the following November, and his brother, who had been Member for Bath from the vear 1790, then succeeding to the peerage, lord John, having accepted the Chiltern hundreds, was adopted by the corporation of Bath as his substitute. They afterwards re-elected him eleven times, and he represented that city for thirty-six years. With the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, the functions of his electors, the old corporation, ceased, and the new electors returned the Liberal, Mr. Roebuck, in his place. In July, 1804, he was appointed Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, and sworn a Privy Councillor. His elder brother, lord George Thynne, succeeded, in 1826, to the barony of Carteret, on the death of his uncle, Henry Frederick, the first lord; and, dying without issue, in 1838, he left the dignity to the nobleman now deceased, by whose decease, without issue, the barony has become extinct. His lordship married, June 18, 1801, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Master, esq., of the Abbey, Gloucestershire; but had no issue.

10. At Bushy Park, co. Dublin, in his 76th year, sir Robert Shaw, bart., Colonel of the Royal Dublin Militia. Sir Robert Shaw was the eldest son of Robert Shaw, esq., of Kilkenny, by Miss Markham, sister of the archbishop of York. He was a banker in Dublin, and for more than half a century filled a most honourable and useful place in the public life and society of that city. He sat in the Irish Parliament, having been returned by lord Ely; but when lord Ely gave in his adherence to the measure of the Union, sir Robert (then Mr.) Shaw resigned his seat, purchased an independent one for himself, and voted against the Union. He represented Dublin in the Imperial Parliament from 1804 to 1826, and for above fifty-three years he has constantly acted as a magistrate and grand juror for the county of Dublin. He was elected alderman of Dublin in 1808. He commanded two bodies of volunteers—the Rathfarnham cavalry and infantry, and subsequently the Royal Dublin Militia. He was created a Baronet by patent, dated 17th of Aug., 1821. Sir Robert Shaw married, first, on the 7th of Jan., 1796, Maria, daughter and sole heiress of Abraham Wilkinson, esq., of Bushy Park, Dublin; and secondly, in 1834, Amelia Spencer, daughter of the late Benjamin Spencer, M.D., formerly of Bristol.

— At Montpelier House, South Lambeth, in his 70th year, John Poynder, esq. Mr. Poynder was a man of firm religious principles, and of unflinching resolution in asserting his conscientious views. It was chiefly owing to his exertions that the horrible rite of Suttee was put a stop to in India, and that the East India Company was induced to withdraw from its complicity in the idolatrous worship of Hindostan.

— George Gardner, esq., was born at

Glasgow, in May, 1812, and was educated for the medical profession in the university of that city. In 1836 he left England for Brazil, and arrived, in July, at Rio de Janeiro, and immediately commenced investigating and collecting the botanical riches of that luxuriant portion of South America. In the course of his explorations Dr. Gardner reached as far north as the province of Goyaz, and then returned through the interior of Brazil to Rio, where he shortly after embarked and reached Liverpool, with the remainder of his splendid collections, in July, 1841. Shortly afterwards he published his "Travels in the Interior of Brazil." In 1843 he received the appointment of superintendent of the Botanic Garden of Ceylon, and immediately on his arrival made extensive preparations for the completion of a flora of Ceylon. While on a visit to the governor, lord Torrington, at Neuer Ellia, the sanitarium of the island, he was suddenly attacked by apoplexy, and died in a few hours, in his 37th year.

11. At Thirkelby Hall, Yorkshire, in his 65th year, sir Robert Frankland Russell, the seventh bart. of that place (1660), a deputy-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and formerly M.P. for Thirsk. He was born in July, 1784, and was the only surviving son of sir Thomas Frankland, the sixth baronet. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Thirsk, in March, 1815, on the resignation of his uncle, William Frankland, esq., who was one of Mr. Fox's lords of the Admiralty, in 1806, and was re-elected to the six subsequent Parliaments. In April, 1824, he resigned his seat, and was succeeded by the late sir Samuel Crompton, bart. On the death of his father, Jan. 4, 1831, sir Robert Frankland succeeded to the dignity of a baronet; and he assumed the name of Russell, in 1836, on succeeding to the estates of sir Robert Greenhill Russell, bart., being descended from Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Russell, bart., and Frances Cromwell, daughter of the Protector Oliver. Sir Robert Frankland married, Nov. 30, 1815, Louisa Anne, third daughter of the right rev. lord George Murray, bishop of St. David's, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue, five daughters.

— At his residence, Westhorpe House, Little Marlow, aged 92, field-marshal sir George Nugent, bart. and G.C.B., Colonel of the 6th regt. of Foot, and Governor of St. Mawes. Sir George Nugent, and his brother, admiral sir Charles Edmund Nugent, G.C.H., who died in 1844, were the reputed sons of the hon. Edmund Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st regt. of Foot Guards, only son of Robert Viscount Clare, afterwards earl Nugent. Sir George Nugent was born on the 10th of June, 1757, and entered the army in 1773. He joined the 7th regiment as lieutenant in Sept., 1777, in the island of New York, and proceeded early in October, with lieut.-gen. sir H. Clinton, on an expedition up Hudson's River, for the relief of general Burgoyne's army. He was present at the storming of forts Montgomery and Clinton; after which he sailed with the regiment to Philadelphia, and remained there during the winter, and until the evacuation of that city in July, 1777. In 1793, having then attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he accompanied the guards in the expedition, under the duke of York, to Holland and Flanders, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, the affair of Lincelles, at Dunkirk, &c. When the army went into winter quarters, he obtained leave to return to England to raise a regiment, and was fortunate in completing the 85th to 600 rank and file in three months, and obtained the command of it as Colonel; he went with it to the island of Walcheren, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General; and after that service was performed he joined the duke of York's army on the river Waal, in Holland, where he had the command of a brigade. On his return to England he was sent as Brigadier-General on the staff of Ireland, in April, 1795; and served first in the south, and then in the north of that kingdom, where he was appointed Major-General; and commanded the district, and held it during the whole of the rebellion in that country, and until he was made Adjutant-General in Ireland, in July, 1799. On the 1st of April, 1801, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jamaica; he held that Government until the 20th of Feb., 1806, and was, on his return to England, appointed to the Colonelcy of the 6th regiment of Foot, and made Lieutenant-General in August of the same year. He was created a Baronet by patent, dated Nov. 28, 1806. He afterwards held the command of the Western district, until removed to that of the Kent

district, which he resigned in Oct., 1809. In July, 1811, he embarked for India as Commander-in-Chief; whence he returned to England in June, 1815, and received the Grand Cross of the Bath. Sir George Nugent was returned to Parliament for the borough of Buckingham, in lieu of his brother, the captain, in 1790; he was re-chosen in 1796, and during that year was made Governor of the Castle of St. Mawes, in Cornwall, on the 5th November. This appointment, which is now abolished, he retained for fifty-two years. He continued to sit in Parliament until the dissolution in 1802. He married, at Belfast, Nov. 15, 1797, Maria, seventh daughter of Cortland Skinner, esq., Attorney-General and Speaker of the House of Assembly, of New Jersey, North America; and had issue.

11. At an advanced age, Mrs. Brune Prideaux, relict of Wm. Brune Prideaux, of Prideaux Castle.

— At Savona, aged 70, Maria Christina, dowager Queen of Sardinia, only surviving sister of the amiable and pious consort of Louis Philippe.

— At Castor, near Peterborough, in his 90th year, the rev. Christopher Hodgson, for fifty-seven years Curate of that parish, and Rector of Marholm, Northamptonshire, Chaplain to earl Fitz-William, and a magistrate for the soke of Peterborough.

12. At Charlton Marshall, Dorsetshire, aged 76, Thomas Horlock Bastard, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for that county.

13. In Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, Barbara Isabella, relict of Chas. Buller, esq., formerly in the East India Company's Civil Service, and afterwards M.P. for Looe, and mother of the late Charles Buller, esq., M.P. for Liskeard.

— At Letton Hall, Norfolk, in his 85th year, Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon, esq., of that place, and of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, a magistrate for both counties; maternal grandfather of lord Wodehouse. He succeeded his father, Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, esq., of Grundisburgh Hall, in 1820; but shortly after dropped the name of Dillingham, and was gazetted in the year 1824, when he was appointed Sheriff of Norfolk, as Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon.

14. At Penshurst, Kent, in his 78th year, sir John Shelley Sidney, bart. He was the second son of sir Bysshe Shelley, bart., of Castle Goring, in the county of Sussex, and the eldest by his second marriage with Elizabeth Jane, only surviving daughter of William Perry, esq., of Penshurst, and Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heiress of the hon. Thomas Sidney, younger son of Robert, earl of Leicester. Being great grandson of Robert, fourth earl of Leicester, and grand-nephew of Philip, John, and Joscelyne, fifth, sixth, and seventh earls of Leicester, of the Sidney family, he obtained, in 1793, the King's sign manual to take and use the name and arms of Sidney. He was created a Baronet by patent, dated Dec. 12, 1818; and his son was raised by King William IV. (whose daughter he married) to the dignity of Baron de L'Isle and Dudley, to which barony sir J. S. Sidney was eldest co-heir. Sir John Sidney lived in great privacy, but he had qualities which endeared him to those admitted to his acquaintance. He married, April 29, 1799, Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of sir Hen. Hunloke, bart., of Wingerworth, Derbyshire.

14. In Regent-street, aged 75, lieut.-col. Thomas Gooch, of Shenfield-place, Essex, brother of the present sir Thos. Sherlock Gooch, bart.

— At Bristol Hotwells, aged 80, Mrs. Sharples. Some five years since Mrs. Sharples presented to the trustees of the Bristol Fine Arts Academy the sum of 2000*l.* for the purpose of founding and supporting that institution; and by the deceased lady's will, after deducting certain bequests and legacies, the whole residue of her property is bequeathed to the Academy.

— At Southampton, aged 90, Isabella Katherina Strange, only surviving daughter of the late sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver.

— At Bergamo, Italy, Gustavus Woollaston Fowke, esq., son of sir F. G. Fowke, bart., of Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, and a lieutenant in Prince Lichtenstein's regt. of Dragoons, in the Austrian service.

15. At Lynn, in his 83rd year, the rev. Edward Edwards, M.A., F.S.A., an honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral, and for upwards of fifty years Lecturer of St. Margaret's Church and St. Nicholas' Chapel, Lynn Regis.

— At Sandling Park, aged 7 months, Sophia, youngest child of Wm. Deedes, esq., M.P.

— At Great Brickhill Manor, co.

Buckingham, in his 65th year, Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, esq., of that place, and of Witham-on-the-Hill, co. Lincoln. Mr. Duncombe served the office of Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1824.

17. In Eaton-square, the right hon. Martha Sophia, dowager countess of Mulgrave. She was daughter of the late Christopher Thompson Maling, esq., of West Hennington, co. Durham.

18. In London, aged 55, the hon. Robert Claxton, H.M. chief justice of the island of St. Christopher.

— At Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire, aged 84, lady Burnett, of Leys, relict of sir Robert Burnett, seventh baronet, and fourth daughter of gen. Dalrymple Horne Elphinstone, of Logie Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire.

— At Stonehouse, aged 67, capt. John Lawrence, C.B. In 1813 he commanded the *Fantome* sloop, the flag-ship of rear-adm. (sir George) Cockburn, at the entrance of the Susquehanna river, in America, and for his services at the destruction of a battery and cannon-foundry was nominated C.B. In Oct. following he captured a privateer of five guns.

20. At Bath, comm. Richard Greenaway, R.N. He was made lieut. in the *Eagle* 74, Dec. 1809, and in that ship saw much service in the Adriatic, particularly at the storming of Farasina, the capture of Omago, and all the principal places on the coast of Istria.

22. In Woburn-place, aged 68, Charles Frederick Barnwell, esq., M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Mr. Barnwell was for some years assistant keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum.

23. At St. Margaret's, Rochester, aged 79, Mrs. Fothergill, relict of the rev. Thomas Fothergill, some time rector of Cheriton Bishop, but more recently vicar of Twerton, near Bath.

— At Fowdon, Kingsland, aged 83, Elizabeth Hughes, the wife of a poor labourer, who in 1804 obtained some celebrity as a successful impostor. She professed to cure diseases by the particular inspiration of Heaven. Her fame spread throughout this and the adjoining counties, and in six weeks more than 3000 dupes were touched by the impostor for various maladies; she never received money, but the members of her family were always ready to pocket any fees that were offered, and it was supposed that in a short period about 700*l.* was so obtained. The whole, however, was dissipated; and many years previous to her death the old woman received assistance from the parish of Kingsland.

23. At Brighton, aged 18, Miss Edith Musgrave, third daughter of the late sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., of Eden Hall, Cumberland.

— At Blawith Cottage, near Cartmel, Lancashire, in his 79th year, Thomas Holme Maude, esq., a deputy-lieut. for Westmorland, and an acting magistrate for both counties. He was appointed in 1803 lieut.-col. commandant of the Kendal Volunteers, and subsequently lieut.-col. of the Kendal and Lonsdale Local Militia.

25. In Wimpole-street, Catharine, wife of adm. sir Thomas B. Martin, G.C.B.

— At his residence, Grove House, Holt, after a short illness, in his 63rd year, Thomas Andrews Girling, esq., a deputy-lieut. for Norfolk, and capt. and adjutant of the Norfolk or "Prince Albert's Own" Yeomanry Cavalry, and a brevet major in the army. A short time previously to his death he received a Peninsular medal and clasps, having been present at the actions of Corunna and Salamanca.

— At his residence, the Rhyd, Worcestershire, aged 82, sir Anthony Lechmere, bart.

26. After a long and painful illness, in his 66th year, Orlando Harris Williams, esq., of Angaston House, Gloucestershire, and Ivy Tower, Pembrokeshire, deputy-lieut. of the latter county, and a magistrate for the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Gloucester. He was the eldest son of George Harris, esq., of Oaklands, co. Gloucester. He married, Aug. 9, 1809, Maria, only daughter and heiress of William Williams, esq., of Ivy Tower, and assumed by sign-manual, in 1824, the surname and arms of Williams, in addition to his own. In the same year he served the office of high sheriff of the county of Pembroke.

28. At Doctors' Commons, aged 76, Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby, esq. D.C.L.

29. At Aberdeen, major-gen. David Forbes, C.B. This gallant and distinguished officer commenced his career as a soldier in 1793, as ensign in the 78th regiment, or Ross-shire High-

landers, when it was embodied at Fort George, July 10, 1793, by lieut.-gen. sir Hector Monro. The Ross-shire Highlanders were raised by lord Seaforth; many of the men being the sons of his tenants. In 1794, ensign Forbes proceeded with his regiment to Holland; and in the very first action in which the 78th was engaged, the newly-raised corps greatly distinguished itself; for the Highlanders moved forward to attack the French, with the utmost coolness, under a very heavy fire—leaped into the trenches, in the midst of a French battalion, and attacked and overpowered the enemy with such decisive energy and effect, that their loss was small compared to that of the French. In this maiden service of the 78th, the bayonet alone was employed; in their second trial, at Gildermalsen, the Highlanders allowed the enemy nearly to close upon them, and then poured in their fire with such deadly effect as to drive back the French in great confusion. Lieut. Forbes was noticed for good conduct in this affair. The Highlanders endured their full share of the sufferings of the British force in the disastrous retreat to Bremen. Lieut. Forbes bore his part in every struggle and skirmish of the 78th during this retreat, which commanded the unqualified admiration even of the enemy. In 1795, lieut. Forbes assisted at the taking of Isle de Dieu, on the coast of France, and in the following year was present, with his corps, at the capture of a large Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. Thence he proceeded to India; where, in 1803, under the command of major-gen. the hon. Arthur Wellesley, he took part in the storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur. In 1811, capt. Forbes proceeded with his regiment to Java; and, in command of the light company, was personally thanked by col. Gillespie, for his conduct in forcing the enemy's position at Weltevrecede, which was occupied by 8000 of the enemy's best troops, and obstinately defended. The storming of Fort Cornelis decided the fate of Java; and here capt. Forbes, who commanded the left flank battalion, again earned the thanks of col. Gillespie, and also of the lieut. governor, in general orders, together with a medal. In Sept. 1811, major Forbes led the advance in the attack on gen. Jansen, in his strongly-entrenched position before Samarang, which was carried with the loss of all the enemy's guns and batteries. In May, 1812, major Forbes was selected to command the grenadiers of the 59th, and flank and rifle companies of the 78th, in the attack on the capital of the Sultan of Djocjocarta, which was carried by storm; and after its capture he was left, with 500 men, in command of the capital, and in charge of the sultan's treasure. In 1813, an insurrection broke out in the eastern division of Java; the insurgents murdered col. Fraser and capt. M'Pherson. Major Forbes was called to quell the insurrection; which duty he performed with such promptitude and success that he received the thanks of the Colonial Government, and was recommended by them to his Royal Highness the duke of York for promotion, and thus obtained his lieutenant-colonelcy. In the summer of 1817, lieut.-col. Forbes returned with his Highlanders to Aberdeen, being the only officer remaining with his regiment, of forty-two who landed in Calcutta, in 1797, and being now accompanied by only 36 privates out of nearly 1200 who arrived in India at the same time with him. He retired on half pay in 1817, and received the rank of major-general at the last general promotion.

29. At Bath, aged 74, the hon. Sarah Monck, relict of the rev. George Monck, of Corston, and sister to viscount Boyne.

— At Tewkesbury, aged 82, Sarah, wife of Mr. William Whitehead. She was, it is said, "the last descendant of the immortal Shakspeare."

— At Birmingham, in his 63rd year, Mr. Abraham Wivell, a well-known portrait painter, most popularly known as the sketcher of the portraits of the eminent individuals who occupied the House of Lords during the trial of Queen Caroline.

30. At Broughton, aged 69, the rev. Hugh Russell, for nearly forty years pastor of the Baptist church and congregation at that place.

— At Keydell, near Horndean, the residence of her son, Mr. Charles Kean, Mrs. Mary Kean, relict of Mr. Edmund Kean.

— In George-street, Hanover-square, aged 57, Thomas Wright, esq., professor 1st class of the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence, and member of those of St. Petersburg and Stockholm. Mr. Wright had great reputation as an en-

graver of portraits, amongst which that of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in their box at the theatre is the most popularly known. He engraved many of the portraits in Lodge's great work. The repute he had acquired caused him to be invited to Russia, to which country he went in 1822, for the purpose of engraving many of the series of portraits forming the so-called "Military Gallery," at St. Petersburg. He also executed many other engravings, including a full length of the Emperor Alexander, and a group of the present empress with her two eldest children, for which he received, besides diamond rings from several members of the imperial family, a gold medal from the late King of Prussia. In 1826 Mr. Wright returned to England, where he was received most cordially, and almost overwhelmed with commissions, and among others was engaged to engrave many of the plates for the series of portraits edited by Mrs. Jameson under the title of "The Beauties of the Court of Charles II." One highly-flattering testimonial to his abilities which he about this time received was the diploma of a professorship conferred on him by the Academy of Florence. Mr. Wright returned to St. Petersburg in 1830, in order to arrange his affairs; and on his second visit to Russia he was induced by the reception he met with to protract his sojourn there not less than fifteen years.

31. Aged 59, Robert Sibley, esq., district surveyor of Clerkenwell, surveyor to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, and a member of the council of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

— At High Wycombe, aged 70, major Robert Shelley, esq., the youngest son of the late sir Percy Bysshe Shelley, bart., by his second wife, Elizabeth Jane Sidney, the sole heiress of the Sidneys of Penshurst.

Lately. At Portsmouth, aged 68, town-major White. He had seen much service. He had been in forty actions with the enemy; had been four times wounded, and at the period of his decease had completed fifty-eight years' service on full pay and active duty. He had received the Peninsular medal with six clasps.

— At Zurich, his native city, aged 62, the Swiss historian and philologist, John Gaspard Orelli. He took an active share in the liberation of Greece; and, on the establishment of its independence, the government of that country sent him letters of naturalization in a box of gold.

— At Paris, M. Tastu, the well-known librarian of Sainte Généviève.

— At Ispahan, aged 34, M. Hommaire de Hell, a young savant charged by the French Government with a scientific mission in Persia.

— At Aberdona, co. Clackmannan, the seat of his late son-in-law, James Erskine, esq., in his 90th year, lieut.-col. Patrick Tytler. He was the younger brother of the late lord Woodhouselee, and uncle to the historian of Scotland. Col. Tytler was present at the battles of Brooklin and Monmouth Court House; the taking of New York, and storming of Fort Montgomery, and at the bloody action at James Town, where four officers under his command were killed or wounded. In 1793 he was appointed aide-de-camp to gen. sir Ralph Abercromby, whose life he twice saved in battle, by great personal intrepidity, and with whom he made the campaign of 1793, in Flanders. He was present at the battle of Famars, and distinguished himself with one of the storming parties which carried the breach of Valenciennes. He was in consequence appointed to the Majority of his regiment (the 56th), but was soon after made col. of lord Elgin's Fencibles, and afterwards served on the staff in Dublin, during the rebellion, and for many years was assistant quartermaster-general on the staff at Edinburgh.

APRIL.

2. Aged 89, the rev. sir James Hanham, bart., of Deans Court, Dorset, one of the priests of the collegiate church of Wimbourne, and rector of Winterbourne Zelston.

— At Paris, aged 73, lady Brown, relict of lieut.-gen. sir Thos. Brown, K.C.B.

3. At Knighton Lodge, Leicestershire, aged 60, sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, the second bart. (1796) of Freathby, co. Leicester, and Oaks Hall, co. Warwick. Sir Edmund succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 10, 1833; and served the office of High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1838.

— At Morval, Cornwall, aged 78,

John Buller, esq., a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of that county. Mr. Buller formerly sat in Parliament for the borough of East Looe, and served the office of high sheriff of Cornwall in 1835.

4. At Kensington, aged 31, Cecilia Frances, wife of John Tilley, esq., assistant secretary to the Post Office.

— At Wanstead Grove, the hon. Anne Rushout, eldest sister of lord Northwick.

— Aged 70, Jane, widow of the rev. Charles Henry Laprimaudaye, vicar of Leyton.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Janet Steuart, relict of the late William Blackwood, esq. publisher in Edinburgh.

5 In Kensington-crescent, aged 78, Francisca, relict of major John Henry Campbell, formerly of Fulmer, Bucks, and Ramsgate.

6 At Drogheda, aged about 70, the most rev. Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland. Dr. Crolly was highly esteemed by men of all religious and political persuasions, being ever remarkable for Christian liberality towards his dissenting fellow-countrymen, and love of peace and order. He was a warm supporter of the national system of education, and, indeed, of every measure which tended to the progress of enlightenment. He was one of the commissioners of charitable bequests, and in accepting that office, in conjunction with Drs. Murray and Denvir, incurred a large share of odium, from which, however, he never shrank, notwithstanding that the opposition against him was led by the late Mr. O'Connell in person. From active habits and strong constitution, he looked to be much less advanced in age than he really was: but he fell a victim to cholera after an attack of nine hours' duration.

— At Russell-square, aged 46, Emily-Jane, wife of the rev. Thomas Dale, vicar of St. Pancras.

7. At No. 2, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, in his 52nd year, the rev. Stephen Isaacson, M.A.

8. At Shapwick, Somersetshire, aged 67, the rev. George Henry Templer, vicar of that place, and rector of Thornford, Dorsetshire, a prebendary of Wells, and deputy lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Somerset.

— In Burton-crescent, aged 85 years, Thomas Chapman, esq., an eminent printer connected with the London periodical press. He was for many years the farmer and manager of the *Morning Advertiser*, for the benefit of the Licensed Victuallers' Society; and of late years was chiefly connected with the *Globe* and *Traveller* newspapers, as their largest proprietor, from which he had lately retired.

10. At Rome, aged 43, Mr. Henry Timbrell, sculptor. Mr. Timbrell was an assistant in the studio of E. H. Bailey, R.A., where he wrought at intervals for many years; at the same time diligently studying his art at the Royal Academy. On the 10th Dec., 1837, he obtained the gold medal of that institution for the best group in sculpture, "Mezentius tying the Living to the Dead;" and in Feb., 1843, he was elected travelling student, his essay piece being a group, "Hercules throwing Lychas into the Sea." Mr. Timbrell at the time of his death was engaged on two figures for the new Houses of Parliament, to be cast in bronze; and he also executed two bassi-relievi for the temple at Buckingham palace.

12. At his house, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, aged 56, sir Andrew Agnew, the 7th bart. of Lochnaw, co. Wigtown (1629). Sir Andrew was a very prominent member of the strictest sect of religionists, and made himself known by his exertions to obtain a strict observance of the Sabbath; nor were these extreme views in any way discordant with the tenor of his life, which showed in every respect the conscientious Christian. Sir Andrew was first returned to parliament as member for Wigtownshire in 1830; and again in 1831 and 1832. In 1837 he stood for the Wigtown boroughs, instead of the county, but was not successful. As a member of parliament Sir Andrew was a strenuous supporter of the principles of reform, although his views on questions of religion, and in particular on the question of Sabbath observance, were widely different from those held by his party. Sir Andrew Agnew married, in 1816, Magdalene, daughter of the late sir David Carnegie, of Southesk, bart., by whom he has left a numerous family.

13. At Errol-park, aged 11, Robert Dundas Duncan Allen, second son of capt. and lady Henrietta Allen, and grandson of the earl of Camperdown.

15. At his rooms in Downing college, Cambridge, in his 69th year, Thomas

Starkie, esq., M.A. and Q.C., Downing Professor of the Laws of England, and Judge of the Small Debts Court at Clerkenwell. He was the eldest son of the rev. Thomas Starkie, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Blackburn, Lancashire, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Yatman, esq. His father was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman at Cambridge, in the year 1771; and the son, having entered at the same college (St. John's), obtained the same honours in the year 1803—an instance of both father and son obtaining that distinguished position which is probably unparalleled. He subsequently became Fellow and Tutor of Catherine Hall; after which he obtained the second prize for senior bachelors in 1805. He was called to the bar by the hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn on the 23rd May, 1810, and practised as a special pleader, and in the common law courts. He also went the northern circuit, and was King's Counsel at Lancaster previously to his obtaining the rank of Queen's Counsel in the higher courts. He was also one of the commissioners for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the Courts of Common Law; and was for some time lecturer on Common Law and Equity to the Society of the Inner Temple. In 1823 he succeeded Mr. Christian as Downing Professor of Laws, which post he held until his death. In addition to this he was appointed University Counsel in 1825; and recently the present government made him Judge of the Clerkenwell Small Debts Courts. Mr. Starkie was an eminent writer on legal subjects. His work "On Evidence" is a text-book on that difficult subject. His other chief works are, "A Treatise on the Law of Slander, Libel, Scandalum Magnatum, and False Rumours, 1813." "Treatise on Criminal Pleading, with Precedents of Indictments, 1814."

15. At Deal, aged 86, the rev. Montagu Pennington, M.A., vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden, and Perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Deal; a magistrate for Kent and the Cinque Ports. He was the nephew and executor of the excellent Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, whose life he published in 4to. in 1808: and in the same year edited her Correspondence with Miss Catherine Talbot. In 1813 he edited the works of Mrs. Catherine Talbot, with her life, in 8vo., and in 1814 the letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, 4 vols. 8vo.

16. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, major-gen. Christopher Hodgson, Bombay Artillery.

— At the house of his mother, Mrs. Shadwell, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens, Peter C. Shadwell, esq., youngest son of the late Lancelot Shadwell, esq., of Lincoln's-inn.

17. In Guernsey, aged 80, the right hon. Martha, dowager lady de Saumarez, relict of admiral lord de Saumarez, G.C.B.

18. At Sandgate, Floretta-Mary-Anne, wife of T. T. Hodges, esq., M.P.

19. At Cambridge, John Whitehead, esq., receiver of taxes for the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

— In Brompton-grove, major Thos. Henry Shadwell Clerke, K.H. Major Clerke served in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1811, including the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the retreat to Corunna, the actions at Lugo and before Corunna, and the battle of Corunna, in which he was contused on the forehead by a musket-ball; also in the operations on the Coa, during the siege and battle of Almeida, in the battle of Busaco, the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, the affair near Leria, and in the actions of Pombal and Redinha, at which last he was severely wounded in the right leg, which was afterwards amputated. Major Shadwell Clerke was for a considerable time the editor of the *United Service Journal*, and was well known for the active share which he took in the business of the Geographical and Geological Societies, and in that of the British Association.

20. At the duke of Devonshire's, Mr. William Pell, for many years secretary to his grace, and clerk to the Board of Green Cloth.

— In Merrion-square, Dublin, in his 58th year, the right hon. Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, third viscount Monck (1800), and baron Monck of Ballytrammon, county Wexford (1797).

21. Aged 87, major Wathen, military knight of Windsor, and one of the last surviving officers at the siege of Gibraltar, 1781.

22. Aged 81, lady Gurney, widow of sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

— In the Strand, aged 59, lieut.-col. T. Sutcliffe, late of the Royal Horse-

guards (blue). Col. Sutcliffe had held a commission in the Royal Horseguards, was with his regiment at the battle of Waterloo, was severely wounded, and left for dead on the battle-field.

22. At Churchtown-house, Killarney, of cholera, aged 55, sir Arthur Blennerhassett, the 3rd bart. (1809).

23. At his house in Great Newport-street, in his 53rd year, Mr. Thomas Rodd, an eminent bookseller.

— Aged 78, W. Warden, M.D., surgeon of Her majesty's Dockyard, Chatham. He had seen a great deal of service, and received only a few days previously his medal with clasps for Copenhagen, and the *Phœnix* and *Didon* frigate action, and for the operations in the Chesapeake, under sir G. Cockburn.

— At Bath, the right hon. Charlotte, dowager lady Carrington.

— At Carron Vale, Stirlingshire, Harriette-Anne-Mary, wife of capt. Robertson, of Carron Vale, and niece to the Earl of Airlie.

26. At Chatham, in his 59th year, capt. sir Thomas Bourchier, K.C.B., capt.-superintendent of that Dockyard. He was the son of major-gen. Bourchier, of Ardclony, co. Clare, was midshipman of the *Majestic* at the surrender of Heligoland, lieutenant of the *Forester*, whose boats he commanded in cutting out a brig and schooner, and in destroying the guns and magazine of the battery at Guadaloupe, and at the taking of Martinique, for which he received a medal. In 1815 he was appointed to the *Tenedos*, of which he was lieutenant at the capture of the United States frigate *President*, at the expedition up the Penobscot, and commanded the seamen and marines, and during the peace was constantly employed. Having been appointed to the *Blonde*, he commanded a brigade of seamen in the capture of Canton, and assisted in taking Amoy and Shanghai, in 1841; and was at the attack on the Chinese camp at Segahon, Woosung, and Shanghai, and the city of Chin-Kiang-Foo in 1842. He was for these services nominated a K.C.B. in the latter year. Sir Thomas Bourchier was appointed to Chatham Dockyard on the 20th Sept. 1846.

27. At Wootton Court, near Canterbury, aged 10, Isabella-Louisa-Geraldine, daughter and eldest child of capt. Ponsonby Peacocke, and grandchild of lady Isabella Brydges.

28. At Guernsey, aged 31, sir Simon Haughton Clarke, bart., of Oak Hill, East Barnet, Herts.

28. At Lymington, Hampshire, aged 73, Charles St. Barbe, esq., F.S.A. Mr. St. Barbe was the representative of the very ancient family settled at South Brent, in Somersetshire, from the times of our Norman kings. The elder branch of the family, resident at Broadlands, in Hampshire, was raised to the dignity of a baronet in 1663, in the person of sir John St. Barbe, but he died without issue in 1723. The direct ancestor of the gentleman now deceased was William St. Barbe, a gentleman of the privy chamber to king Henry VIII., and one of the witnesses of his will. To that person was granted the college of St. Edmund, at Salisbury, with its appurtenances; and on the rectory of Whiteparish, one of its possessions, his family continued to reside for several generations. Mr. St. Barbe was well versed in historical and local literature, and was the author of many excellent treatises in that department of learning.

30. At his house in Gibson-sq., Islington, Mr. Samuel Maunder. Mr. Maunder was the author of the well known treatises "Maunder's Treasury of Useful Knowledge," "Maunder's Treasury of History," "Maunder's Scientific and Literary Treasury," "Maunder's Treasury of Natural History," "Maunder's Biographical Treasury," "Maunder's Universal Class Book," &c.

— At Brampton Abbot's, near Ross, Herefordshire, the rev. Robert Strong, for half a century rector of that parish.

— At Vauvert, Guernsey, aged 79, Anne, widow of lieut.-gen. John James Barlow.

— At Cumming-place, Pentonville, comm. Robert James Elliot, R.N. This officer was in active employment in the war from 1803 to 1814, and was severely wounded in an attempt made by the boats to cut out a ship from Batavia roads in 1808. Capt. Elliot had been well known for many years as the active labourer for the establishment and support of the Sailor's Home and other institutions for the benefit of the sailors of the port of London.

Lately. Aged 96, Miss Parsons, of Dudley. By her death the town became entitled to a bequest of 10,000*l.*, left by her brother Mr. D. Parsons, to establish and support a school for the education of poor boys and girls (the children of parishioners of the town, or residing

within four miles) in writing, reading, arithmetic, sewing and knitting, and in clothing the same boys and girls, who are to be supplied every Sunday with a penny loaf and a small piece of cheese.

— Mrs. Arkwright, an accomplished musician and composer. So wide has been the circulation of Mrs. Arkwright's published songs in the world of amateur musicians, and so unmistakeable was the amount of talent disclosed in them, that her decease is not to be passed over without a word of cordial regret and kindly appreciation. Born a Kemble, Mrs. Arkwright was a woman of many gifts and accomplishments,—who threw into her private music that genius of the family which has shown itself so signally in other more publicly-noticeable forms. Her singing was eagerly sought after as something individual, fascinating, and expressive; in its way and order comparable to the far-famed singing of the Irish melodist. Though strangely little scientific cultivation is to be discerned in her ballads, the first ideas of them are often picturesque and expressive, suited to the very choice verse which she always selected for music. Occasionally, Mrs. Arkwright was her own poetess; and, if we are not mistaken, one of her most expressive and highly-finished songs (which may be mentioned as having been a favourite with Mendelssohn), "I used to love the winter cold," was written to her own more beautiful words. —*Athenæum.*

MAY.

1. In Albert-st., Mornington-crescent, aged 42, Maria-Sarah, widow of Charles Ammerschuber, esq., of Haywood, Cobham, Surrey.

— Killed off the coast of Africa, while in command of the first gig belonging to H.M.S. *Alert*, in an attack on a slaving felucca, aged 20, Henry-Droop, 6th son of G. W. Sanders, esq., of the Rolls, and of Barnes, Surrey.

3. At Preshute, Wilts, the rev. John Edmeads, vicar of Preshute.

— At the residence of his brother, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, aged 78, admiral sir Adam Drummond, K.C.H., of Megginch Castle, Perthshire, a deputy-lieutenant of that county. Sir Adam entered the navy in the year 1780, and, as midshipman, served in the *Raisonable*, at Rodney's relief of Gibraltar and his subsequent action in that year, was lieutenant of the *Monarch* in the battle of Camperdown, was made a commander in May, 1798, and captain in October, 1799, having commanded the *Bulldog* during three years at Alexandria and the Bay of Naples. He subsequently commanded the *Carysfort* of 28 guns, *Dryad* frigate, and *Leviathan* 74. The *Dryad* captured *Le Rennair*, a French privateer of 14 guns and 95 men, on the Irish station, March 22, 1808. He attained the rank of admiral of the blue in 1848.

4. In his 63rd year, Horace Twiss, esq., the senior Queen's Counsel, Vice-Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. Mr. Horace Twiss was the eldest son of Francis Twiss, esq., by Frances, second daughter of Mr. Roger Kemble, and sister to Mrs. Siddons. He was called to the bar by the hon. society of the Inner Temple on the 28th June, 1811. He travelled the Oxford circuit for some years, but subsequently practised in the equity courts, and was advanced to the grade of King's Counsel in Trinity Term, 1827. In 1820 Mr. Twiss entered upon political life as member for the borough of Wootton Bassett, by the interest of lord Clarendon. He was re-chosen in 1826. Mr. Twiss's first speech in the House—on Catholic Emancipation—was so successful as at once to place him in a high rank as a parliamentary orator. On the subsequent occasions on which he addressed the House — occasions few, weighty, and well chosen—this reputation was greatly increased. His most celebrated efforts were, on Catholic Emancipation; (the Duke of Norfolk, who had been seated under the gallery, requested to be introduced to him, and thanked him in the warmest and most flattering terms for his advocacy;) his speech on the bill for allowing counsel to address the jury for the defence in cases of felony; that on the Court of Chancery, which is generally understood to have led to his appointment as Under Secretary for the Colonies on the formation of the duke of Wellington's administration in 1828; and that on lord Lyndhurst's Marriage Act, of which bill he took charge in the House of Commons. In 1830 Mr. Twiss sat for Newport (Isle of Wight); but the Reform Act, which he earnestly opposed, had the effect of cutting short his parliamentary

career. He was not in the parliaments of 1831 or 1832. From 1835 to 1837 he sat for Bridport; but when on the subsequent vacancies he contested the boroughs of Nottingham and Bury St. Edmunds, he was unsuccessful. During lord Liverpool's administration Mr. Twiss received the appointments of counsel to the Admiralty, and judge-advocate of the Fleet. Thus thwarted in his parliamentary career, and finding his practice at the bar inadequate to his expectations, Mr. Twiss accepted an appointment on the "Times," and was the writer of those admirable summaries of the nightly debates which form so valuable a feature of that journal, to which he also contributed frequent leading articles. This useful post Mr. Twiss deemed it becoming to resign when, in Oct. 1844, he received the appointment of vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, on the nomination of the late lord Granville Somerset, then chancellor of the duchy. But Mr. Twiss's permanent fame will chiefly rest upon his "Life of Lord Eldon," for which he was entrusted, by the grandson and heir of that distinguished lawyer and statesman with all his private papers and memoranda. This work will continue to be resorted to, not merely as a biography, but as a collection of curious anecdotes touching some of the most remarkable political transactions of the chancellor's era. In private life Mr. Twiss was highly and deservedly beloved and esteemed. His house was the neutral ground on which the leading politicians of both Houses, the most eminent members of the bar, the most celebrated wits and authors of the day, and the most distinguished members of the musical and dramatic profession were wont to meet, and to enjoy that social re-union for which an opportunity can so rarely be found, owing to the wide social distinctions prevalent in English life. Mr. Twiss died suddenly, of spasm of the heart, while addressing a Board of the Rock Assurance Society.

4. At Paris, Charles Morison, esq., M.D., physician to the forces, half-pay. He was long in the Royal 10th Hussars, and served during the campaigns of sir John Moore and the duke of Wellington in the Peninsula.

— At his residence near Reading, sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., colonel of the 5th Foot. Sir Jasper served in the West Indies, and acted as regimental-paymaster, twice as judge-advocate, and also as aide-de-camp to major-gen. Nicolls; subsequently in the East Indies as aide-de-camp and military secretary to the same officer, until he joined as a volunteer the army under the duke of Wellington. He commanded a company of the 78th Foot in the Mahratta war, and was at the battle of Argaum, and at the siege and storm of Gawiel Ghur. In 1805 he embarked for Hanover, and in 1806 for the Rio de la Plata with the troops under brig.-gen. Crawfurd. He was engaged commanding a detachment in the town of Buenos Ayres; and subsequently employed as a hostage and head of a committee to correspond with the Spanish Government after the return of the army to Monte Video. He commanded the 14th Foot in Spain under Sir David Baird, and was at the battle of Corunna, where he distinguished himself, and for which he received a medal. In 1809 he served in Walcheren. In April 1811 he was appointed assistant-adjutant-general at the Horse Guards, and on the 1st of Jan., 1812, deputy-adjutant-gen. in Ireland, where he was seven months at the head of that department, sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B., being at that time on service in Spain. In August 1812 he was nominated quarter-master-gen. in the East Indies, and repaired thither in Jan. following. In March, 1815, during the Nepaul war, at the desire of his excellency the governor-gen. and commander-in-chief, he took charge of the reinforcements destined to support the operations commenced in the mountainous province of Kurraoor, by a body of irregular infantry under command of lieut.-col. Gardner. The enemy concentrated his force, between three and four thousand men, in the vicinity of Almorah, the capital; but being attacked with success on the 23rd and 25th April, the Goorkale chiefs surrendered the whole province on conditions on the 27th, and it was formally ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of peace. In 1815 and 1816 he commanded a corps against the Nepaulese and the Pindarrees. At the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1825, major-gen. Nicolls commanded the 2nd infantry division, which division carried the left breach on the 18th Jan. 1826. For this eminent service he was the same year nominated a K.C.B. He was successively colonel of the 93rd Foot, the 38th Foot, and of the 5th Fusiliers. He became a lieut.-gen. in 1837, and in

1839 was appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies, with the local rank of general.

5. At the house of her son, at Montrose, Sarah, widow of capt. Thomas Southey, R.N., brother of the late poet laureate.

7. At Beech's Hotel, Birmingham, when on his road to Ireland, in his 77th year, the hon. and right rev. Edmund Knox, lord bishop of Limerick. His lordship was the seventh and youngest son of Thomas, first viscount Northland, He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. After having for many years held the deanery of Down, he was consecrated bishop of Killaloe in 1831, and was translated from that see to the see of Limerick in 1834. He married, on the 22nd Feb., 1796, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late sir Thomas Hesketh, bt.

— At Frankfort, aged 97, Caroline, mother of the Rothschilds. She died in the humble house in the Judengasse which was the birthplace of her children. Through life she refused to abandon this roof, although she might have exchanged it for a palace.

8. At York, aged 56, found drowned in the Ouse, Richard Nicholson, esq., one of the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and an auditor of the York and North Midland Company.

9. At Marshall Thompson's hotel, Oxford-st., aged 72, gen. sir Robert Thomas Wilson, knt., colonel of the 15th Hussars. This gallant and celebrated officer was born in Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, in the year 1777, the son of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, F.R.S., an eminent painter. He was educated for the legal profession, but in 1793 went to Flanders as a volunteer, and was appointed cornet in the 15th Dragoons in April 1794. A few days after, on the 24th of the same month, he was one of eight officers, with a small detachment of dragoons, who, by a daring attack on a formidable division of the enemy, at Villers en Couche, prevented the emperor of Germany from being taken prisoner. For this service the officers received first a medal, and afterwards the order of Maria Theresa. He was made lieutenant on the 31st Oct. 1794, and captain in the same year, and was in all the cavalry actions in Flanders. During the rebellion in Ireland, he served on the staff as aide-de-camp to major-gen. St. John, and in 1799 he went to Holland, where he was present in all the considerable actions. In June, 1800, he succeeded to a Majority in Hompesch's mounted riflemen. He went through Germany and Italy by Marmora and Cyprus to Egypt, and was present throughout the campaign in the latter country, embarking afterwards with the expedition for Corfu. In Feb., 1802 he was appointed lieut.-colonel in Hompesch's corps, and in October placed on half-pay. During the short peace he served as inspecting field-officer of Yeomanry Cavalry to the counties of Devon, Somerset, and part of Cornwall. On his return from Egypt sir Robert published "An Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, with some important Facts relative to General Buonanaparte," a work which derived especial popularity from the charges of cruelty against Buonaparte, both towards his prisoners at Jaffa, and his own soldiers at Cairo. Of these charges the first consul made complaint to the British government, and, receiving no satisfaction, caused a counter report to be issued by colonel Sebastiani. In 1805, being then lieut.-col. of the 20th Dragoons, he went to the Brazils, and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. He next accompanied lord Hutchinson to the continent on a secret mission. He was attached to the combined armies, and present in all the operations, battles, and actions, from Pultusk to Friedland inclusive; whence he returned through St. Petersburg, and, having been immediately sent back to the latter place on a special misston, returned to England in Dec., 1807. Of this expedition he afterwards published a narrative, under the title of "An Account of the Campaigns in Poland in 1806 and 1807, with Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army. 1811." 4to. In 1808 the Portuguese minister in London, having proposed that the Portuguese refugees in this country should be embodied under British officers, and sent to Portugal, Sir Robert Wilson was selected to superintend this levy, and in August of that year he went to Portugal. He raised and formed the Royal Lusitanian Legion, and was engaged in various encounters with the enemy in Castille and Estremadura, during and for several months after the retreat of the British from Spain. He was ordered by Gen. Cuesta and Marshal Beresford to take

the command of a corps of 10,000 men on the Tietar; but, the battle of Medellin frustrating that arrangement, he was afterwards directed to take the command of the advanced guard of Marshal Beresford's army in pursuit of Marshal Soult; subsequently he was ordered into Spain by sir Arthur Wellesley, to command a legion and a Spanish brigade, and formed the advance of the combined army. He was engaged in various encounters, and penetrated within nine miles of Madrid. At the battle of Talavera he was posted with infantry and guns, but without cavalry, two miles in rear of the enemy's centre, within half a mile of his headquarters, and finally cut off; but saved the corps under his command by passing the mountains, and at Bainos fought the enemy, 12,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry and 30 guns, for nine hours, having under his command neither guns nor cavalry, and only 3000 infantry, of which 2200 kept posts that covered passes. Sir Robert's guns were saved, having marched by another route on the first intimation of sir Arthur Wellesley's movements on the Tagus. In 1812 sir Robert Wilson was sent to Russia, as British Military Correspondent at the head-quarters of the allied armies on the Continent, and was present in the principal occurrences that took place in the eventful years of 1812, 1813, and 1814. At the battle of Lutzen sir Robert, in person, rallied a Prussian detachment, and carried the village of Gros Gorschen, of which he kept possession for several hours, until the evening, when the enemy renewed the attack with three columns, and drove the allied troops almost entirely from this position. At this period sir Robert received the command of the emperor Alexander to put himself at the head of the Prussian reserve, which having done, and uniting himself with the Russians, who were still disputing the skirts of the village with the enemy, he drove the French back to Lutzen, and at the close of the combat remained master of the contested spot. In 1811 sir Robert Wilson was made a knight commander of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword; in 1813 a knight commander of St. George of Russia by the emperor Alexander, who put the cross round his neck in the camp of Jauer; in 1814 he received the first class of St. Anne of Russia, the grand cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and was nominated knight commander of the order of Maria Theresa of Austria (of which he had been a simple knight from the year 1794). After the peace sir Robert Wilson visited Paris, where, in Jan. 1816, he engaged with capt. H. Hutchinson (the present Earl of Donoughmore) and Mr. Bruce, in effecting the escape of count Lavalette, who, having been condemned to death as an accomplice of Napoleon, had escaped from prison by changing dress with his wife. Sir Robert Wilson conveyed him in safety to Mons. The three Englishmen were tried at Paris on the 22nd of March, pronounced guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment; and on the 10th May a general order was issued by H.R.H. the duke of York, as commander-in-chief, expressing the Prince Regent's "high displeasure" at the act, and the false pretences under which it had been accomplished. His conduct at the funeral of Queen Caroline completed his disgrace at head quarters. He was dismissed from the army on the 17th Sept., 1821, and all his foreign orders were resumed by their respective sovereigns. A public subscription was made to indemnify him, and after a few years he was restored to his rank. In 1817 sir Robert Wilson published "A Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia," which brought upon him a severe attack in the "Quarterly Review." In 1818 he was brought into Parliament as the popular candidate for the borough of Southwark, for which borough he was re-elected in 1820, 1826, and 1830. Sir Robert Wilson was appointed colonel of the 15th Hussars on the 29th Dec., 1835, and attained the full rank of general on the 23rd Nov., 1841. He was appointed governor and commander-in-chief, and vice-admiral of Gibraltar in 1842, and had recently returned from that post after the expiration of seven years of command.

9. At Lee Castle, Lancashire, aged 74, sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, the third bart. (1806), a deputy-lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and major-commandant of the Upper Ward and Airdrie corps of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

10. In Eaton-place west, aged 57, lady Margaret Maria Cocks, daughter of the late earl Somers.

— Thomas Purvis, esq., Queen's Counsel.

10. At Aswarby Hall, from concussion of the brain, by being thrown from her carriage, lady Whichcote.

— In Park-lane, at the residence of her daughter, the duchess of Somerset, Catharine, relict of sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart.

12. At Cheltenham, Mary, wife of the right hon. and rev. lord de Saumarez. She was the second daughter of the late vice-adm. Lechmere, of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire.

13. At Cowes, aged 73, gen. the hon. sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., and G.C.T.S., governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, col. of the 28th Foot, commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum, and a member of the Board of General Officers; last surviving brother of the marquess of Anglesea. Sir Edward Paget was the fourth son of Henry first earl of Uxbridge. Sir Edward entered the army in 1792, and having attained a lieut.-colonelcy in the 28th Foot, served the campaign in Flanders and Holland. In March, 1795, he returned with his regiment, and was ordered on the expedition to Quiberon and to the West Indies. In July, 1796, he went to Gibraltar, and from this period to the end of 1801 he was stationed in the Mediterranean. He was present in the naval action off Cape St. Vincent, the 14th Feb., 1797. The 1st Jan., 1798, he received the rank of colonel and was appointed aide-de-camp to the king. He was at the capture of Minorca in 1798, under sir Charles Stuart; served the campaign in Egypt, under sir Ralph Abercromby and lord Hutchinson, the 28th Foot being in the reserve, commanded by sir John Moore. He was in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, and in the latter was wounded; was also present at the investment of Cairo and Alexandria, and a hostage with the French army of Cairo until their embarkation at Aboukir. In Oct., 1803, he was appointed brigadier-general on the staff in Ireland; the 2nd of July, 1804, he was removed to the staff in England; the 1st of Jan. 1805, he received the rank of major-gen. From April to October, in that year, he commanded a brigade of infantry at Eastbourne, and in the latter month embarked with it, under the orders of gen. Don, landed at Cuxhaven, and advanced to Bremen; he returned with the army to England in Feb. 1806. In June following he was appointed to the staff of the army in the Mediterranean, and placed by gen. Fox in the command of the reserve of the army in Sicily. In Jan., 1808, he returned to England from that island with a part of the army under sir John Moore, and on the 23rd Feb. received the colonelcy of the 80th Foot. In April, 1808, he accompanied sir John Moore to Sweden, and was appointed by that officer to the reserve of his army. In June he returned with the army to England, and was immediately sent to Portugal, where he was appointed by sir Hugh Dalrymple to the command of the advanced corps of his army. He served the campaign in Spain, under sir John Moore, and commanded the reserve of that officer's army at Corunna, the 16th Jan., 1809. For that victory he received a medal. He was next appointed to the staff of the army in the Peninsula under sir Arthur Wellesley, with the local rank of lieut.-gen., and commanded the left wing of the army. He conducted the advance from Coimbra to Oporto, and in the action at Oporto, the 12th May, 1809, he lost his right arm, and returned to England. He subsequently served as second in command to lord Wellington, and was taken prisoner in the retreat of the army from Burgos in 1813. The 4th June, 1811, he received the rank of lieut.-gen. On the 26th Dec., 1815, he was removed to the colonelcy of the 28th Foot; and the 31st Oct., 1818, was appointed capt. of Cowes Castle, in the Isle of Wight, where he died. He attained the full rank of gen. on the 27th May, 1825. Sir Edward Paget received the king's permission to accept the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword for his services in the Peninsula, on the 29th April, 1812; and he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, on the 12th June in the same year.

15. At Clifton, aged 60, capt. Robert Woolcombe, half-pay, Royal Artillery. He served at Waterloo.

— In Weymouth-street, aged 77, John Thoyts, esq., late lieut.-col. Royal Horse Guards (Blue). He served in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo, and his majority and brevet lieut-colonelcy were dated the day of the battle.

— At Coutances, in Normandy, comm. John Farrant, on the retired list of 1830. Shortly after entering the navy he was at the memorable battles

of Copenhagen and Trafalgar, as midshipman of the *Royal Sovereign*, where he was so severely wounded as to be considered dead, and was about to be thrown overboard, but subsequently rallied and survived. As lieut. of the *Scout* he served in her boats in the Bay of Rosas in 1809, and was reported officially for his gallantry. In the course of his career he received thirty-three wounds, by which during the last few years of his life he was rendered nearly blind and wholly crippled. He was granted a pension for wounds in 1818, and in 1839 had the lieutenant's out-pension of Greenwich Hospital conferred upon him. He also received a medal with six clasps.

16. At Kildarroch, Borgue, aged 67, William Nicholson, the Galloway poet.

— In Northumberland Court, Strand, the rev. Anthony Egerton Brydges, son of the late sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, bart.

19. At Paris, the veteran Laurent Franconi, founder of the school of horsemanship which has made his name celebrated throughout Europe.

— At Heath House, Stapleton, co. Gloucester, aged 73, sir John Smyth, bart., of Long Ashton Park and Wraxall Lodge, Somerset, Brockley House, Wilts, and Stapleton, Gloucestershire. Sir John Smyth was descended from an ancient house which has been twice raised to the dignity of the baronetage. The first bart., sir Hugh Smyth, so created in 1661, was the son of a staunch adherent of the Royalist cause at the time of the civil war, but with his grandson John the title expired in 1741. It was revived in Jan., 1763, when John Jarrett Smyth, esq., a representative of the city of Bristol in Parliament, who had married Florence, sister and co-heir of the last bart., had the title conferred on him.

— In Montague-street, Portman-square, after a fortnight's suffering, in his 72nd year, sir Nesbit Josiah Willoughby, Knt., K.C.H., and C.B., rear-admiral of the White. This very gallant officer was a son of Robert Willoughby of Cossall and Aspley Hall, Notts, and Cliffe, co. Warwick. The career of this very gallant officer was a wonderful mixture of brilliant successes, heavy disasters, and wonderful escapes. From 1793, three years after he entered the service, to 1811, he was scarcely ever out of action of one kind or another. He was one of the heroes of "Banda," when, as was stated in the *Gazette*, they "swept the batteries like a whirlwind." He belonged to the *Sceptre*, when she was lost at the Cape, and the captain, every commissioned officer, and 285 men were drowned; was the means of saving a French frigate, and the lives of 900 prisoners from the enemy, under gen. Dessalines; served with sir John Duckworth, at the passage of the Dardanelles; and immortalised himself at the Isle of Bourbon, especially in his unparalleled attack upon a French squadron, in which his ship, the *Nereide*, was knocked to pieces, and four-fifths of his crew were either killed or wounded, himself being among the latter number. He spared not his own blood, nor that of the enemies of his country, and it is said that more men fell by his hand than by that of any other man living, although he was always as ready to save a vanquished foe as to destroy an enemy. He was moreover one of the most remarkable examples of an individual escaping the most imminent dangers. He was thrice shipwrecked; once upset in a boat, and kept himself afloat on an oar for nineteen hours. He was two years in slavery at Tripoli, and escaped by beating out the brains of two Moors, and swimming on board a French ship in the bay, lying two miles from the shore. He entered the harbour of the Isle of France with a single frigate, and cut out two rich ships, though opposed by sixty pieces of cannon. He was eleven times wounded with balls, thrice with splinters, and was cut in every part of his body with sabres and tomahawks; his face was disfigured by explosions of gunpowder, and he lost an eye and had part of his neck and jaw shot away. While unemployed he joined the Russian army under Kutuzoff, and was made a colonel; he was thrice wounded, and at Leipzig had his right arm shattered by a cannon shot. Amongst sailors in his day he was called "The Immortal;" at any rate, he seems to have possessed more lives than a cat, with all the courage of a British lion. Sir Nesbit was a lieut. of 1803, comm. of 1808, capt. of 1810, and rear-adm. of the Blue, 1847. He was made a companion of the Bath in 1815, was knighted by King George the Fourth in 1827, and again (of course accidentally) by William the Fourth, in

1832, on occasion of his being nominated a knight commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1841 he was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen. He was on the good-service pension list, and also had a pension for his wounds.

20. At Athlone, aged 22, of cholera, Isabella Sophia, wife of major Longworth, 31st Regt.; and on the following day, of the same disease, at the same place, aged 18, Emily Adelaide Rathborne, sister of Mrs. Longworth, third daughter of William Rathborne, esq., of Scripplestown House, co. Dublin.

21. At Edgeworthtown, co. Longford, in her 83rd year, Miss Maria Edgeworth. The story of Miss Edgeworth's life was some years since told by herself in her memoir of her father. She was born in England on the 1st Jan., 1767, the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq., by the first of that gentleman's four wives. The following account of the character and writings of this eminent authoress is given in the *Athenæum*. "Fifty years or more have elapsed since her Castle Rackrent—the precursor of a copious series of tales, national, moral, and fashionable (never romantic)—at once established her in the first class of novelists, as a shrewd observer of manners, a warm-hearted gatherer of national humours, and a resolute upholder of good morals in fiction. Before her Irish stories appeared, nothing of their kind—so complete, so relishing, so familiar yet never vulgar, so humorous yet not without pathos—had been tendered to the public. Their effect was great not merely on the world of readers, but on the world of writers and politicians also. Sir Walter Scott assures us that when he began his Scotish novels it was with the thought of emulating Miss Edgeworth; while Mr. O'Connell at a later period (if we are to credit Mr. O'Neill Daunt) expressed substantial dissatisfaction because one having so much influence had not served her country as he thought poor Ireland could alone be served—by agitation. Prudence will allay, rarely raise, storms; and prudence was ever at hand when Maria Edgeworth (to use Scott's phrase) 'pulled out the conjuring wand with which she worked so many marvels.' Herein lay her strength, and herein also some argument for cavil and reservation on the part of those who love nothing which is not romantic. 'Her extraordinary merit,' happily says sir James Mackintosh, 'both as a moralist and as a woman of genius, consists in her having selected a class of virtues far more difficult to treat as the subject of fiction than others, and which had therefore been left by former writers to her.' To offer a complete list of Miss Edgeworth's fictions—closed, in 1834, by her charming and carefully-wrought Helen—would be superfluous; but we may single out as three masterpieces, evincing the great variety of her powers, Vivian, To-morrow, and The Absentee. Generally, Miss Edgeworth was happier in the short than in the long story. She managed satire with a delicate and firm hand, as her Modern Griselda attests. She was reserved rather than exuberant in her pathos. She could give her characters play and brilliancy when these were demanded, as in 'Lady Delacour;' she could work out the rise, progress, and consequences of a foible (as in 'Almeria'), with unflinching consistency. Her dialogue is excellent; her style is in places too solicitously laboured, but it is always characteristic, yielding specimens of that pure and terse language which so many contemporary novelists seem to avoid, on the maidservant's idea that 'plain English' is ungenteel. Her tales are singularly rich in allusion and anecdote. In short, they indicate intellectual mastery and cultivation of no common order. Miss Edgeworth has herself confessed the care with which they were wrought. They owed much to her father's supervision; but this, we are assured by her, was confined to the pruning of redundancies. In connection with Mr. Edgeworth, the Essay on Irish Bulls was written; also the treatise on Practical Education. The latter, some years after its publication, was disclaimed by its authors, as having expounded a system which, in place of being practical, proved virtually impracticable. This brings us to speak of that large and important section of Maria Edgeworth's writings—her stories for children. Here, as elsewhere, she was 'nothing if not prudential;' and yet who has ever succeeded in captivating the fancy and attention of the young as her Rosamonds and Lucys have done? In her hands the smallest incident riveted the eye and heart,—the driest truth gained a certain grace

and freshness. We may, and we do, question some of the canons of her school; but one of her tales for children is not to be laid aside unfinished, let the hands into which it falls be ever so didactic—ever so romantic. Her latest literary effort, if we mistake not, was the child's book Orlandino, published a year or two since in one of the Messrs. Chambers's series. If Miss Edgeworth's long literary life was usefully employed, so also were her claims and services adequately acknowledged during her lifetime. Her friendships were many; her place in the world of English and Irish society was distinguished. Byron (little given to commending the women whom he did not make love to, or who did not make love to him) approved her. Scott, when personally a stranger to her, addressed her like an old friend and a sister. There is hardly a tourist of worth or note who has visited Ireland for the last fifty years without bearing testimony to her value and vivacity as one of a large and united home circle. She was small in stature, lively of address, and diffuse as a letter-writer. To sum up, it may be said that the changes and developments which have convulsed the world of imagination since Miss Edgeworth's career of authorship began, have not shaken her from her pedestal, nor blotted out her name from the honourable place which it must always keep in the records of European fiction.

21. Aged 81, William Roberts, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, of Orchard House, St. Alban's, successively a commissioner of bankrupt, a commissioner for inquiring into charities, and secretary to the commissioners of ecclesiastical revenue inquiry.

22. At his house in Pall Mall, in his 75th year, Robert Vernon, esq., F.S.A., of Ardington House, Berkshire, a gentleman known, for many years past, in the world of art; and more recently to the public by his munificent gift to the nation of a collection of works of modern English artists. The life of Mr. Vernon presents but few features for the biographer. With his private and personal career, indeed, as he did not come before the public in any capacity challenging criticism, we have little to do. It is enough to know that Mr. Vernon, by a long course of activity and industry in the business to which he had applied himself—one which is at least honourable and interesting in a country which so much prides itself on its encouragement of the breed of horses—amassed an enormous fortune. It is the manner in which that fortune was disposed of that renders his character interesting to the public. He stood foremost among that large class of modern Englishmen who apply the profits of commerce to the uses of the mind; who use the wealth which they acquire by trade for the promotion of tastes which might seem the most opposite to the instincts of traders. The late Mr. Vernon's merit, however, was not confined to this more direct and public patronage of art and artists. It was his pride and pleasure to discover talent, and foster it. Many are the cases in which he has befriended the artist because he was the artist, and without any direct expectation of reaping the fruits of his well-timed benevolence. Nor was his unostentatious munificence confined to his favourite pursuit. He expended large sums in charity, public and private; and it was his pleasure to exercise that highest kind of charity which does not consist in the mere giving of money, but in the giving it under circumstances which make the gift of more value. Add to these virtues that Mr. Vernon was a man of an enlarged mind, with a taste for the society of men of talent—that he was prodigal in hospitality, and firm in his friendships—that by the force of his acquirements and character he was enabled to surround himself with some of the most distinguished talent of the period during which he lived. The "Vernon Gallery" may be regarded as a complete collection of the most characteristic works of the most talented of our native artists, and as a vindication of the national taste in a department of national production which, in the hurry of our commercial pursuits, we have been too ready to overlook, while our modesty, as a nation, has also led us to undervalue our excellence.

23. At Winchester, aged 84, George William Chard, Mus. D.

— At Bersted Lodge, Surrey, the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Smith, in his 84th year, the right hon. John Bourke, fourth earl of Mayo (1785), viscount Mayo of Monecruer (1781), and baron Naas of Naas, co. Kildare (1776), a representative peer of Ireland, and a privy councillor of that kingdom, G.C.H., col. of the Kildare Militia, and D.C.L.

His lordship was born on the 18th Jan., 1794, the eldest son of the right hon. and most rev. Joseph Deane, the third earl, lord archbishop of Tuam, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, on the 20th Aug., 1794. Before the Union his lordship was chairman of committees in the Irish House of Peers, for the loss of which office he enjoyed a yearly pension of 1332*l*. The earl of Mayo married on the 24th of May, 1792, Arabella, fourth daughter of the late William Mackworth Praed, esq., of Bitton House, Devonshire, who predeceased him without issue.

24. At his seat, Merstham Hatch, Kent, aged 68, the right hon. sir Edward Knatchbull, the ninth bart. of that place (1641), and a privy councillor. He was born on the 20th Dec., 1781, the eldest of the twenty children of sir Edward Knatchbull, the eighth baronet, and succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of his father, Sept. 21, 1819: and was also elected without opposition to succeed his father as one of the members for Kent. He was rechosen at the general elections of 1820, 1826, and 1830; but during the reform fever of 1831 gave way without a poll to Mr. Rider. In 1832 he was elected for the eastern division of the county, and in 1834 accepted office as paymaster-general of the Forces, which post he held during sir Robert Peel's short administration until April, 1835. He was sworn of the privy council on the 15th Dec., 1834. He was again returned at the elections of 1835, 1837, and 1841; and on the restoration of sir Robert Peel's friends to office returned to the post of paymaster of the Forces, which he relinquished in Feb. 1845, on sir Robert's announcement that he had resolved to repeal the corn laws. Soon after, sir Edward retired also from the representation of East Kent, since which he had lived in close retirement. Sir E. Knatchbull was a consistent and uncompromising conservative, and a warm advocate of the agricultural interest. Sir Edward Knatchbull was twice married, and had a numerous issue.

25. At Montreal, in his 76th year, lieut.-gen. sir Benjamin D'Urban, G.C.B., K.C.H., col. of the 51st Foot, and comm. of Her Majesty's forces in North America. This gallant officer entered the army as cornet in the 2nd Dragoon Guards in 1793. In 1795 he served with his regiment in Germany, and in the same year exchanged into the 27th Dragoons, then embarking to accompany sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to the West Indies. He landed in the island of St. Domingo in the middle of 1796, and returned in the command of the regiment in 1797. He then removed to the 20th Dragoons; and in 1798 was appointed aide-de-camp to major-gen. the earl of Pembroke. In July, 1790, he embarked for Jamaica, and was appointed aide-de-camp to major-gen. St. John. In 1799, he was promoted to a majority in the Warwickshire Fencible cavalry; and in 1800, being placed on half-pay, he became a student at the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. In the beginning of 1801 he was appointed to a majority in the 25th Light Dragoons, continuing at the Royal Military College till the beginning of 1803, when he was appointed superintendent of instruction to the junior department of the college then founded at Marlow, and exchanged into the 89th regiment of Foot. The 1st of Jan., 1805, he received the brevet of lieut.-col., and in June of that year, the 89th regiment being under orders for foreign service, he resigned his staff appointment, and joined his regiment at Cork. He served in the expedition under lord Cathcart in 1805. In 1806 he was appointed to the 9th Garrison Battalion; and in Oct. 1807, to the 1st West India regiment. In Nov., 1807, he was appointed assistant-quartermaster-general on the staff in Ireland, and in Jan., 1808, removed to a lieut.-colonelcy in the 2nd West India regiment. He was then charged with the duties of the quartermaster-general's department for the Limerick district, and finally at the camp on the Curragh of Kildare, under lieut.-gen. sir David Baird. In the autumn of 1808 he went to Spain as an assistant quartermaster-general with the division of sir David Baird, and on arriving in the Peninsula was attached in that capacity to the army of Portugal under sir John Cradock, by whose orders he served with the corps of sir Robert Wilson in Castile, and with the Spanish armies in Estremadura, till April, 1809, when marshal lord Beresford having arrived to take the command of the Portuguese forces, he was appointed quartermaster-general of that army, and continued to serve in that post during the Peninsular

war, with the successive ranks of col., brigadier-gen., and major-gen. in the Portuguese service. He was present in the battles and sieges of Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse; and received a cross and five clasps. On the 21st June, 1814, he received permission to accept the dignity of a knight commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and on the enlargement of the order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a knight comm. of that order. In April, 1816, he was appointed col. of the Royal Staff Corps, and deputy-quartermaster-gen. of the Forces. In 1818 he was nominated a knight commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The 12th of August, 1819, he received the rank of major-gen., and in 1829 the colonelcy of the 51st Foot. He attained the rank of lieut.-gen. in 1837. He was promoted to the grade of a grand cross of the Bath in 1840. In 1841 sir Benjamin D'Urban was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained some years with great satisfaction to the colonists. He was appointed comm. of the forces in Canada in Jan. 1847.

26. In the Cemetery-road, near York, aged 72, Mr. Jeremiah Tolhurst, one of Nelson's seamen on board the *Victory*, at Trafalgar; he likewise fought under that great hero at the Nile, and had been in forty-four engagements.

27. At his mansion in Piccadilly, aged 48, the most noble William Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, ninth duke of St. Alban's (1684), earl of Burford, co. Oxford, baron of Heddington (1676), and seventh baron Vere of Hanworth (1750), hereditary grand falconer, hereditary registrar of the Court of Chancery, and D.C.L. His grace was born on the 24th March, 1801, the eldest son of William, the eighth duke, by his second wife Maria Jeanetta, only daughter of John Nelthorpe, esq., of Little Grimsby House, Lincolnshire; and succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, July 17, 1825. His grace married on the 16th June, 1827, Mrs. Coutts, the widow of the wealthy banker, who died in 1837 without issue; and secondly, on the 29th May, 1839, Elizabeth Catharine, youngest daughter of the late gen. Joseph Gubbins, and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue.

28. At Paris, of Asiatic cholera, after only a few hours' illness, aged 52, the right hon. Joseph Henry Blake, third baron Wallscourt, of Ardfry, co. Galway (1800).

— John Fielden, esq., of Todmorden, M.P. for Oldham from 1832 to 1847. More brilliant characters, says a writer in a London journal, have passed from the stage of public life, but none more worthy, more honest, more true, more reputable. John Fielden was essentially the advocate of the labouring classes. Once a labouring man himself, his sympathies were with them always. None of your upstart *parvenu* speculators was he, but a plain upright toiler to competence, and influence, and authority. Having worked at the loom with his own hands, and shared the troubles, anxieties, and vicissitudes of the population of the factories, John Fielden knew by personal experience the wants and necessities of those who, less fortunate in acquiring prosperity than he, were nevertheless always afterwards regarded by him as his brethren. Become a master himself through the medium of his combined intelligence and industry, he was still to the last at heart an artizan. A member of the legislature, he was still in all his recollections and predilections a member of the labouring multitude. This feeling it was, this faithfulness it was to his caste, which rendered John Fielden the earnest and untiring champion of the rights of his fellow-toilers, when he himself had earned the power of advocating the rights of those toilers in the British Parliament. His exertions in regard to the memorable Ten Hours Bill will not very speedily be forgotten. His disinterestedness in forwarding the principles of that measure were conspicuous before the House and before the country, securing to him, even from those who differed from him in reference to its operation, a ready and cordial respect; for the enactment went towards the material diminution of the powers of the master manufacturers, and Mr. Fielden was known throughout the united kingdom to be a master manufacturer himself. The whole secret of his enthusiasm as to the Ten Hours Bill was discoverable in his solicitude to ameliorate the condition of the women and children in the manufacturing districts. Instead of beholding the mothers, and wives, and sisters of

the poor artizans deprived, by perpetual drudgery, of all the comforts and consolations of domesticity, he wished to open to them and to their families, generation after generation, the most golden and blessed haven from all tribulations—the haven of home. He wished to render those women and those children less beasts of burden, less hewers of wood and drawers of water, less parts of a great, stern, and iron mechanism, steeling the heart against gentleness, shutting the mind against knowledge, drying up the milk in the maternal bosom, and depriving infancy of all the charms of childhood. It was the ambition of John Fielden to break in pieces this cruel and unhumanizing system—an ambition in which lord Ashley generously sympathised. And, thanks to the indomitable energy of truth, that ambition was working out its own realization long before death closed the eyes and put an end to the useful and benevolent exertions of Fielden. His memory will "live green in the souls" of the people, for his name is written in characters of light on the statute-book of England. Mr. Fielden was elected to Parliament for Oldham, as a radical reformer, on the creation of the borough by the Reform Act in 1832, and he brought in with him as his associate the celebrated William Cobbett; and was re-elected in 1835, 1837, and 1841, but was defeated in 1847.

28. At Ealing, Mary Ann, wife of George Cruikshank, the eminent caricaturist.

— At Brighton, aged 56, the hon. George Rolle Walpole Trefusis, capt. R.N., youngest son of Robert George William, sixteenth earl Clinton. He entered the navy in 1806; was present in 1807 at the siege of Copenhagen and surrender of Madeira; and in 1806 at the capture of the Russian 74 *Sewolod*. He also witnessed much active service in the Mediterranean. He attained post rank June 24, 1821. In May, 1831, he was appointed to the *North Star* 28, in Sept., 1832, to the *Winchester* 52, and in October to the *Sapphire* 28, all employed on the North American and West India station, of the Barbados division of which he for some time held the command, under sir George Cockburn.

29. At his residence in Jury-street, Warwick, in his 80th year, sir Edward Thomason, knt., late of Birmingham. Sir Edward Thomason was born at Birmingham in the year 1770. His father was a manufacturer of buckles, an article then in great demand, and owned extensive premises in Colmore-row, St. Philip's-square. His son was at the age of sixteen articled for five years to the celebrated house of Boulton at Soho. Meanwhile the elder Thomason, who was upwards of sixty, retired from business, but retained his factory for the future use of his son. The latter began his manufactures in the year 1793, establishing the trade of gilt and plated buttons of the finest quality: to which he added, first, gilt and gold jewellery; then, a department for making medals, tokens, and coins of gold, silver, bronze, &c., to which he added works in bronze, and fine cut glass; lastly, he launched forth into the manufacture of gold and silver plate, and plated works of the best workmanship, all of which trades occupied, including about twelve show-rooms, an amount of from sixty to seventy rooms. Sir Edward was not, however, a mere button-maker. He was a man of distinguished taste and enterprise; and, as his establishment was the great show-place of Birmingham, and was visited by all distinguished foreigners, his wealth and acquirements justified the acknowledgments which were showered upon him, in return for his attentions, by nearly all the sovereigns of the world. These consisted of every description of honorary rewards, from national orders to 3000 lbs. of coffee from the president of Hayti. In confirmation, as it were, of his other distinctions, sir Edward Thomason received the honour of knighthood from King William IV. in 1832; and in 1838 the King of Hanover gave him the decoration of the Royal Guelphic order.

30. At Hammerwood, East Grinstead, aged 87, Magens Dorien Magens, esq.

— At Bracondale, near Norwich, aged 75, the rev. Caleb Elwin, M.A., rector of Melton Constable, with Burgh Parva, Booton, Bayfield, and Little Ringstead, in the county of Norfolk, and domestic chaplain to his relative lord Hastings.

— At Saugor, brigadier John Wallace, commanding the Madras troops in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

— At the Cove of Cork, at an advanced age, Samuel Butcher, esq., vice-admiral of the White. This officer served as a midshipman under earl

Howe in the memorable battle of June 1, 1794, and was soon after promoted to the rank of lieut. for his good conduct on that occasion. He subsequently distinguished himself by cutting an enemy's ship out of a harbour in the West Indies at noonday, although she was lashed to the shore, and protected by large batteries in every direction. For this and other services on the same station, he was made a comm., and appointed to the *Guachapin* of 16 guns, in which vessel he captured *El Teresa*, a Spanish letter of marque, mounting 18 brass 32 and 12-pounders, with a complement of 120 men, after a smart action, on the 16th Aug., 1800. Capt. Butcher commanded the *Antelope* of 50 guns on the Baltic station, in 1813; and obtained great credit for his steady courage and unwearied exertions whilst lying aground in the West Scheldt, exposed to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of Flushing and Cadsand, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd March, 1814. In the ensuing summer he escorted a large fleet of transports and merchantmen to the coast of America, from whence he returned at the commencement of 1815. He attained the rank of vice-adm. in 1847.

JUNE.

1. At Lavender Hill, Wandsworth, aged 83, Thomas Hawes, esq., a magistrate for the county of Surrey; uncle to Benjamin Hawes, esq., M.P., under secretary of state for the colonial department.

2. In South-crescent, Bedford-square, aged 75, William Rae Wilson, esq., of Kelvinbank, LL.D., F.S.A. Mr. Wilson was well known by his travels in the Holy Land. On his return he published, "Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land," 1823, 8vo. Second edition, "with a Journey through Turkey, Greece, the Ionian Isles, Sicily, Spain," &c., 1824, 8vo. Mr. Wilson was one of the first of a class of travellers since become numerous, whose object has been to illustrate and support the statements of Holy Writ, by observations on the scenery and manners of those parts of the world in which its events transpired. Pursuing his travels, he afterwards published—"Travels in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hanover, Germany, Netherlands," &c., 1826, 8vo; "Travels in Russia," 1828, 8vo; "Records of a Route through France and Italy, with Sketches of Catholicism," 1835, 8vo.

2. At Naples, George Burdett, esq., only son of the late capt. Burdett, R.N.

3. At Southworth House, near Wigan, aged 70, Henry Gaskell, esq., solicitor.

4. Whilst on a visit in Jersey, aged 58, John Reeks, esq., of Kennington, and late of the Excise Office; also, on the same day, at Kennington, aged 52, Maria Henrietta, his wife.

— At Paris, aged 60, the right hon. the countess of Blessington. Her ladyship was the daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Curragheen, co. Waterford, and sister to Ellen viscountess Canterbury, second wife of the late viscount Canterbury, formerly speaker of the House of Commons. When a mere child, being some months less than fifteen, she was married to M. St. Leger Farmer, esq., of Poplar Hall, co. Kildare, a captain in the 47th regt. How long she was the wife of captain Farmer, and how long a widow, is unknown; but fourteen years afterwards she married the earl of Blessington. The greater part of their married life was spent on the Continent, during which period the charms of her ladyship's person and intellectual gifts rendered her distinguished in fashionable and literary circles. The countess again became a widow in 1829. The readers of lord Byron's Diaries and Letters will remember the many occasions on which he pays tribute to lady Blessington's intellectual and personal gifts; and his collected poems contain more than one gay effusion addressed to her. Lady Blessington herself communicated the substance of her intellectual intercourse with lord Byron, in her Conversations—one of her most charming works. Her "Idler in France" and her "Idler in Italy" contain many details with respect to her continental life; and her society was courted abroad by the most distinguished persons, especially by the members of the Napoleon family, with many of whom she was on terms of intimacy. Lady Blessington had become a contributor to literature, nearly a quarter of a century ago. Her first published work was entitled "The Magic Lantern, or Scenes in the Metropolis." Another work—like the last, a small single volume of very modest pretensions—was entitled "A Tour in the Netherlands." It will suffice to enumerate the other works of lady Blessington to show her

industry as an author. They were, "The Confessions of an Elderly Lady;" "The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman;" "The Governess," a novel; "Grace Cassidy, or the Repealers," a novel; "The Two Friends;" "The Victims of Society;" "Meredith;" "The Lottery of Life;" "The Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre;" "The Belle of a Season;" "Strathern;" and other novels, sketches, and fragments, and innumerable Magazine articles. If we add to these that lady Blessington was the editor of illustrated works on a large and expensive scale, having had the management of the "Keepsake" and "Book of Beauty" for seven or eight years, we shall see evidences enough of her industry. The talent displayed in these works is unquestionable. Her novels are more distinguished by delicacy of sentiment and reflection than by development of plots; but of all her writings it may truly be said that they were eminently dictated by right feeling, and her novels always presented a highly refined idea of female character. "Lady Blessington," says a distinguished writer in the *Examiner*, when announcing her death, "was a woman of the most penetrating observation and the best feeling. Her knowledge of the world did not consist in ignoring the good that is in it. She was never so happy as when doing generous acts, and never wrote so well as when she described the kindliest part of her experiences. Her house at Kensington Gore was, for fourteen years, the resort of the most distinguished men of wit and genius of every country and opinion, where all classes of intellect and art were represented, and where everything was welcome but exclusive and illiberal prejudices. Some of the most genial and delightful associations of the time belong to that house." A short time since lady Blessington left Gore House, and retired to Paris, where, as here, she was always an object of attraction. On Sunday the 3rd of June, she had dined with the duchess de Grammont, and on her return home she was struck with apoplexy, and died the next day.

6. In Edinburgh, Henrietta-Callender, wife of sir Adam Hay, bart., of Smithfield and Haystoune.

7. At an advanced age, vice-adm. Henry Hill, R.N. He was one of the sons of lieut.-col. William Hill, of Boniface, Isle of Wight, sometime lieut.-gov. of Berwick. He entered the naval service in 1787, as a midshipman on board the *Vestal* of 28 guns, commanded by sir R. J. Strachan, with whom he removed into the *Phœnix* frigate, on the East India station; where he was engaged in a variety of service, particularly that of transporting the battering train, &c., belonging to the Malabar army, up the Ballypatam River, to the foot of the Ghauts; and in the actions with *La Résolu* French frigate, Nov. 12, 1791. In 1793 he was appointed lieut. in the *Zebra* sloop of war, commanded by capt. Robert Faulkner, and forming part of the fleet sent to reduce the French West India colonies, where the services of the *Zebra* during the campaign of 1794 were very conspicuous. After the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, &c., the *Zebra* was sent to the coast of America, and subsequently cruised with considerable success against the enemy's privateers, several of which she captured and destroyed. In March, 1795, the French having disembarked on the island of St. Vincent, lieut. Hill was landed on the 12th with a party of seamen and a six-pounder, to co-operate with the British land forces then on the island. In a brilliant affair, in which the enemy were driven from their post on Dorchester Hill, lieut. Hill received a very severe wound on the right shoulder, which obliged him to retire immediately to his ship, and subsequently to return home. His sufferings in consequence of his wound were long and severe. Being made comm. in 1798, he was appointed to the *Sea Fencibles* in the Isle of Wight. He afterwards commanded the *Gorgon* 44. His post commission bore date January 1, 1801, in which rank he commanded several vessels. In 1805, capt. Hill worked the *Orpheus* out of the Tagus during a gale of wind, and conveyed intelligence of the French and Spanish fleets having formed a junction at Cadiz, to our squadrons off Ferrol, Brest, and Ireland. Subsequent to the peace, capt. Hill was in active service. He attained the rank of vice-adm. in Nov. 1841. He enjoyed a pension of 250*l.* for his wounds, and in the year 1845 the good-service pension was awarded to him.

8. In Bread-street, aged 63, Edward Cureton, esq., brother of the late brigadier-gen. Cureton.

— Drowned near Dublin, Richard

Carmichael, esq., a distinguished surgeon of that city, and author of some professional works of high repute. A public funeral of this eminent surgeon took place on Monday the 18th of June. All the members of the colleges of surgeons and physicians were in attendance, besides a long train of gentry and professional men.

9. At Trawscoed, Radnorshire, aged 68, sir Edward Vaughan Colt, the fourth bart. (1693–4).

11. At Sunbury, Middlesex, in his 42nd year, comm. James Cannon. He was a lieut. of 1832, and promoted (1846) from acting comm. of the *Formidable* 84.

12. In Gloucester-place, aged 74, the right hon. Henry Tufton, the eleventh earl of Thanet (1628), baron Tufton of Tufton, co. Sussex (1626), and the twelfth bart. (1611); hereditary sheriff of Westmoreland. This family, which has now become extinct, was first raised to the peerage in the beginning of the reign of Charles the First, in the person of sir Nicholas Tufton, who was created baron Tufton in 1626, and earl of Thanet in 1628. John, the second earl, by marriage with lady Margaret Sackville, daughter and co-heiress of Richard, third earl of Dorset, by lady Anne Clifford, countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, the far-famed heiress of the earls of Cumberland, brought to the family large estates of the Cliffords in the north, accompanied with the hereditary sheriffdom of Westmoreland. The late earl of Thanet was born on the 2nd of Jan., 1775, the fourth and youngest surviving son of Sackville, the eighth earl, and was the brother of the ninth and tenth earls. He sat in the House of Commons during the Parliament of 1796–1802, for the city of Rochester. In 1826 he was returned for Appleby, a borough in the nomination of his own family, and again in 1830 and 1831. On the 20th of April, 1832, his brother Charles, the tenth earl, dying unmarried, he succeeded to the peerage. He was at that time the last surviving male heir of the family; and, as he never married, it has now become extinct. The deceased earl has devised his real estates and the sheriffdom of Westmoreland to a French gentleman, under which devise the question is now raised whether this office is capable of being devised.

13. Aged 74, Benjamin Biddulph, esq., of Burghill, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of that county, for which he served sheriff in 1803.

13. At Cape Town, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, lieut. R. Burton Taylor, of the 13th Bengal Infantry, and assistant political agent in the north-west provinces of India.

15. In Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 74, the right hon. sir Charles Richard Vaughan, knt., and G.C.H., a privy councillor. Sir Charles Vaughan was the sixth, and fourth surviving, son of John Vaughan, M.D., of Leicester, and was brother of the late sir Henry Halford, the court physician; sir John Vaughan, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards judge of the Common Pleas; the very rev. Peter Vaughan, D.D., dean of Chester, and warden of Merton College, Oxford; and the rev. Edward Vaughan, of Leicester. Charles Richard Vaughan was entered at Rugby school on the 22nd of January, 1788, and proceeded to Oxford, where he took the degree of M.B. on the 16th of May, 1800. Having, on the 4th of Dec. 1800, obtained a travelling fellowship on the Radcliffe foundation, he was thus led in the early period of his life to visit many countries in Europe and Asia: he retained this appointment for the full period of ten years. In 1809 he acted as private secretary in the Foreign Office, having been appointed by earl Bathurst. In the following year he became, under the administration of the marquess Wellesley, secretary of legation and of embassy in Spain, and was minister plenipotentiary in that country, during the absence of the ambassador, from Aug. 1815 to Dec. 1816. In 1820 he became secretary of embassy to France, in 1823 minister plenipotentiary to the confederated states of Switzerland, and in 1825 envoy extraordinary to the United States of America, having been sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1837 he was named to a special mission to Constantinople, as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, but the appointment was recalled, lord Ponsonby retaining his office. Sir Charles Vaughan was highly esteemed as a diplomatist.

15. At Belton, Leicestershire, aged about 90, Elizabeth, relict of col. Cheselden, late of Somerby.

16. At his residence, near Nashville, Tennessee, James Knox Polk, late Pre-

sident of the United States of America. James Knox Polk was born in Mecklenburgh county, North Carolina, Nov. 2, 1795; the son of a farmer. James Polk was the eldest of ten children. He acquired the rudiments of an English and classical education near his home, and gained high honours at the university of North Carolina; was assiduous, persevering, and regular in his attendance, a good mathematical and classical scholar. In 1819 he began to study the law with Felix Grundy, of Nashville; was admitted as a member of the bar of Tennessee in 1820; and was well employed in his line. He served as clerk to the Tennessee legislature; was next a member for Maury, his place of residence, and in 1825, in his 30th year, elected to Congress. He was fourteen years in Congress, and two or three of these years Speaker, having been chosen in Dec. 1835, and in Sept. 1837. No more thorough-going party-man could be found than Polk; he was very industrious, and, while on the floor of Congress, was reported never to have missed a vote, and received a vote of thanks at the close of the session of 1837 for his impartiality as Speaker. He was a ready debater, delivered long and animated speeches, and was one of the few hard-working legislators in his day. In his intercourse with the public he was affable and courteous; his voice was strong but unmusical; he was clear-headed, and capable of grasping, comprehending, and explaining complicated matters of public interest; a polite and attentive listener; and so regular and devout in early life, that during the four years he was at college he never once missed prayers. His personal character was irreproachable. He was unostentatious, quiet, domestic, and religious — not fond of show, dancing, dissipation, or late hours. Mr. Polk was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Upwards of twenty-four years since he married the daughter of Mr. Joel Childers, a merchant of Rutherford, county Tennessee, but he had no children. Mr. Bancroft, the American minister in this country, issued the following circular, expressive of his sentiments on the merits of the deceased:—

"Official intelligence has been received at this legation that James Knox Polk, so lately President of the United States, expired on the 15th day of June last. Unlike his predecessors, he has ended life before the evening of old age, but not before completing an illustrious and memorable career. The judgment of his countrymen ever marked him out for high services. Raised successively to the first places in the state—chairman of the most important congressional committee; head of the House of Representatives of the whole American people; supreme magistrate in his own commonwealth; President of the Federal Republic; he ever approved his fitness for the highest trusts, excelling not more in station than in laboriousness, prudence, temperance, and fortitude. He defined, established, and extended the boundaries of his country. He planted the laws of the American Union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his counsels tended to organize the national treasury on the principles of the constitution, and to apply the rule of freedom to navigation, trade, and industry. Most beloved where best known, he lived happily, and died in the midst of his country's unexampled prosperity, which his own measures had contributed to establish. I invite the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States, and all others of my fellow-citizens now in the United Kingdom, to share the sorrow of his family and his country. His memory as a public man lives in honour, and will endure; the youth of our country will be formed to virtue by emulating the purity of his private life.—GEORGE BANCROFT."

19. At Castle Strathallan, Perthshire, in her 69th year, the right hon. Amelia Sophia, viscountess of Strathallan, third daughter of John, fourth Duke of Athol, K.T.

— Lost in the wreck of the transport *Richard Dart*, lieut. Liddel and twenty-eight men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, Dr. and Mrs. Fitton and child, Dr. Gale, Mr. Kelly, four women (soldiers' wives), and nine children.

20. At his residence, Stanhope-cottage, Hampstead-road, aged 77, William Clift, esq., F.R.S. Mr. Clift was well known to the public as the conservator of the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, a situation he had held for nearly half a century, having been appointed to that office on the purchase of the collection, by Government, of the executors of John Hunter,

whose apprentice and assistant he was for many years, and also a fellow-labourer in the formation of that magnificent monument of the genius of his immortal master. Mr. Clift was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and greatly esteemed by the present and former distinguished *savans* of that body, particularly the late sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Wollaston, and sir Humphrey Davy.

20. At Lahore, Daniel Augustus Sandford, esq., ensign in the 2nd Europeans, author of "Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern during the Campaign in the Punjaub."

21. At Clapham Common, in the 81st year of his age, John Hatchard, esq., for nearly fifty years the highly esteemed senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hatchard and Son, booksellers and publishers, 187, Piccadilly. Mr. Hatchard was held in the highest veneration and esteem by a very large circle, to whom his strict piety and goodness of heart, his extensive benevolence and upright character, very justly endeared him,

— At his residence, Cleve Dale, near Bristol, aged 66, lieut.-gen. Benjamin William Dowden Sealy, H.E.I.C.S.

22. In John-street, James's-square, in his 50th year, Edward Howard Howard-Gibbon, esq., Norroy king-of-arms, and secretary to the earl-marshal of England.

— In Grange-street, Hampstead-road, aged 64, major J. W. Graham, late chief interpreter and translator of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

24. At Brighton, aged 74, Charlotte Hart, youngest daughter of John Horne Tooke.

26. At Brighton, in his 40th year, the right hon. Thomas Oliver Plunkett, twelfth baron of Louth, co. Louth (1541).

26. At Norwich, in his 85th year, William Smyth, esq., M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Smyth was formerly fellow and tutor of Peterhouse. He graduated B.A. 1787, as 8th Wrangler, M.A. 1790. In 1806 he published "English Lyrics," a volume of very elegant poetry, which attained a third edition. In 1807 he was appointed to the professorship of Modern History, founded by King George I. in 1724, and which he held for forty-two years. Some years since he published the substance of his discourses, as "Lectures on Modern History," 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. "On the French Revolution," 1840, 3 vols. 8vo; which works are held in very high estimation.

27. Of cholera, Elizabeth, wife of Lachlan Macintosh Rate, esq.

28. At Cliefden, aged 17 months, lady Alexandrina Leveson Gower, youngest daughter of the duke of Sutherland, and god-child of Her Majesty.

— At Raveningham, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of sir Edmund Bacon, bart., of Raveningham Hall.

30. Suddenly, from ossification of the heart, whilst riding in an omnibus in Regent Circus, aged 74, John Phillpotts, esq., of Pall Mall and Porthgwidden, co. Cornwall, barrister-at-law, a magistrate for the counties of Cornwall and Gloucester, and late M.P. for the city of Gloucester. Mr. Phillpotts was elder brother to the lord bishop of Exeter. He was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Inner Temple on the 22nd of Nov., 1822, and attended the Oxford circuit and Gloucester sessions. He was first returned to Parliament for the city of Gloucester on the Whig interest at the general election of 1830; lost his election in 1831; was again returned in 1832; was rejected in 1835; but was returned in 1837 and 1841.

— In Wyndham-place, aged 62, William Ward, esq., formerly an eminent merchant, and one of the representatives for the city of London. In 1817 Mr. Ward was elected a Director of the Bank of England, in which capacity he acquired much consideration, from his intimate acquaintance as a cambist with foreign exchanges; and the evidence given by him in the Parliamentary Committees on the bullion question, in 1819, was distinguished for acuteness and correctness of judgment. Mr. Ward was returned to Parliament for the city of London in 1826, on the Tory interest. On the opening of the session, Feb. 4, 1830, he seconded the address; and in the new Parliament, appointed to meet Oct. 28, 1830, he was again elected for London with the same colleagues. In 1830 he was requested by the duke of Wellington to become chairman of the very important committee then appointed to investigate the affairs of the East India Company preparatory to the opening of the China trade.

which committee sat many weeks, and made an elaborate report; his conduct in the chair being highly approved of. In the following year, when the spirit of reform had seized the nation, his party being obliged to succumb on a dissolution taking place, he declined being a candidate. In 1835 he again appeared as a Tory candidate for the city; but the four Whig candidates carried the election, and from that period Mr. Ward retired from public life; and indeed, during his latter years, he was not engaged in public or private business. Mr. Ward was a fine athletic man. The noble game of cricket has lost in him an ardent amateur and champion, who has frequently distinguished himself in the field. When his health became impaired he was himself obliged to relinquish the game, but frequently acted as umpire to a succeeding generation of players. Mr. Ward married, April 26, 1811, Emily, fifth daughter of Harvey Christian Combe, alderman of London, and many years one of its representatives, by whom he has left issue.

30. At Mill Hill, Woolwich, aged 59, lieut.-col. Frederick English, commanding royal engineer at Woolwich. He served in the campaign of 1808 and 1809, from the period the British army landed in Portugal until the retreat to Corunna, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; in the campaigns of 1813, 1814, 1815, including the battles of Toulouse and Orthes, and with the army of occupation until Aug. 1817.

— At his residence in Upper Gower-street, in his 66th year, Mr. Peter De Wint, a very eminent painter in water-colours. For the long period of nearly forty years the numerous drawings of Mr. De Wint formed one of the most attractive features in the exhibitions of the old Society of Painters in Water Colours, his subjects for the most part being of that class which is sure to find favour with the frequenters of a gallery of English pictures and the lovers of English landscape scenery. Green meadows, corn-fields, hay-fields, stacks, and ricks, were the themes wherein his pencil delighted, and these he portrayed with such truthfulness and fidelity, and at the same time with such artistic feeling, as could not fail to win for him popularity in the eyes of all who can relish the simplicity of nature and the quiet enjoyment of rural occupation. Mr. De Wint was a native of Staffordshire.

30. At Tranquebar, aged 25, John, second son of Dr. Haggard, of Doctor's Commons.

Lately. At Rome, Cardinal Mezzofanti, known throughout Europe for his extraordinary power in the acquisition of languages, down even to the minutest differences of dialect and shades of *patois*. His power of assimilation in this respect was something like divination; and he is likened to those mental prodigies known as "calculating children," who, to the astonishment of consummate mathematicians, leap as it were at a bound, without education, to conclusions implying the intricate processes of their particular science. At Rome, where the Propaganda entertains and trains missionaries for and from all parts of the world, and where all living languages are currently spoken, Cardinal Mezzofanti conversed with each man in his own tongue and idiom. Curious things are spoken of this remarkable, yet seemingly mechanical, gift of his. "If," it is said, "he were addressed for the first time in a language or a dialect new to him, he listened with a wonderful power of attention, decomposed the sounds in his mind, searched for the analogies, sought out the roots. In a short time all was clear to him: he was master of the lexicon and the grammar of the hitherto unknown tongue."

— At Stanley Park, aged 69, Joseph Wathen, esq., son of the late sir Samuel Wathen, knt.

— Murdered, in Australia, whilst commanding an exploration party, Mr. E. B. Kennedy, a gentleman previously much distinguished by his services to geographical science in the interior of that country. He was the son of col. Kennedy, of Guernsey.

— At Rome, Mr. Henry Timbrell, sculptor, a pupil of Mr. Baily, the academician. In 1837 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy, for his group of "Mezentius tying the living to the dead." In 1843 he was elected travelling student, the election being gained by his "Hercules throwing Lychas into the Sea." He was engaged on two figures for the new Houses of Parliament, to be cast in bronze.

JULY.

1. At Stonehouse, aged 67, major-gen. Thomas Benjamin Adair, C.B., formerly colonel-commandant of Plymouth Division Royal Marines.

— At Mont St. Jean, on the field of Waterloo, serj.-major Cotton, formerly serjeant of the 7th Hussars, and for more than thirty years a guide to visitors over that memorable field. His body was buried in the orchard attached to the farmhouse at Hougoumont, by the side of col. Blackwood, who fell in the battle; and was followed to the grave by col. sir Henry Floyd, bart., of Ixelles, Mr. Hewitt, of Bruxelles, and many other respectable English residents. His museum of relics is to be maintained for the support of his four orphan children.

— At Leghorn, aged 50, lady Georgiana Neville.

2. At Chertsey, Surrey, aged 76, sir John Chapman, knt., M.R.C.S. He was formerly a general medical practitioner at Windsor; and being mayor of that town, in 1823, he was knighted on the 12th of November in that year, when the corporation presented an address to King George IV. on the occasion of His Majesty taking up his residence in the castle.

— At Benares, accidently killed by a fall from his horse whilst on parade, lieut. Richard Curtis Taylor, adjutant of the 48th Bengal Native Infantry.

3. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 63, Chas. Dowding, esq., surveyor-general of Her Majesty's Customs.

— In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, aged 60, Mr. Edwin Charlton, for more than twenty years secretary to the Albion Life Insurance Company.

— At Kilmory House, Loch Gilphead, aged 11, Lionel Saumarez, second son of sir John Powlett Orde, bt. And on the 12th, aged 10, Arthur Bromhead, the youngest son, both of scarlet fever.

— At Ealing Common, aged 71, Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D., F.L.S., Fellow of the College of Physicians, Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London, and Physician to University College Hospital. Dr. Thomson had held his professorship in University College from its foundation; and, since the retirement of Dr. Gordon Smith, he also performed the duties of Professor of Forensic Medicine. He was a man as generally and highly esteemed as any member of the eminent profession to which he belonged. Sound and able in his practice, the result of acute observation, diligent research, and strong natural endowments, his qualities as a physician were of that blessed order which bring great skill and sustaining consolation to the aid of suffering humanity, and cheering hopes into the breasts of loving families. He was also a superior chemist, and indeed, in every branch of inquiry connected with medicine, an indefatigable experimentalist, and profoundly informed. Dr. Thomson's medical works are well known, and are held in the highest repute, both by those of the profession and by men of science. Among them the chief are, "Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Colleges of Physicians," 1810, 12mo. This reached its fifth edition in 1845. "The London Dispensatory." This reached its tenth edition in 1844. "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1832-3, 2 vols. 8vo. Third edition, enlarged, 1843. "The Philosophy of Magic, Prodigies, and Apparent Miracles, from the French of Eusèbe Salverte, with Notes," 1846, 2 vols. 8vo. To polite literature he was also warmly attached, and his recent edition of his illustrious namesake, Thompson, was only one of many excellent productions connected with the belles lettres and poetry, he being himself a poet of graceful and feeling accomplishments. He was the early intimate of the great Edinburgh galaxy of his college time, of Jeffrey, Cockburn, Brougham, Horner, &c., and throughout his long and useful life maintained the friendships of his youthful days. Before leaving Edinburgh he was president of the Royal Physical Society in that city. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians of London in Dec., 1841; and he was also a Fellow of the Linnæan and Ethnological Societies, a member of the Westminster Medical Society, and Harveian Medical Society, &c.

5. At Stanley Hall, suddenly, major-gen. Hugh Percy Davison, of Swarland Park, Northumberland.

— At his seat, Tapley, near Bideford, aged 70, col. Cleveland.

6. At Leamington, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Ralph Riddell, esq., of Feltham Park and Swinburn Castle, Northumberland.

6. At Liverpool, aged 56, Mr. Wm. Spence, sculptor, and professor of drawing in the Antique School of the Liverpool Academy. He was born at Chester, and at an early age evinced a decided predilection for the fine arts. His first studies were at Liverpool, under Mr. Pether, a wood carver and teacher of drawing; and at this period he made the acquaintance of Gibson, the eminent sculptor, who assisted him in getting into the establishment of Messrs. Franceys, where he soon distinguished himself as a draughtsman and modellist, and in which he afterwards became a partner. Though immersed in business, he nevertheless adhered to his love for the sculptor's art, and regularly contributed to the exhibitions of the Liverpool Academy, of which he was not only one of the oldest and most esteemed members, but, as the successor of Mr. Mosses, the portrait painter, professor of drawing in the Antique School.

8. At Irlam Hall, John Greaves, esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county palatine of Lancaster.

— At Quebec, of cholera, aged 49, Mr. John Wilson, the favourite Scotch vocalist. He was born at Edinburgh, in 1800, and was brought up as a compositor; but his fine voice having attracted attention while a precentor in the Kirk, he was induced to study music as a profession; and first appeared at Edinburgh as Bertram, in "Guy Mannering," with decided success. At length he received an offer from the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, where he first appeared on the 16th of October, 1832, as Don Carlos, in "The Duenna." He speedily became a favourite with the London public; and when, owing to the failure of the principal theatres, he commenced a series of entertainments, illustrative of Scotch manners and Scotch music, the undertaking proved entirely successful. He attained equal popularity in the United States. Mr. Wilson was the most accomplished singer of Scotch ballads of modern times. He had a high tenor voice of much sweetness, and sang the melodies of his native land with a quaintness of humour and expression that could not be surpassed. His popularity in Scotland was not inferior to that of Sinclair, in his palmiest days.

9. Aged 25, the rev. Charles Arthur Salusbury, rector of Church Stretton, Shropshire, son of sir John Salusbury Piozzi Salusbury, knt., of Brynbella, co. Flint.

9. At Bombay, in his 63rd year, brigadier-general Samuel Hughes, C.B., colonel of the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, late commanding the Southern Division of the army. He entered the army as a cadet in 1803. He was actively employed in 1818–19 in the Concan with the forces under colonels Prother and Kennedy, during which he shared in the reduction of a number of the enemy's strongholds. After this he held the appointments of brigade-major in the Concan, and military secretary to sir C. Halkett, when commander-in-chief of the Bombay army. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry in 1830, and was made a companion of the Bath on the 26th Sept., 1831. He was appointed commandant of the garrison at Bombay on the 4th March, 1843.

— At Cliefden Park, Buckinghamshire, the seat of his grace the duke of Sutherland, John Hay Mackenzie, esq., of Newhall, co. Haddington. Mr. Mackenzie was the only son of Edward Hay Mackenzie, esq., an uncle of the present marquess of Tweeddale, by the hon. Maria Murray Mackenzie, eldest daughter and co-heir of George, sixth lord Elibank, by lady Isabella Mackenzie, eldest daughter, and at length heir of George, third earl of Cromartie. He married, April 23, 1828, Anne, third daughter of sir James Gibson Craig, bt., and by that lady he had issue, Anne, his only daughter and heiress, who was married on the 20th of June last to the marquess of Stafford, and who has now succeeded to the princely inheritance of her forefathers.

10. In Albemarle-street, aged 66, sir Wm. Hyde Pearson, knt., M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon. He received the honour of knighthood in 1838, for his services in the collection of medical and statistical information in Europe and in the East.

11. At his residence, in Hyde Park Gardens, aged 68, sir Thomas Coltman, knt., one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Sir Thomas Coltman was the fourth son of John Coltman, esq., of Beverley, and was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn on the

24th May, 1808. His practice lay in the common law courts, and he went the Northern circuit. Though not a brilliant orator, he acquired the reputation of a sound lawyer, and was considered first-rate in black-letter lore. He was appointed a king's counsel in Michaelmas vacation, 1830. On the 24th Feb., 1837, he was invested with the dignity of the coif, and on the same day he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the room of Mr. Justice Gaselee. Shortly after he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Thomas Coltman had officiated as judge in the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, the 9th July, and was preparing to go the Norfolk circuit. On Monday night he was seized with symptoms of cholera, from which he but slightly rallied, and he expired at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning.

12. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 70th year, Horace Smith, esq. Horace Smith was one of the sons of Robert Smith, esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., solicitor to the Ordnance. His elder brother, James, who was his associate in the "Rejected Addresses," and other literary productions, and whose memoirs and remains he edited in 1840, followed the profession of his father, and succeeded to his office of solicitor of the Customs. Horace was a stock-broker. The first effusions of the celebrated brothers were contributed to the "Pic Nic" newspaper, founded by col. Greville, in 1802, in connection with a society principally formed for the production of amateur theatricals; and they next wrote several of the prefaces to a new edition of "Bell's British Theatre," which was published under the sanction of Mr. Cumberland's name. From 1807 to 1810 they were contibutors to the "Monthly Mirror," in which originally appeared the imitations, entitled "Horace in London," which were subsequently collected in a volume. Both brothers contributed to these parodies, and the share of each is distinguished by the initials of his Christian name. The far celebrated "Rejected Addresses," which were put forth on the opening of Drury Lane Theatre, in Oct., 1812, were also their joint performance. The idea had been casually started about six weeks before by Mr. Ward, secretary to the theatre; and, having been eagerly adopted by the brothers, it was immediately arranged what authors each should imitate; whereupon Horace left London on a visit to Cheltenham, executed his portion of the task, and returned to town a few days before the opening, when each submitted his productions to the other; but there was little time for revision; the little book was put forth, the town was in ecstasies of delight, and its sale was almost unparalleled. Of the "Jeux d'Esprit," Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, and all following No. 20, were written by Horace; the others were his brother's. Mr. Smith was a novelist of great reputation; his most celebrated works of fiction being "Brambletye House," "Tor Hill," "Reuben Apsley," "Zillah," "The New Forest," "Walter Colyton," "Jane Lomax," "The Moneyed Man," "Adam Brown," and "Arthur Arundel." Horace Smith's reputation as a writer gave him high rank in literary and social circles, in which he was held in great estimation. As a companion he was singularly kindly and cheerful—devoted to the cause of truth and freedom; and advocating this, whether gravely or gaily, with an earnestness and consistency, in which was mingled no single drop of rancour.

12. At Bath, where he had been removed for change of air, John Noble, esq., F.S.A. Mr. Noble was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Archæological Institute, and an active member of the council of the Art Union of London; he was also for a short time on the committee of the Literary Fund Society, a member of the Antiquaries' Club, and of that of the Noviomagians.

— At Bombay, Mr. Campbell, clerk of the check in the dockyard.

13. Aged 82, Marianne, relict of sir Richard Ford, police magistrate at Bow-street, who died May 3, 1806.

— At Napleton Lodge, Kempsey, aged 36, the hon. Thomas Jenkins Leslie, only brother of the late earl of Rothes.

14. At his country residence, Moseley Grove, near Hampton, aged 63, James Pattison, esq., of Upper Harley-street, M.P. for the city of London, and one of the directors of the Bank of England. Mr. Pattison was the son of the late Nathaniel M. Pattison, esq., of Congleton, Cheshire, and nephew to James Pattison, esq., a director of the East India Company. His father and grandfather were both eminent merchants, and some of the family resided at Plumstead, in Kent. He became one of the

members for the city at the general election of 1835. In 1837 he was again returned, but in 1841 he was defeated; but on the vacancy occasioned by the death of sir Matthew Wood, in 1843, Mr. Pattison was restored to his seat. At the last general election of 1847, he was placed second on the poll, Lord John Russell polling 7137 votes, and the deceased 7030. Mr. Pattison was a determined liberal in his politics. He had been many years a director of the Bank of England, and he served as governor about ten years ago.

15. In his 74th year, Mr. John Brunton, a once celebrated comedian, father of the well-known actress Mrs. Yates, and brother to the dowager countess of Craven.

16. At Eltham, aged 60, Louisa Whitbread, widow of Jacob Whitbread, esq., of Trehavern, near Truro, and of Loudham Hall, Suffolk.

17. At the Parsonage, Hamble, aged 68, the rev. Charles Brune Henville, M.A., Fellow of Winchester College, and vicar of that place. Mr. Henville left, amongst others, the following bequests:—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.*; Clergy Orphan Society, 500*l.*; Winchester County Hospital, 500*l.*; Clergy Orphan Society, Winchester, 100*l.*; Endowment for St. Mary's Chapel, Portsmouth, 1000*l.*; Endowment for Trinity Chapel, Portsea, 1000*l.*

— At St. John's Hill, Battersea, Elizabeth, widow of John Bull, esq., clerk of the journals of the House of Commons.

18. At Camberwell, of Asiatic cholera, aged 47, Robert Young, esq., M.D., third son of the late vice-adm. William Young.

19. At his residence in the Newarke, Leicester, aged 55, John Stockdale Hardy, esq., F.S.A., registrar of the Archdeaconry Courts of Leicester. Mr. Hardy enjoyed the ecclesiastical offices of registrar of the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester, registrar of the Court of the Commissary of the Bishop of Lincoln, registrar of the Court of the Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction, of the Manor and Soke of Rothley, and registrar of the Court of the Peculiar of Evington, and of the Prebendal Court of St. Margaret, in Leicester.

21. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, aged 63, the rev. Luke Yarker, of Leyburn, co. York, vicar of Chillingham, Northumberland, and a magistrate for the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

21. Sophia, widow of the rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D.

— At St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, aged 111 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodd. She was born on board a British ship-of-the-line, in the Bay of Biscay. Her father having been killed while fighting for George I., she was cast an orphan on the shores of New York, thence carried to St. Augustine. After her marriage she settled on the banks of the Alabama. On the outbreaking of the war between France, Spain, and England, she and other British settlers were made prisoners, and taken to New Orleans. After two years she was transferred to the Spaniards, and taken to the castle at Vera Cruz, where she remained until its capture by the British, in 1761. She was then relieved, and taken to New York. During the first American war she followed her husband through the principal campaigns, and was at the hard-fought battles at Monmouth, White Plains, Yorktown, &c. At the close of the war in 1784, she went with the loyalists to the province where she died.

22. At Bolney Vicarage, Hampshire, the rev. William St. Andrew Vincent, B.D., prebendary of Chichester, vicar of Bolney, and rector of Allhallows, Thames-street, London; elder son of the very rev. William Vincent, D.D., dean of Westminster.

— At Carlton Villas, aged 44, the hon. Edw. Stafford Jerningham, second son of the right hon. lord Stafford.

— At Parramatta, aged 66, major George Pitt D'Arcy, formerly of the 39th Foot.

23. In the Tower of London, the rev. Charles Boughton St. George, B.A., assistant chaplain of that fortress. He had preached in St. Peter's Chapel on the morning of the preceding day, when immediately after service he was attacked with violent symptoms of cholera, from which he sank at two o'clock the following morning.

— Suddenly, in Regent-street, aged 67, John Robinson, esq., of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, a gentleman possessed of great wealth, including large estates in the counties of Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford. The deceased had arrived in London in company with one of his te-

nants, and after visiting many of the London sights, died suddenly in Regent-street from disease of the heart.

23. At Old Hall, East Bergholt, of apoplexy, aged 56, the right hon. Susan Elizabeth, countess dowager of Morton, eldest sister of sir J. B. Y. Buller, bart., M.P.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, of cholera, Marcella, widow of the late Edw. R. C. Sheldon, esq., M.P., of Brailes House, Warwickshire.

— At Simlah, aged 22, Mrs. Gough, wife of lieut.-col. Gough, C.B., quarter-master-general of Her Majesty's forces in India, and fifth daughter of the late major-gen. sir John M'Caskill.

24. At Hillington Hall, from a stroke of lightning, aged 30, Martin William Ffolkes, esq., eldest son of sir William Ffolkes, bart.

25. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 30, of cholera, R. B. Hole, M.D., son of the late rev. John Hole, of Woolfardisworthy, Devon. He fell a sacrifice to the zealous discharge of the arduous duties of his profession, during the prevalence of cholera in that city.

26. In London, the lady Annabella Acheson, youngest daughter of the late earl of Gosford.

— In Bloomfield-terrace, Harrow-road, aged 56, Martha, wife of professor Bernays, of King's College, London.

— At Margate, of disease of the heart and dropsy, Mr. Peter Bartholomew Drouet, the proprietor of the late extensive Infant Pauper Establishment, Surrey Hall, Lower Tooting.

28. Aged 67, John Goldwyer Andrews, esq., of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, and Glanbrydam, Carmarthensh., senior surgeon of the London Hospital, and a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which institution he had been twice elected president.

— At Oporto, Charles Albert, ex-king of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, and duke of Savoy. Carlo Alberto, born 2nd Oct. 1798, was the son of Carlo Emanuele, prince of Carignano, by Maria Christina, daughter of Charles, prince of Saxe and Courland. The princes of Carignano being a distinct branch of the dukes of Savoy, Carlo Alberto at his birth had but little chance of ever swaying the sceptre, for there were seven male heirs of the house of Savoy through whom the crown might have descended; but neither Carlo Emanuele IV., Vittorio Emanuele nor Carlo Felice, who subsequently reigned, left male heirs, and their brothers, the princes Maurizio and Giuseppe, both died unmarried. The prince of Carignano had passed his early life in comparative insignificance, and his name was but very slightly known to Europe until the revolution in 1821. That movement had its origin in the retrograde legislation and system of absolute government of King Vittorio Emanuele, and the events in the Peninsula and Naples increased the excitement and discontent of the nobles and the enlightened portion of the Piedmontese. In February, 1821, a conspiracy against the government was formed among the nobility and officers. The prince of Carignano, whether from real principles of liberalism, or from a wish to make himself popular with a large portion of the Piedmontese, entered into the conspiracy, and joined the revolutionary party in Turin. The purpose of the conspirators was to make the prince of Carignano their chief, and proclaim the Spanish constitution of 1812. The revolt at first had great success; the king abdicated in favour of his brother, and the prince of Carignano was appointed regent. The duke of Genoa, however, acted with energy and prince Carlo Alberto fled to Novara and betrayed and deserted the party with whom he had co-operated. From Novara he repaired to the Austrian head-quarters, then to Modena, and thence to Florence. Renouncing the opinions he had adopted, he served in Spain in 1823, as a volunteer under the duc d'Augoulême in crushing the constitution, the exact principles of which he had so lately attempted to establish at Piedmont. On his return to Turin he remained in retirement until the death of Carlo Felice, when he ascended the throne of Sardinia, 27th April, 1831. The eighteen years of the reign of Charles Albert are marked by great vacillation and uncertainty; with hesitation between the liberal professions of his early days and the absolutism natural to his position. When Austrian interference in the affairs of Italy appeared to place the petty states in danger, King Charles Albert became a warm patriot and ardent opponent of absolutism; when the liberal party in his own dominions required constitutional government, his liberalism suddenly

cooled. At length, when the general excitement and discontent against Austrian interference in Italy increased, the King of Sardinia, in January, 1848, issued a proclamation, containing the basis of a constitution. After the success of the Milanese in driving out the Austrians, and the Italian flag had been hoisted in all the towns of North Italy, Carlo Alberto, on the 23rd March, 1848, issued another proclamation to the "People of Lombardy and Venice," and openly espoused the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. That same day his troops crossed the frontier of Lombardy. On the 29th May he defeated the Austrian forces at Goito, after two days' engagement. On the 30th the fortress of Peschiera surrendered to his arms. In July his fleet, called the "Italian Fleet," blockaded Trieste. But this month saw the extent of his successes; on the 27th July his army was forced to retreat on Milan, and Mantua was relieved by the Austrian generals. On the 4th August the Sardinian forces in Milan capitulated to the Austrian marshal Radetsky. In September an armistice was signed between Austria and Sardinia. In March, 1849, Carlo Alberto was forced by the clamours of his own subjects to renew the war with Austria. Hostilities recommenced on the 20th. The Sardinian army was defeated at all points, and in four days Radetsky put an end to the war by gaining a complete victory. Immediately after the disastrous battle of Novara—that city which had witnessed his perfidious flight exactly twenty-eight years previously —on the 24th March, Carlo Alberto signed his abdication in favour of his eldest son, who ascended the throne under the title of Vittorio Emanuele II. Precipitately leaving Turin, and entering the Peninsula, the ex-king finally took up his residence at Oporto. Time will show the motives which induced him to unfurl for the second time the revolutionary banner, and enable the historian to judge more calmly of his invasion of Austrian Italy, of his abdication, his retirement from the sad arena of his defeat, and the termination of his earthly career in a foreign land. He married on 30th Sept. 1817, Teresa, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the late Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, and is succeeded by his son, Vittorio Emanuele, duke of Savoy, now King of Sardinia.

29. At his residence in Berkeley-square, aged 66, James Bandinel, esq., brother of rev. J. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., Bodleian Librarian at Oxford.

— At Holt House, aged 77, Sarah, relict of J. Phillpotts, esq., formerly M.P. for Gloucester, whose sudden death, on the 30th June, is noticed in the Chronicle, p. 249.

— At Peshawur, aged 19, James Henry Haffey Parks, senior ensign in Her Majesty's 61st regt., second son of James Hamilton Parks, esq. He had served throughout the whole of the late campaign in the Punjaub, and was slightly wounded at Chillianwallah.

30. At the house of his son, Regent-square, aged 83, Jacob Perkins, esq., formerly of the United States of America, inventor of engraving on steel and the method of transferring engravings from steel to steel plates for making bank-notes and other securities.

31. At Broughall Castle, Frankford, King's County, of apoplexy, aged 42, sir Nicholas Fitz Simon, knt., inspector-general of prisons in Ireland, and a captain in the Monaghan regiment of militia. At the first general election after the reform of Parliament in Dec. 1832, sir Nicholas was returned as one of the members for the King's County, and was rechosen in 1835 and 1837, but retired in Feb. 1841, when he was appointed a magistrate of the head police office in Dublin. On the 9th Sept. following, he received the honour of knighthood from earl Fortescue, then lord-lieutenant.

— Of cholera, John Cottingham, esq., recorder of Chester, one of the magistrates of the Southwark police court, and a Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

26. At Newton Anner, co. Tipperary, the seat of col. Osborne, M.P. for Middlesex, in his 40th year, Richard Pennefather, esq., of Knockeven, in the same county, lieut.-col. of the Tipperary Militia. He was the eldest son of Richard Pennefather, esq., baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. He also filled the important office of under-secretary during the administration of sir Robert Peel, for which he proved himself particularly adapted from his excellent business habits, the intelligence of his mind, and the sauvity of his manners; and was high sheriff of the county Tipperary during the past year, and his great courtesy during that period of

extraordinary excitement—the sittings of the special commission for the trial of the state prisoners—deservedly gained for him the approbation of all who attended the court.

23. Lieut.-col. Robert Pattison Holmes, commanding the reserve battalion of the 23rd regt. of Foot, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at present stationed at Quebec, in Canada. He was a Peninsular and Waterloo officer, and became major of the regt. in 1830.

— In Paris, of cholera, Miss Susete Croly, sister of the rev. Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

AUGUST.

1. At Springfield Hall, near Lancaster, aged 52, Richard Godson, esq., Q.C., Counsel to the Admiralty, Judge Advocate of the Fleet, one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and M.P. for Kidderminster. Mr. Godson was a member of Caius College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 10th of July, 1821; he practised in the Common Law Courts, and attended the Oxford Circuit and the Worcester and Stafford Sessions. He was the author of a "Practical Treatise on the Law of Patents for Inventions," and on that of "Copyright." He was nominated a Queen's Counsel on the 2nd Nov., 1841. He first sat in Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's in 1831, and was returned for the new borough of Kidderminster in 1832, 1837, 1841, and 1847.

— At his house in Grosvenor-street, aged 85, the rev. Edward Christopher Dowdeswell, D.D., canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex, fourth son of the right hon. Wm. Dowdeswell, M.P. for Worcestershire, and in 1765 Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2. At Alexandria, Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt. Mehemet Ali was born in the town of Cavalla, in Roumelia, the ancient Macedonia, about the year 1769. He first commenced life as a tobacconist in his own native town, but afterwards volunteered in the army. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the governor of Cavalla by his efficient assistance in quelling a rebellion and dispersing a band of pirates; and on the death of his commanding officer, he was appointed to succeed him, and married his widow. In 1799 the town of Cavalla having been called upon by the Sultan to provide its contingent of 300 men for the expulsion of the French from Egypt, the governor sent the required number, headed by his son, with Mehemet Ali under his orders; but shortly after landing at Aboukir the son returned to Roumelia, and left Mehemet Ali in command. In all the engagements with the French Mehemet Ali distinguished himself by his conduct and valour. He rapidly rose in rank, and his lofty spirit gained him a strong ascendancy over the minds of his soldiers. After the evacuation of Egypt by the French in Sept., 1801, the Sultan appointed Mohammed Khosrew, Viceroy of Egypt, who has since been several times Prime Minister at Constantinople, and between whom and Mehemet Ali there always existed an inveterate hatred. The Mamelukes were at that time actively engaged in endeavouring to recover their ascendancy, which had been overthrown by the French. Mehemet Ali joined their faction; and after various changes of fortune under successive governors of the province, the inhabitants of Cairo, suffering from the disorders of a military insurrection, deposed Khoorshid Pasha, addressed themselves to Mehemet Ali for protection, and made him viceroy. He was subsequently installed in the Pashalic of Egypt in 1806, on condition that he would send to the Sultan 4000 purses, which represented at that time the sum of about 240,000*l.* sterling. The Pashalic of Egypt was then commonly called the Pashalic of Cairo, and it extended only to Middle Egypt and the Delta; but a few months after the installation of Mehemet Ali, the Porte consented to give him also the Pashalic of Alexandria, as a reward for the services he had rendered to the Ottoman Empire in 1807, on the occasion of the evacuation of Lower Egypt and the city of Alexandria by the English. In 1808 Mehemet Ali received orders from the Porte to attack and disperse the Wahabees, a fanatical sect of the Mohammedan religion, who had pillaged the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Before engaging in this war, and drawing his troops out of Egypt, the viceroy determined upon putting a final end to the power of his old allies, the Mamelukes. Accordingly, on the 1st March, 1811, the Mamelukes were invited in a body to the citadel, at Cairo, to attend at the investiture of the viceroy's son, Toussoon, as chief of

the expedition against the Wahabees. When the ceremony was over, the Mamelukes mounted their horses; but on reaching the citadel gates they found them closed, and a sudden discharge of musketry from soldiers placed on the walls completely annihilated them. A great many Mamelukes were put to death at the same time in the provinces. It has been computed that 470, with their chief, Ibrahim Bey, perished in the citadel, and in the city and throughout the country no less than 1200 were killed. Thus ended the power of these formidable chiefs, who had kept Egypt in a state of anarchy and warfare ever since the year 1382. After the destruction of the Mamelukes, Mehemet Ali made himself master of Upper Egypt. He obtained from the Sublime Porte the government of that part of the country, and at the same time considerably increased the land-tax and the duties of customs on the internal trade. In the autumn of 1811 Mehemet Ali sent his army into Arabia against the Wahabees. This war lasted six years, cost the Viceroy immense sums of money and a great number of men, and was finally brought to a close by Ibrahim Pasha. In 1813 Mehemet Ali himself went to the Hedjas for a time, to hasten the result of the expedition. During his absence, the Porte, jealous of his power, secretly appointed Lateef Pasha Viceroy of Egypt; but Mahommed Bey, Mehemet Ali's Minister of War, pretending to enter into the views of Lateef Pasha, engaged him to declare himself publicly Viceroy of Egypt, and then decapitated him. In 1815 Mehemet Ali, convinced of the great advantages of discipline and military tactics in the art of warfare, resolved upon having his army properly drilled; but his soldiers were very adverse to this measure, and threatened an insurrection. He therefore sent his mutinous troops into Ethiopia under his third son, Ismael Pasha, who, on that occasion, conquered the provinces of Dongola, Berber, Shendy, Sennaar, and Cordofan, whilst he raised a new army, which was drilled by French and Italian officers. He then offered to assist the Sultan in quelling the Greek insurrection against the Porte; and on the 16th July, 1824, Mehemet Ali's fleet, consisting of 163 vessels, sailed for the Morea, under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who for three years kept the country in subjection, but was obliged to retire after the battle of Navarino, on the 20th Oct., 1827. In 1830 the Porte conferred upon Mehemet Ali the administration of the island of Candia. Mehemet Ali then turned his thoughts to obtaining possession of Syria; and six thousand Egyptians having emigrated to that country, he demanded the restitution of them from Abdallah Pasha, then governor of Acre. On his refusal, in Nov., 1831, Mehemet Ali sent into Syria a powerful army under the command of his son, Ibrahim Pasha, who in a few months reduced the whole country to submission. On this the Porte declared Mehemet Ali a rebel, and sent a strong army into Syria; but Ibrahim Pasha's troops invariably overcame the Sultan's, and several important battles were fought, which insured to the Egyptians the possession of the country. The European powers interfered, and, under their guarantee, peace was signed on the 14th May, 1833. Syria and the district of Adana were ceded to Mehemet Ali, in conjunction with the Pashalic of Egypt, on his acknowledging himself a vassal of the Sultan, and engaging to remit to the Porte the same tribute as the former pashas of Syria. According to this arrangement Mehemet Ali paid for Egypt 12,000 purses; Syria and Adana, 18,000 purses; and Candia, 2000 purses; making together 32,000 purses, or 160,000*l.* sterling per annum. Mehemet Ali continued in the quiet possession of Syria until 1839, when Sultan Mahmoud sent his troops into Syria, under the command of Hafiz Pasha, to expel the Egyptians; but Ibrahim Pasha proved too powerful for him, and the Turkish army had to retreat. England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, then, in conjunction with the Porte, signed a treaty on the 15th July, 1840; and afterwards, finding that the viceroy would not evacuate Syria by fair means, determined upon driving him out by force. The first engagement took place on the 10th Oct., 1840, near Beyrout, when the Egyptian army was completely routed, and the town taken. Caiffa and Saida were bombarded in the same month; Tripoli and Tarsous soon followed; and on the 3rd of November, of the same year, the bombardment and taking of Acre in the short space of four hours must have convinced Mehemet Ali that any further resistance was useless. The town of Alexandria was blockaded by an

English squadron; and Mehemet Ali, finding that he could no longer temporise, acceded to the terms proposed, the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt, in his own family, being secured to him. It was during the period that the English were attacking his troops in Syria, and blockading Alexandria, that Mehemet Ali behaved so magnanimously towards England, by allowing the India mails to proceed as usual through Egypt unmolested. The firman sent by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali was dated from Constantinople, the 13th of Feb., 1841, and, after some modifications, was finally accepted by him on the 10th June, 1841. The Sublime Porte also granted to Mehemet Ali, without the hereditary succession, the government of the provinces of Nubia, Darfour, Sennaar, and Cordofan, and all the territories annexed thereto, situate out of Egypt. Until last year Mehemet Ali enjoyed a very strong constitution; his stature was short, and his features formed an agreeable and animated physiognomy, with a searching look, expressive of acuteness, nobleness, and amiability. He always stood very upright; and it was remarkable, from its being unusual among Turks, that he was in the habit of walking up and down in his apartments. He was most simple in his dress, and cleanly in his person. He received strong impressions easily, was very frank and open, and could not easily conceal his mind. He loved his children with great tenderness, and lived in the midst of his family with great simplicity and freedom from restraint. He was very fond of playing at billiards, chess, draughts, and cards. In his latter years he became very merciful and humane, and generally forgave the greatest faults. Mehemet Ali cherished fame, and thought a great deal, not only of the opinions entertained of him during his lifetime, but also of the reputation he would leave at his death. The European papers were regularly translated to him, and he was affected by any attacks directed against him. He generally received travellers with the utmost courtesy. His activity was very great. He slept little in the night, and invariably rose before sunrise. He received daily the reports of his ministers, dictated answers, and frequently visited any improvements or changes going on in the public works. He learned to read only at the age of forty-five. He principally studied history, and was particularly interested with the lives of Napoleon and Alexander the Great. The only language he spoke was Turkish; he understood Arabic, but did not like to speak it. He did not observe the tenets of the Mohammedan religion with any rigour, and never cared about fasting in the month of Ramazan. He showed the greatest toleration for all religions, and was the first Mohammedan ruler who granted real protection to Christians, raised them to the highest ranks, and made some of them his most intimate friends. His freedom from superstition was as remarkable as his toleration in religion, and in many instances he shook off the yoke of those absurd prejudices to which all those of his faith humbly bow their heads. Advanced age having produced mental incapacity, his son, Ibrahim Pasha, was appointed Viceroy of Egypt in his place, on the 1st of Sept., 1848; but, on his dying in little more than two months, the sovereignty was assumed by the next eldest heir male, Abbas Pasha, son of Mehemet's second son, Toussoon. The body of the Pasha was removed to Cairo, where it was interred with great ceremony in an alabaster mosque, built by himself in the citadel. Mehemet Ali had by his wives and concubines sixteen children.

2. At No. 90, Pall Mall, aged 79, William Joseph Denison, esq., of Denbies, M.P. for West Surrey, a magistrate for Surrey and Yorkshire, and senior partner in the banking-house of Denison, Heywood, and Kennard, in Lombard-street. The father of this gentleman, Mr. Joseph Denison, who died in 1806, rose to enormous wealth in the city of London from almost the humblest beginnings. His father was Joseph Denison, a respectable woollen-cloth merchant at Leeds. Joseph, the son, received a very fair education for that time, and had good natural abilities. His father had intended to bring him up to his own business, but he had a great desire to try his fortune in London. This was at last consented to by his father; and, as there was not at that time any coach, he came up to town by the waggon, which passed within fifteen miles of Leeds. He set out from Leeds in order to meet it, on horseback, accompanied by his father and several other friends, who took a very solemn leave of him when he got into the wag-

gon, as the distance to London was then thought so great that they might never see him again. On his arrival in London he accepted a subordinate situation; but, by his abilities and attention to business, soon rose to one of greater importance. He married, first, a fellow-countrywoman, named Sykes, who is said to have recommended him to his masters, Messrs. Dillon and Co.; and, secondly, Elizabeth Butler, the daughter of a hat-maker in Tooley-st., who was the mother of his son, and of his two daughters, the marchioness of Conyngham and lady Wenlock. On embarking in business on his own account, he established himself in Prince's-street, Lothbury, where the late Mr. Denison was born. Here, by incessant attention to business, and strict parsimony, he amassed a considerable fortune, and finally removed to St. Mary Axe, where he died. The late William Joseph Denison, a man of sound principles and excellent character, though less penurious than his father, pursued the like process of accumulation. It has been understood that a peerage was offered to the late banker, through the intervention of his sister, who obtained a marquisate for her lord, and a barony for her brother-in-law, sir Robert Lawley; but the honour was respectfully declined by the staunch old Whig, who considered that his patronymic was more in its place at the head of his own ledger, than in the pages of the peerage. He had, however, sat in the Lower House of Parliament from a very early period of his life, and at his death was considered its oldest member. He first sat for the borough of Camelford, in the Parliament of 1796-1802. In 1802 he was a candidate for Kingston-upon-Hull, but was defeated. In 1806 he was more successful. Mr. Denison was not in Parliament from the dissolution in 1807 to the general election of 1818, when he was returned for Surrey. He was re-elected at the eight subsequent general elections; in 1818, 1831, and 1841, without opposition, and on the five other occasions always at the head of the poll. On the division of the county, by the Reform Act, Mr. Denison went to the Western division, and Mr. Briscoe, the other member, to the Eastern division. Whilst out of Parliament Mr. Denison served the office of sheriff of Yorkshire in 1808. In that county he was the principal landowner in Ayton, Cayton, and Speeton, also in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, and of Watton, Cranswick, Elmswell, and Kellythorpe, near Driffield. His Yorkshire estates are valued at more than half a million; those in Surrey at 100,000*l.*; the remainder of his property is in the funds and other securities. The whole is valued at 2,300,000*l.* Mr. Denison was unmarried. He had two sisters, Elizabeth, dowager marchioness of Conyngham, and Maria, dowager lady Wenlock. The latter has no issue. The surviving children of the former are the present marquess of Conyngham and lord Albert Denison Conyngham, K.C.H., to whom he has left the greater part of his large fortune.

2. At Alton Towers, Staffordshire, the seat of his son-in-law, the earl of Shrewsbury, aged 84, William Talbot, esq., of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford, a magistrate for that county.

3. At Henstridge, near Blandford, Mr. John Dowding, of Newgate-street, London, bookseller.

— Aged 77 years, Pierce Egan, the veteran historian of the ring, and sporting journalist. Mr. Egan's popularity chiefly resulted from the success of his "Life in London," which was published in numbers, illustrated by the clever designs of George Cruikshank, and which had an unusual run of success when dramatised at the Adelphi Theatre. The following are the titles of his principal publications:—"Boxiana; or, Sketches of Ancient and Modern Pugilism: from the days of Broughton and Slack to the Championship of Cribb." "Life in London; or, the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, esq., and his elegant friend, Corinthian Tom, accompanied by Bob Logic, the Oxonian, in their Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis." "The Life of an Actor." "Anecdotes of the Turf, the Chase, the Ring, and the Stage." "Pierce Egan's Book of Sports and Mirror of Life."

4. At his country house at Maya, after a long and painful malady, sir Thomas Reade, knt. and C.B., consul-general of England at Tunis for twenty-eight years. He received the third class of the order of Ferdinand and Merit in 1813, for his services near Messina in 1810, being then assistant-quarter-master-general to the forces in Sicily. In 1815 he was nominated a companion of the Bath, and received the honour of

knighthood. He was some time deputy adjutant-general at St. Helena, and in 1821 he was appointed consul at Tunis.

4. At his residence in Wimpole-street, aged 69, sir Charles Scudamore, knt., M.D., F.R.S. Sir C. Scudamore was an eminent physician, and was in great repute for his skill in coping with that distressing disease, the gout. He received the honour of knighthood, in 1829, from the duke of Northumberland, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to whom he was professional attendant. He was the author of many medical treatises.

— At Knightsbridge, aged 27, Caroline Editha, eldest daughter of T. Potter Macqueen, esq.

— Eliza, wife of James Leach, esq., of South Lambeth.

6. At Madrid, aged 74, lieut.-gen. the hon. John Meade, C.B., consul-general in Spain, uncle to the earl of Clanwilliam. Lieut.-gen. Meade served in the East Indies one year, also in the campaigns, under the duke of York, in Holland, in the expeditions to Ferrol and to Portugal, and with the 45th Foot in Spain and Portugal. He was present at the battle of Busaco, and received a medal for the same. He had been for many years consul-general at Madrid.

— At Cheshunt Park, aged 72, Elizabeth Oliveria, wife of Thomas Artemidorus Russell, esq. This lady was the last *née* Cromwell, descended from the Protector Oliver. She was the only child of Oliver Cromwell, esq., an eminent solicitor, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital, who died on the 31st May, 1821. She was named after the Protector's daughter, a custom continued in each successive generation. She was married to Mr. Russell, the only surviving son of John Russell, esq., of Cheshunt, on the 18th of June, 1801, and has left issue, three sons and four daughters. Mrs. Russell was a lady of much intelligence, and great amiability and hospitality, and her charities were pure and unostentatious. She cherished a deep respect for the memory of her renowned ancestor, and possessed a fund of Cromwellian anecdote. Many original family portraits, and several curious and valuable relics, handed down from generation to generation, eventually came into her possession; among which were the Protector's swords bearing his arms embossed, his state sword, powder-horn, numerous papers and letters, &c., and a mask, cast from the first mould taken from his face when dead.

7. At Kensington, William Lane, esq., collector of Her Majesty's Customs in the port of Ipswich.

— At Cambridge, aged 73, William Adams, esq. By the demise of Mr. Adams the various charitable institutions of his neighbourhood have lost an active and powerful supporter, a cheerful and a willing giver. By his will he has left a large sum in legacies to many charitable institutions, local and general.

— At Florence, aged 54, Harriet, wife of rear-adm. the hon. sir Fleetwood Pellew, C.B.

8. Aged 56, Ann Eliza, wife of the rev. Thomas Harrison, of Albion-terrace, Wandsworth-road. Also, within a few days, his mother, aged 80. And some days after, at Hampstead, the rev. Thomas Harrison, Wesleyan minister. In all, no less than twenty-two deaths occurred in eleven houses, in Albion-terrace, of cholera, generally of only a few hours' duration; the origin of the pestilence is ascribed to a well having been poisoned with the overflowing of drains during a storm late in July.

10. At his house, Jermyn-street, Henry Burton, esq., M.D., senior physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

— In Ebenezer-place, Kennington-lane, aged 46, Adolphus W. Barnes, esq., actuary to the Mitre Assurance Office.

11. At Brighton, in his 80th year, lieut.-gen. Alexander Watson, commt. of the 6th battalion of Royal Artillery. He served in Flanders in 1793, 1794, and 1795, including the battles of St. Amand, Famars, siege of Valenciennes, battle of Lincelles, attack of Dunkirk, actions of Lambric, Cateau, Lannoy, Roubaix, Mouveaux, Templeuve, Tournay, and the capture of Fort St. Andrew. He was present in the actions of the 20th Sept., 2nd and 6th Oct. 1799, at the Helder, the battle of Blue Berg, and capture of Cape of Good Hope, in 1806. He resigned an appointment and volunteered his services to South America, where he commanded the artillery at the attack and capture of Maldonado, the siege and capture of Monte Video, and the capture of Buenos Ayres. A senior officer then arriving, he subsequently acted as aide-de-camp to major-gen. sir William Lumley, until

the troops left the country, when he returned to the Cape.

11. At the Hague, of cholera, aged 47, the rev. Thomas Tyrwhitt, M.A., prebendary of Salisbury, and incumbent of Winterborne-Whitchurch and Turnworth, Dorsetshire.

12. In St. James's-square, in her 47th year, the right hon. Frances, countess of Dartmouth.

— At the apartments of her brother, Mr. John Moore, Miss Clara Moore. She was the author of several beautiful works for young people.

13. At West Hill House, Wandsworth, in his 88th year, Frederick William Wollaston, esq., of Osbaston Hall, Leicestershire, a deputy lieut. and magistrate of that county. Col. Wollaston was the eldest son of the rev. Frederick Wollaston, LL.D., prebendary of Peterborough, whom he succeeded in his estates in 1801, and served the office of sheriff of Leicestershire, in 1807.

14. At Ashburton House, aged 37, Susanna, wife of James Whitton Arundell, esq.

— At New York, aged 27, lieut. C. Augustus Vansittart, R.N., second son of the late rev. William Vansittart, D.D., rector of Shottesbrooke, and prebendary of Carlisle.

15. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 67, comm. Robert Baldey, R.N.

— At Hovingham Hall, aged 19, Sophia Harriet, eldest daughter of sir William Worsley, bart.

16. In London, aged 40, the hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, M.P. for Dungarvon, eldest son of viscount Lismore, of Shanbally Castle, county Tipperary.

17. At Tenby, in the 45th year of his age, William Broughton, esq., capt. R.N. Capt. Broughton entered the navy in Nov. 1817, and served in the Mediterranean and at the blockade of Algiers, in 1823; and in the *Boadicea*, comm. sir J. Brisbane, he took an active part in the Burmese war, from Aug. 1825 until its conclusion in the early part of 1826. For four months of that period, he commanded, with great credit, though to the severe injury of his health, the *Boadicea's* cutter up the river Irawady; and was present in the actions of Dec. 1, 2, and 5, 1825, when the enemy were routed on all sides, and their numerous stockades and breastworks in the neighbourhood of Prome, and on the almost inaccessible heights of Napadee, carried by assault. Having attained the rank of lieut. he served on various services on the North Sea, Lisbon, North America, and West India stations; and on Feb. 20 in the latter year was advanced to the command of the *Primrose* 18, stationed on the coast of Africa. On Sept. 7 following he brought to close action, and in the most gallant style boarded and carried, after a furious resistance of ten minutes, the Spanish slave-ship *Veloz Passagera*, mounting eighteen 18-pounders and two twelves, with a crew (independently of 555 slaves who were on board) of 180 men, of whom 46 were killed and 20 wounded; the loss of the *Primrose* amounting, out of a complement of 125 men and boys, to 3 killed and 13 wounded, including her commander, who received a desperate pike wound in the abdomen, the effects of which continued to his death. For his conduct on this occasion capt. Broughton was promoted to post rank, Nov. 22, 1832, as was also to the rank of commander his first lieut., Edward Harris Butterfield. In 1836, in the *Samarang* 28, he served some time off the coast of Spain, during the Carlist disputes; also, under very trying circumstances, at Bahia, at the period of an insurrection of the black population; and, early in 1839, at Callao, during the war between the Chilians and Peruvians, about which time he landed a party of men at Istay, and rescued from his pursuers General Santa Cruz, the late protector of Peru—a service subsequently sanctioned by the approval of the Admiralty. He commanded, in 1846, the *Curaçoa* 24, on the south-east coast of America.

17. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 68, sir Cuthbert Sharp, knt., collector of H.M. Customs in that port, and F.S.A. Sir Cuthbert Sharp was born at Sunderland, the son of Mr. Cuthbert Sharp, shipowner, by Susannah, sister of Brass Crosby, esq., the patriot lord mayor of London. In early life, sir Cuthbert devoted himself to military life, but having, during the peace of Amiens, visited France, he became one of Napoleon's unfortunate *détenus*, and was kept prisoner for some years. On his release he settled down to literary pursuits, and became an eminent antiquary. His particular pursuit was genealogy and especially that connected with the families of the bishopric of Durham. Of this district he published

some very valuable memorials. He received the honour of knighthood in 1816, on occasion of presenting an address to H.R.H. the Prince Regent from Hartlepool, of which town he was then mayor.

17. Aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of John Hatchard, esq., of Clapham Common, and formerly of Piccadilly, bookseller.

18. At Vauxhall, aged 60, Clement Hoare, esq., author of a "Treatise on the Grape Vine," &c.

— In Chatham-place, Bridge-street, aged 74, Mrs. Hansard, widow of Thomas Curson Hansard, esq.

— Drowned whilst bathing on the shore at Abergele, Philip Wythen, youngest son of the late John Jones Bateman, esq., of Pentre-mawr, Denbighshire, and Portland-place.

— In Dundee, aged 90, William Flowerden, descendant of Edward Flowerden, one of the barons of the Exchequer in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

19. At Finchley, Rebecca, wife of James Corrie, esq., M.D., and daughter of the late rev. John Humphreys, LL.D.

— Anna Maria, relict of Gawen Aynesley Mitford, esq., of Little Harle Tower, and granddaughter of the tenth lord Teynham.

— In Jersey, in the prime of life, Mr. M. A. Nattali, an eminent bookseller, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

— At Kingstown, near Dublin, having nearly attained his 100th year, the very rev. Thomas Carter, D.D., dean of Tuam, and rector of Tanderagee and Ballymore, county Armagh.

20. At Cawnpore, aged 27, the hon. Spencer Mildmay St. John, youngest son of viscount Bolingbroke.

— In Regent-street, London, aged 63, the right hon. David Ogilvy, earl of Airlie, and baron Ogilvy of Alyth and Lintrathen (1639), baron Ogilvy of Airlie (1491), a representative Peer of Scotland, and lord-lieutenant of Forfarshire. David Ogilvy, styled earl of Airlie, had been attainted for his participation in the rebellion of 1745; he died on the 6th April, 1812, and it was considered that the peerage had revived in the person of his uncle, the hon. Walter Ogilvy of Clova, "the attainder not extending further than David Ogilvy of Airlie, the heirs male of his body." The peerage was claimed by the hon. Walter Ogilvy, without success; and it was only restored to his son, the earl now deceased, by act of Parliament, which received the royal assent May 26, 1826. He was elected a Representative Peer of Scotland in 1833, and at every subsequent election; and was afterwards appointed lord-lieut. of the county of Forfar. His lordship was twice married, and has left a numerous issue.

21. At Harrowgate, lieut.-col. Sampson Stawell, of the 12th Lancers. He served with the Walcheren expedition; and subsequently in the Peninsula, where he was aide-de-camp to general Chowne, and at Waterloo.

22. At Coulson's Hotel, Brook-street, aged 83, sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, of Rivers Hall, Essex, a general in the army, colonel of the 19th regt., K.C.H., K.T.S., and K.C. Sir Marmaduke entered the army in Dec. 1780. In 1796, he was appointed aide-de-camp to sir G. Nugent, on the staff in Ireland, where he continued until 1799; was present in the affair at Autum, and at the battle of Ballynahinch, and was thanked in general orders. He embarked for Holland in 1799; but did not arrive till after the evacuation of that country was agreed upon. In May, 1800, he succeeded to a company in the 2nd Foot Guards. He served in the expedition to Egypt, and was present at every affair in which the guards were engaged; he commanded the advanced guard of the army, which, on the commencement of the operations to the westward of Alexandria, compelled the enemy to quit their batteries under the protection of which their flotilla was drawn up. In Oct. 1805, he embarked in the expedition to Hanover, and returned in Feb. following. In July, 1807, he embarked in the expedition for Copenhagen, and returned in November. The 25th of April, 1808, he obtained the brevet of colonel, and in December embarked for Portugal; in June, 1809, he was appointed by lord Wellington to command a brigade, and subsequently to the command at Lisbon. He became full general in 1838. The services of this officer in Egypt were rewarded with the order of the Crescent; and on the 24th May, 1815, he received permission to accept the insignia of a knt.-comm. of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. On the 27th July, 1815, he was knighted by H.R.H. the Prince Regent, and in 1832 he was decorated with the insignia of a knt.-comm. of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

22. At Brighton, of apoplexy, aged 62, William Rapley, esq., one of the chief clerks of H.M. stationery office, and examiner of accounts in the printing department.

— At Leamington, aged 67, Charles Henry Barber, esq., Q.C.

— At Salisbury, after a few hours' illness, Catherine Sarah, wife of Charles George Brodie, esq., of that city.

23. At his residence, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, in his 56th year, Charles Aston Key, esq., senior surgeon in Guy's Hospital, and surgeon in ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society. Mr. Key was the son of Mr. Thomas Key, a general practitioner in Fenchurch-street, and was articled to sir Astley Cooper in April, 1815. During his pupilage, under the direction of this rapidly rising surgeon, he was most assiduous and unremitting in cultivating the knowledge of his profession, and became a member of the College on the 5th Jan. 1821. By his diligence and zeal in his profession he so far secured the favour of his illustrious master, sir Astley Cooper, that the latter associated him with himself in the delivery of the anatomical lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital, and the bond of friendship between the two was soon after further strengthened by the marriage of Mr. Key to a neice of sir Astley's. In 1823, Mr. Key was elected an assistant-surgeon of Guy's Hospital, on the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. William Lucas. This appointment was coupled with that of co-lecturer on surgery with the late Mr. Morgan at the school of the same hospital. In the performance of his duties as assistant-surgeon, he soon acquired the reputation of a skilful operator; and in a case of carotid aneurism, which fell to him at an early period of his career, he displayed a perfect acquaintance with surgical anatomy and an admirable self-possession. In 1833 he was elected senior-surgeon of Guy's Hospital. From the commencement of the publication of the Guy's Hospital reports, in 1836, he became an active contributor. Besides these essays, he read numerous others before the Medico-Chirurgical Society, of which institution he was, in 1828, one of the vice-presidents. He published besides, some professional works of high reputation, and soon after received the honorary distinction of surgeon to His Royal Highness Prince Albert. This eminent surgeon, while actively engaged in alleviating the diseases of others, fell a victim to the deadly pestilence at this time raging. In the midst of his labours he was attacked by cholera, and died the following morning in excruciating agonies.

23. In London, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Mr. Henry Hatchard, of York-street, Westminster, sister of the late John Hatchard, esq.

— In the Queen's Prison, aged 74, col. Edward Warner, late of the 26th Foot. The deceased had seen a great deal of service; he was secretary to sir Adam Williamson, when he took possession of the island of St. Domingo from the French, and assisted at the capture of other West India islands, and had several medals for distinguished services in various parts of the world.

— In Albert-road, Regent's Park, of cholera, aged 52, the rev. Samuel Wood.

26. At Cambridge, aged 75, the Marchese di Spineto, teacher of the Italian language in that university. He was interpreter at the trial of Queen Caroline, having come over to this country during the former revolutionary war of Europe.

— Accidentally drowned while bathing, at Budleigh Salterton, aged 22, Joseph-Francis, youngest son of the late J. H. Merivale, esq.

— At Stoke College, Suffolk, aged 52, Joseph Payne Elwes, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Suffolk and Essex, and formerly M.P. for the Northern Division of Essex. He was the son and heir of lieut.-gen. John Timms, who assumed the surnames of Hervey-Elwes on the death of his great-uncle, John Elwes, esq., well known in eccentric biography as Elwes the miser. Mr. Elwes was high sheriff of Suffolk in 1826. In 1835, on the elevation of Mr. Alexander Baring to the peerage as lord Ashburton, he was returned to Parliament for the northern division of Essex.

27. At Avenue Villa, Regent's Park, aged 89, col. William Langley.

— Edward James Wallace, esq., barrister-at-law, and clerk to the Crown in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay.

— At Kettering, aged 67, Emily, eldest daughter of the late rev. R. Vevers, rector of that place, and sister to lady Denman.

28. At St. Cloud, near Paris, aged 62, Sir Graves Champney Haughton, knt.

K.H., M.A., and F.R.S. In early life the deceased went to India as a military cadet on the Bengal establishment, but he retired from the army from ill health. Having applied himself to the study of the oriental languages in the college of Fort William at Calcutta, he there obtained many honours. In 1817 he was appointed a professor at Haileybury College, from which he retired in 1827. He acted as hon. secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1831 and 1832; was elected a foreign member of the Asiatic Society of Paris in 1822; a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Berlin in 1837; a member of the Institute of France, and a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta in 1838. He received the honour of knighthood in 1833.

28. In John-street, Bedford-row, aged 82, Sarah, relict of the rev. Arthur Wm. Trollope, D.D., head master of Christ's Hospital.

— At Old Brompton, in his 80th year, comm. William Wood, R.N. This officer entered the navy in 1793, and was for six years employed in the North Sea and Channel, on the coasts of Spain and Portugal (where he served in the boats in several cutting out affairs), and in the Mediterranean; and in the *Alcmene*, 32, was present at the capture, in Oct. 1799, off Cape Finisterre, of the Spanish 34-gun frigates *Santa Brigida* and *Thetis*, laden with treasure to an enormous amount.

29. In Old Elvet, Durham, aged 67, Frances, wife of John Ward, esq., and daughter of the late hon. admiral John Leveson Gower, a lady well known in the fashionable and literary circles of her day.

— At Dagenham Park, the hon. lady Neave.

30. Domett Finlaison, esq., of the National Debt Office, second son of John Finlaison, esq., actuary of the National Debt.

— At Bradley House, aged 76, Anna-Maria, widow of Francis Hare Naylor, esq., of Hurstmonceux-place, Sussex.

— Dr. Adams, resident physician in the Clyde-street Hospital, Glasgow. Having had occasion to make use of a quantity of chloroform, he took several doses himself to try its strength, but without any serious consequence; however, on repeating this dangerous experiment, he no sooner applied it to his lips than he immediately fell back and expired.

31. At the Cedars, South Lambeth, aged 63, John Hodgson, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Q.C., one of the commissioners for inquiring into the law of real property.

31. Aged 50, Peter Allan, who had hewn himself a suite of a dozen rooms out of the magnesian limestone rock at Marsden, on the sea coast, between South Shields and Monkwearmouth.

— Accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Hamoaze, in his 13th year, naval cadet the hon. Thomas Edward Paget Graves, eldest son and heir of Lord Graves.

— At Leamington, major-gen. Thomas Hunter Blair, C.B., brother to sir David Hunter Blair, bart. He was the sixth son of sir James Hunter Blair, the first baronet, of Dunskey, co. Wigtown. He served in the Peninsula from August 1808 to January the following year, and took part in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the action at Lugo, and in the retreat and battle of Corunna. He was not long in England before he was again called with his regiment to Portugal, and assisted at the capture of Oporto, took part in the affair at Salamonde and the battle of Talavera, where he was severely wounded, and while in hospital made prisoner by the French, and was detained in France until the peace of 1814, when he received the brevet rank of major. In 1815 he again proceeded on active duty to the Continent, and shared the honours of Waterloo, where he was severely wounded, and he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-colonel by commission dated on the 18th June. He subsequently proceeded to India, where he remained several years, and served with distinction during the Burmese war, under general Archibald Campbell, commanding a brigade in Ava, and distinguished himself at the taking of Melloon. Under the general order of the 1st of June, 1847, he had received clasps for the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Talavera.

Lately. Drowned, with his servant, in the Loch of Watten, in consequence of a sudden squall, Charles Forsyth, esq., sheriff-substitute of Caithness-shire.

— At New York, the signor Giuseppe de Begnis, a personage once well known as a buffo singer.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Bath, Maria, relict of adm. sir William Hargood, G.C.B., G.C.H.

— At Hastings, aged 58, Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-sq., and Hawsted House, near Bury St. Edmunds.

3. At Farnham Castle, Mrs. Sumner, wife of the lord bishop of Winchester.

— In Dublin, of cholera, major Geo. Edward Turner, of the Royal Artillery, and Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant. The deceased was honoured by a mark of special notice from her Majesty, upon her departure from Ireland, by receiving from her hands a handsome diamond ring.

— At Preston House, Feversham, aged 83, the rev. George Shepherd, D.D., of Russell-square, for thirty-two years preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, and rector of St. Bartholomew's by the Exchange.

4. At his residence near Liverpool, Christopher Leyland, esq., of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen, and Co. Mr. Leyland was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently stated, left behind him cash to the amount of 5,000,000*l.*

— At Chincurah, aged 33, capt. Robert Edwin Rich, 87th Bengal Native Infantry, son of sir Charles Rich, bart.

5. After a few hours' illness, at Hastings, aged 58, William Cash, of Peckham-rye, and Wood-street, Cheapside, one of the Society of Friends. He was a director of the Brighton Railway, and chairman of the late Eastern Counties Court of Inquiry; also a director of the National Provident Institution.

— At Erle Stoke Park, aged 18, Julia-Hay, eldest daughter of the right hon. sir J. C. Hobhouse, bart.

6. At Brahan Castle, near Dingwall, in his 70th year, after a short illness, the right rev. Edward Stanley, D.D., lord bishop of Norwich, and clerk of the closet to the Queen, president of the Linnæan Society, &c., and F.R.S. Dr. Stanley was the younger son of sir John Thomas Stanley, the sixth baronet, of Alderley in Cheshire, and was brother to lord Stanley of Alderley who was raised to the peerage in 1839. He was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was presented by his father in 1805 to the rectory of Alderley, a place which, through his liberal and conciliatory disposition, he left with scarcely a dissenter from the Established Church; and left it as reluctantly, and not without deeply weighing the question whether he should enter upon the more extended field of duty to which he was unexpectedly called, when nominated to the see of Norwich in 1837. He came to his diocese under considerable disadvantage, on account not only of the political prejudice which he had to encounter, but also of the well-known indulgence which his kind-hearted predecessor had extended to the clergy, and the many cases in which he felt called upon to require a fuller performance of clerical duty. But he was there long enough to overcome nearly all prejudices; and although his patronage was sometimes regarded as too universally extended beyond the limits of his episcopal functions, no one could withhold from him the praise of being ready to lend his influence to the encouragement of every undertaking which had for its object the intellectual advancement or promotion of the happiness of his fellow-creatures. There was a *bonhommie*, and at the same time an earnestness, in his advocacy, which rendered his services very valuable to any object which he undertook to promote. He was kind and hospitable towards his clergy and all who came within his notice, and in the bosom of his family he was beloved, and will be deeply lamented. Bishop Stanley was a frequent speaker in the House of Lords, where his remarks were distinguished by forcible common sense and an enlightened liberality. As an author he published some theological treatises and some excellent sermons and charges; but his chief work was on ornithology, a pursuit which his lordship cultivated with great zeal and success. His most popular work was his Familiar History of Birds, published in two volumes 12mo in 1835, and of which there was a new edition about two years ago. Bishop Stanley was no mean proficient in many branches of science, and frequently, while rector of Alderley, gave lectures on various branches of natural history.

7. At Norwood, aged 84, lady Hamlyn Williams, relict of sir James Hamlyn Williams, bart. of Clovelly Court, North Devon, and Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire.

— At Wexford, in his 70th year, the

right rev. Dr. Keatinge, Roman Catholic bishop of Ferns.

7. At Paris, aged 80, R. Sasse, esq., painter to his late Majesty George III.

8. At Homerton, aged 86, Mr. Thos. Johnson, late alderman of the ward of Portsoken.

— Aged 68, John Wright, esq., of Kilverstone, near Thetford, an active and intelligent magistrate.

— At Annesley Park, Nottinghamshire, aged 72, John Musters, esq., of Colwick, in the same county, of which he was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. He was the only son of John Musters, esq., of Colwick, high sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1777. Mr. Musters was best known to the world by his marriage with Mary, only daughter of William Chaworth, esq., the heiress of a family long resident at Annesley Park, in Nottinghamshire, and who was the object of the juvenile admiration of the poet Byron, and the subject of many of his verses. This marriage took place in August, 1805, when Mr. Musters assumed the name of Chaworth; but subsequently, on his father's death, he resumed his paternal name. Mrs. Musters died in Feb. 1832, having had issue eight children.

9. At Southampton, aged 53, François V. M. Moreau, esq., nephew of gen. Moreau.

10. At Great Malvern, Worcestershire, aged 46, the rev. Peter Hall, M.A., rector of Milston, Wilts. Mr. Hall was the author of numerous excellent topographical works; of the "Harmony of the Protestant Confessions;" "Reliquiæ Liturgicæ," in 5 vols.; "Fragmenta Liturgica," 7 vols.; and was the editor of the "Complete Works of Bishop Hall," in 12 vols., and of the "Sermons and Remains of Bishop Lowth." His pulpit ministrations were marked by richness of scriptural illustration, and by depth of Christian experience. He was well known as an author and editor, and was distinguished for the variety and extent of his bibliographical researches, in which few persons surpassed him. To many of the works which he edited he prefixed memoirs of the authors, and added valuable notes and illustrations. Before he entered the clerical profession, he showed his attachment to literature and antiquities by the production of a small periodical publication, entitled "The Crypt, or Receptacle for Things Past, an Antiquarian, Literary, and Miscellaneous Journal," which was printed at Ringwood, and, having been continued monthly from August 1827 to Dec. 1828, forms three volumes 12mo. In 1830, he edited the Greek and Latin Prayers of Lancelot Andrewes, bishop of Winchester; and also a Translation of the same, accompanied by a Memoir. In the same year he published "Ductor Vindogladiensis; an Historical and Descriptive Guide to the Town of Wimbourne Minster," 12mo, 47 pages. In 1831, "Topographical Remarks on Ringwood, Ellingham, Ibbesley, Harbridge, Fordingbridge, and the New Forest," 8vo, 24 pages. His "Picturesque Memorials of Winchester," containing 18 plates in 4to, were published in 1830; and followed by "Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury," 1834, 4to. His principal subsequent works were—"A Sermon preached at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, in 1831, in behalf of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor." "Rudiments of Latin Grammar, on a new and simple plan, for the use of Schools," 1832. "A candid and respectful Letter to the rev. William Tiptaft, late vicar of Sutton Courtney, Berks; in answer to his Fourteen Reasons for leaving the Church of England," 1832. "The Church and the World; a Sermon preached at St. Thomas's, Salisbury, in 1833; with a Preface, containg some account of the Author's Dismissal from the Curacy of St. Edmund's, in that city, and very copious and valuable testimonials from the Reformers and other eminent Divines of the Church of England to the Fundamental Doctrines of Christianity," 1833. "De Animi Immortalitate, a Latin Poem, by Isaac Hawkins Browne: with a Memoir," 1833, 12mo. "Sermons and other Remains of Robert Lowth, D.D., sometime Bishop of London.

10. In Agar-street, aged 92, major Basil Jackson, of the Royal Staff Corps. He was present at Waterloo.

— At Warsaw, in his 52nd year, the grand duke Michael Paulowitsch, brother to the Emperor of Russia, commandant of the Grenadiers of the Guard, director of the military establishments, and of the hospital of Tschesme; second son of the Emperor Paul.

11. At Southernhay, aged 60,

Zephyretta Charlotte Mary, wife of rear-adm. Gustavus Stupart.

11. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 59, Robert William Dallas, esq., only son of the late right hon. lord chief-justice Dallas.

— In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 70, the right hon. Paul Methuen, baron Methuen, of Corsham in Wiltshire, and a deputy lieut. of that county. The family of Methuen, of Scottish extraction, have been seated in Wiltshire for some generations, John Methuen, esq., afterwards chancellor of Ireland, having been M.P. for Devizes from 1690 to 1702. His son, sir Paul Methuen, was a distinguished diplomatist; and dying unmarried, left his estate to his nephew, Paul Methuen, esq., who was grandfather of the nobleman now deceased. His father was Paul Cobb Methuen, esq., who died in 1816. At the general election of 1812, Mr. Methuen was returned to Parliament for Wiltshire, and was again returned in 1818. But in July, 1819, he resigned his seat, in consequence of having changed his opinions from those of the Tory to those of the Whig party. After the Reform Act, he was returned at the head of the poll in 1832 for the northern division of the county. He was re-elected without opposition in 1835, but in 1837 was successfully assailed by sir Francis Burdett, now a strict Conservative, whereupon he was raised by viscount Melbourne to the dignity of the peerage, by patent dated July 13, 1838. Lord Methuen married July 31, 1810, Jane Dorothea, eldest daughter of sir Henry Paulet St John Mildmay, bart., and has left issue.

12. In Devonshire-place, Frances, wife of major-gen. sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

— At Dublin, in his 50th year, William Cooke Taylor, LL.D. Dr. Taylor was born at Youghal, and was the son of Richard Taylor, a manufacturer, descended from one of the families planted in the town by Cromwell. His mother was a descendant of John Cooke, solicitor-gen. to the commonwealth, who arraigned King Charles I., and was executed with the Regicides. When little more than sixteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he was very successful in obtaining prizes for poetical and prose compositions, and in 1825 and 1826 he gained several of the Primate's Hebrew prizes. Dr. Taylor was one of the most excellent, as well as one of the most voluminous, of those writers whose profession is their bread. Rapid, easy, and comprehensive, he hit with invariable success the demand of the moment, and never failed to excite the interest or to satisfy the curiosity of his readers. This unrivalled facility procured him extensive employment in the periodical press, and many lucrative engagements by publishers, to supply the wants of the hour, in essays, abridgments, new editions, and other branches of speculative literature. On the establishment of the Athenæum he became one of its chief contributors, and he continued one of its critical corps as long as he resided in London, if not after. He was also an occasional contributor to other periodicals, and particularly to Bentley's Miscellany and the Art Journal. Upon subjects of education Dr. Cooke Taylor was held in high repute, and was much consulted in the establishment of the Board of National Education in Ireland; he was also employed by Government to visit the educational establishments of France in 1846, on which he made a report to her Majesty's Privy Council. He was selected by the earl of Clarendon to superintend the School of Design proposed to be established in Dublin; this, however, was never brought into operation, and he was retained as a Statistician in collecting and arranging information as to the state of the country; he also had charge of the *Evening Post*, the organ of the Irish Government. From his career of usefulness and indefatigable exertion, Dr. Taylor was suddenly removed by cholera; leaving his family (the proverbial fate of professional authors) entirely destitute. It will be readily perceived that Dr. Cooke Taylor's writings were for the most part too miscellaneous to be recorded. Some works, however, of much merit were published in an independent form, and had considerable circulation. Among them may be named—"Natural History of Society," 2 vols.; "History of Mohammedanism," 1 vol.; "History of Christianity," 1 vol.; "History of the Civil Wars of Ireland," 2 vols.; "History of British India," 1 vol.; "History of the House of Orleans," 3 vols.; "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel," 3 vols.; "Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe," 3 vols.; "Romantic Biography of the Time

of Elizabeth," 1 vol. He was also the editor in their present popular form of the well-known school books: "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England;" "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome;" "Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Greece."

14. At his residence, Iping, near Midhurst, Sussex, in his 82nd year, admiral sir Charles Hamilton, the second bart. (1776), and K.C.B. Sir Charles Hamilton was the elder son of capt. John Hamilton, R.N., who was created a baronet for his services at the siege of Quebec, and elder brother of sir Edward Hamilton, admiral of the White, and K.C.B., and was created a baronet in 1819. He was first taken to sea by his father in 1776, as captain's servant in the *Hector* 74, and was present in Cornwallis's action in 1780. He became lieutenant in 1781; commander, 1789; and post capt. 1793. His professional career was one series of active and daring services. While in the command of the *Dido* 28, he received, after cruising in the North Sea, the official acknowledgments of lord Hood for his meritorious conduct and steady perseverance in maintaining, under manifest difficulties, the station assigned him off Calvi during the operations of 1794 against Corsica, where he commanded the *Dido* and *Amiable*, in unison with 300 of the natives, in the attack on the out-post of Giralata, which surrendered at the close of a siege of ten days. During the nearly seven years and a half of his continuance in the *Melpomene* 38, sir Charles Hamilton captured upwards of 40 of the enemy's vessels, including *La Ravanche*, of 18 guns and 167 men; *L'Espiègle*, armed lugger, of 30 men; and *Le Zélé*, privateer, of 16 guns and 69 men. He also, as second in command under sir Andrew Mitchell, accompanied the expedition to the Helder in 1799, on which occasion he had charge of a division of about 80 sail of transports, the whole of which he conducted in safety to a place of debarkation, although encumbered by many severe difficulties. He was then for seven weeks employed in the blockade of Amsterdam, where, owing to the insufficiency of water for so large a ship as the *Melpomene*, his officers and crew were all removed into schuyts and boats. On his return to England he was presented with the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In April, 1800, having assumed the command on the coast of Africa, sir Charles Hamilton, with only his own frigate, the *Ruby* 64, and *Magnanime*, of 48 guns, under his orders, contrived, by a bold front, and the stratagem of dressing the crews of the several merchantmen in his charge with red shirts, for the purpose of imparting to the latter the appearance of transports, to obtain possession of the island of Gorée. He afterwards, in the same ship, captured the French letter-of-marque *Auguste*, of 10 guns and 50 men; and prior to the peace he acted for some time as commissioner of the naval yard at Antigua. The *Illustrious*, *Téméraire*, and *Tonnant*, were commanded by sir Charles Hamilton on the Home, West India, and North American stations. In 1809 he was nominated a colonel of marines, and from the period of his promotion to flag-rank, July 31, 1810, until his receipt of a vice-admiral's commission, bearing date June 4, 1814, he was commander-in-chief on the Thames, with his flag in the *Thisbe* 28. His last employment was that of governor and commander-in-chief at Newfoundland, the duties of which office he filled from May 13, 1818, until July 5, 1824. He became a full admiral July 22, 1830, and a K.C.B. Jan. 29, 1833. Sir Charles Hamilton was returned to Parliament for the borough of Dungannon in 1801 and 1802; in 1807–12 he was member for Honiton.

14. In his 68th year, Frederick William Campbell, esq., of Birkfield Lodge, St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Suffolk.

16. At Dover, in her 82nd year, lady Elizabeth Tufton, daughter of Sackville, eighth earl of Thanet, and the last survivor of that family, having outlived her brother, the late earl, only three months.

— At Darlinghuish, near Sydney, aged 66, Sarah, wife of the right rev. Dr. Broughton, lord bishop of Sydney.

17. At Mirables, in the Isle of Wight, aged 92, Mrs. Henrietta Jane Arnold, eldest daughter of gen. George Morrison, formerly col. of the 4th regt., and quarter-master-gen. to the Forces. She was the second wife of George Arnold, esq. (gentleman of the Privy Chamber), of Ashby Legers, Northamptonshire, and Mirables, Isle of Wight.

— At Tunbridge Wells, the dowager lady Langham, sister to the late sir Francis Burdett, bart.

18. At his residence near Dublin, lieut-col. William Persse, C.B., late of

the 16th Lancers. He entered the army in the year 1806; served in the Peninsula from 1809 until the close of the war in 1814; was present in most of the actions during that period, and was severely wounded by a musket shot in the action near Bayonne, in Dec. 1813. In August, 1814, capt. Persse embarked for America, as aide-de-camp to sir John Keane, and was present at the attack on New Orleans. Having subsequently proceeded with the 16th Lancers to India in 1822, major Persse commanded the regiment at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, in 1825 and 1826. He obtained his lieut.-colonelcy by purchase in 1833. In 1838 he proceeded with his regiment to Affghanistan, and was present at the storming of Ghuznee. In 1843 he served in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1839 he was made a companion of the Bath, and he received a medal for Ghuznee. He had also received the silver medal for his services at Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and Nivelle.

19. At Bath, Maurice Power, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, second son of the late Tyrone Power, esq.

21. At Apperley Court, aged 84, Juliana Sabina, third daughter of the late sir George Strickland, bt., of Boynton, Yorkshire.

— At Leamington College, of scarlet fever, aged 16, Harry Shipley Erskine, lord Cardross, eldest son of the earl of Buchan.

22. At Hamburgh, aged 39, Mr. Henry Green Mortimer, clerk of the works at St. Nicolai Kirche. Mr. Mortimer was extensively employed in rebuilding the edifices, public and private, which had been destroyed in the disastrous conflagration of 1842. He perished by an accidental fall from a scaffold in the church of St. Nicolas, which he was rebuilding in a style of grandeur and magnificence which will render it a worthy companion to the many great and beautiful cathedrals of the Continent.

— Dudley Fereday, esq., of Ettingshall Park, co. Stafford, a magistrate for that county. Mr. Fereday has munificently bequeathed 20,000*l.* to Magdalene College, for the purpose of founding four fellowships to be called by his name, a preference to be given primarily to the donor's kin, afterwards to natives of Staffordshire. In case Magdalene College is unable, or declines to accept the bequest, the executors are empowered to offer it to the other colleges at Oxford in succession, until some one shall accept the same upon the conditions before mentioned.

23. At Canterbury, of apoplexy, aged 53, the hon. and rev. Henry Watson, brother to lord Sondes.

— At Mecklenburgh House, Gray's-inn-road, Morris Lievesley, esq., for fifty-six years secretary of the Foundling Hospital.

— Aged 87, Andrew Hamilton Hume, esq., of Glenrock and Humewood, in New South Wales, who was conventionally known as the "Father of the Colony," having lived in it longer than any other existing individual. Mr. Hume was born in the parish of Hillsborough, in the county of Down, in 1762. His father, the rev. James Hume, was a Scotchman, a native of Aberdour, in Fifeshire, who settled in the north of Ireland in 1751. Mr. Hume sailed to the Australian colonies in 1787, being one of the first colonists who undertook the perils of settlement in those lands. The new colonists encountered great hardships; but those who, like Mr. Hume, were endowed with strong physical powers, industry, and perseverance, reaped the ample reward of their enterprise. They prospered by their own efforts, and saw their property daily increase in value by the influx of new colonists, until their wild lands attained prodigious value. To districts peopled only by the kangaroo and emu, Mr. Hume and his companions in enterprise carried with them the Anglo-Saxon energy of their race; and their success is an illustration of the principle that, whether at home or at the antipodes, men are partly the controllers of destiny, and not altogether the creatures of it.

24. At Comorn, of cholera, in his 36th year, John Joseph Webbe Weston, esq., of Sutton-place, near Guildford. He was a captain in the 3rd Dragoons in the Emperor of Austria's service. He had greatly distinguished himself in the late Hungarian campaign, and was appointed aide-de-camp to general the count Nugent at the siege of Comorn.

25. At Taplow Hill, aged 26, James Grant Bird, esq., fourth son of Robert M. Bird, esq.

26. At Brighton, aged 82, lieut.-gen. sir William Paterson, K.C.H., governor of Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight. He was the son of lieut.-gen. Paterson, and

entering the army at an early age was present with the 21st Fusiliers at the reduction of the French West India Islands, under sir Charles Grey, and also at their evacuation, on which occasion he was thanked in general orders, and in the public despatches, for the able manner in which he covered the embarkation of the troops with the light company of his regiment. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1802, he was selected (he being then major in the 21st) by lord Cathcart for the delicate and important duty of commanding the force sent to Maynooth which he performed to the entire satisfaction of the Government. In 1810 he was employed in Sicily as a colonel on the staff, under lord William Bentinck, and he commanded a brigade consisting of the 21st and 62nd regiments, and a battalion of Royal Marines, at the reduction of Genoa. He subsequently proceeded in command of this brigade to the Chesapeake, and was present at the battles of Bladensburg and Baltimore, and received in the public despatches the thanks of the commander of the forces for his conduct on the latter occasion. He was superseded in the command of this brigade, previous to the attack of the American lines before New Orleans, by the arrival of senior officers; but he gallantly led his old corps, the 21st, to the assault on that unfortunate occasion, and was there most severely wounded by a grape shot in the shoulder, and a rifle ball in his knee. From the effects of the latter wound he was lame, and suffered to the day of his death, and to his great grief he was obliged in consequence to resign all hope of further active employment. On his arrival in England he was immediately appointed by the duke of York captain of Carisbrooke Castle. In 1819 he became a major-general by brevet. In 1831 he was appointed knight commander of the Guelphic Order by his late Majesty, from whom he also received the honour of knighthood; and in 1837 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

27. At Northwood Park, Cowes, aged 65, George Henry Ward, esq., eldest son and heir of the late George Ward, esq.

— At the Villa Galli, near Florence, Frances Sophia Mostyn, wife of the hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in Tuscany.

28. At Brixham, Devonshire, in his 70th year, Charles Cumby, esq., commander, R.N. He was son of capt. David Price Cumby, R.N. He entered the navy 22nd May, 1790, and saw much service in the lower ranks of his profession, and was presented with the order of the Crescent and a gold medal for his services in the *Transfer* brig, under sir Wm. Sydney Smith, on the coast of Syria, and during the subsequent campaign in Egypt. He afterwards served as lieutenant in the *Cæsar*, 80, bearing the flag of sir Richard Strachan, under whom he fought at the capture, Nov. 4 following, of four French line-of-battle ships just escaped from the battle of Trafalgar, and subsequently in other vessels. He attained his post rank in 1813, and afterwards commanded the *Ordinary* at Portsmouth from 18th March, 1833, until 1836.

29. At his residence, Lotabeg, near Cork, aged 63, Daniel Callaghan, esq., M.P. for that city. He was the second son of Daniel Callaghan, esq., one of the most enterprising and successful merchants of Cork. He was first returned to Parliament in 1829, by a combination of men of all parties, and supported the Reform Bill. He also became a Repealer, and, despite of opposition from various quarters, remained for twenty years the representative of his native city.

30. At Amiens, aged 77, sir Samuel Scott, the second baronet (1821), of Sundridge Park, Kent, and formerly of Lytchett Minster, co. Dorset. He was the only son of sir Claude Scott, the first baronet, an eminent London banker, and succeeded his father in his title and estates on the 27th March, 1830; and also in a share in the London banking-house. Sir Samuel Scott married, on the 4th Feb. 1796, Anne, only surviving child of John Ommaney, esq., of Bloomsbury-square, and has left issue.

— At Hong Kong, aged 18, Charles Richard, third son of Ambrose Goddard, esq., of the Lawn, Swindon. One of the piratical junks being boarded by the *Columbine's* boats, Mr. Goddard, a midshipman, observed one of the enemy's crew descending into the hold with a lighted match. Guessing his purpose, Mr. Goddard leaped down after him, and lost his own life in attempting to arrest him. The fatal match had already been applied, and before another instant the explosion had destroyed the vessel, Mr. Goddard, and eight or ten English seamen.

OCTOBER.

1. At Brighton, in her 62nd year, Mrs. Orger, comedian. The parents of Mrs. Orger were actors also, and she performed various juvenile parts when between four and five years old. As she attained more mature years, she became a distinguished comedian at the provincial theatres, and having thus gained some degree of reputation, she came in 1808 to London, and was speedily engaged at Drury Lane, where she appeared as Lydia Languish. Mrs. Orger's success in that character at once placed her in a respectable position on the London stage. The most distinguished portion of Mrs. Orger's career was during Madame Vestris' management of the Olympic Theatre, where she formed no inferior part of that admirable company.

2. At Devonport, aged 61, Richard Creyke, esq., post captain, R.N. He was the second son of the late capt. Richard Creyke, R.N., commissioner of the victualling office, and governor of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth. Capt. Creyke entered the navy in 1800, was engaged in the battle of St. Domingo in 1806, was present in the operations against Copenhagen in 1807, and accompanied home in 1808 the Russian fleet which had surrendered in the Tagus. He also took part in the destruction of the French shipping in Basque Roads, was employed at the siege of Flushing, and assisted in the capture of *La Confiance*, with colonial produce on board to the value of 150,000*l*. He obtained commander's rank in 1812, and was made post capt. in 1814.

3. At Great Marlow, aged 56, Wadham Wyndham, esq., for many years an active magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county.

— At Torquay, Gertrude, relict of vice-adm. sir Edward Buller, bart., and daughter of the late col. Van Cortlandt.

4. In Montague-square, in his 54th year, John Hearne, esq., one of the oldest and most eminent merchants of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and for many years Swedish and Norwegian consul to that republic.

5. In his 79th year, John Barker, esq., of Suedia, near Antioch, in Syria, formerly his Majesty's consul in Aleppo, and afterwards consul-general in Egypt. Mr. Barker was appointed British consul and agent to the East India Company at Aleppo in 1799, and he there exercised his functions and practised a generous hospitality to his countrymen and to strangers until 1826, when he was promoted to the post of consul at Alexandria in the place of Mr. Lee, deceased. On the death of Mr. Salt, Mr. Barker was further promoted to the post of his Majesty's consul-general in Egypt, and he remained in that country until 1834, when, being entitled to his retirement from public service, he fixed his residence in the beautiful valley of Suedia (ancient Seleucia Pieria), on the banks of the Orontes, about four hours' distance from Antioch, where he built a commodious house and planted his grounds with the choicest fruit-trees and shrubs of Europe and Asia. In this retreat Mr. Barker had many opportunities of usefulness both to his own countrymen and to the natives of Syria. His services to Eastern travellers have been numberless. The presence of an Englishman of a liberal and benevolent mind had a great influence upon the native population, who looked up to him and his family with sentiments of love and respect. This feeling was shared as well by the Mohammedan and Ansarian inhabitants of the country around as by the Christians. During the campaign of the French in Syria, Mr. Barker availed himself of every opportunity of rendering good service to our old ally the Porte, and he received in testimony of his zeal a gold medal and a snuff-box set with diamonds, transmitted through his friend sir Sydney Smith. He continued always to be on the best terms possible with the local authorities, and Ibrahim Pasha never failed in obliging him in any way that lay in his power during the whole time of his rule in Syria.

6. At his house, on the Marine Parade, Brighton, in his 79th year, John Taylor Warren, esq., inspector-general of military hospitals. Mr. Warren was a favourite pupil at St. George's Hospital of the celebrated John Hunter, and when the first revolutionary French war commenced, was appointed an assistant-surgeon to a regiment of horse, raised for Jamaica, called the 20th Dragoons. He was then ordered to St. Domingo, where he passed through various grades of preferment to that of staff-surgeon to the forces. In this capacity he was

attached to the recruiting department on his return to England. He next served in India, and in 1805, Mr. Warren was made deputy-inspector of military hospitals, having the home district placed under his surveillance; and in 1808 he left England with a branch of the army, and landed on the Continent soon enough to be present at the battle of Vimiera. He served in the expedition under sir John Moore, and participated in the disastrous retreat through Lugo to Corunna. He had embarked with the invalids when the battle of Corunna and the lamented death of sir John Moore took place, and a signal was made, commanding Dr. Warren to return to the shore and take charge of the wounded; this he instantly did, bringing off, amidst some necessary delay and much painful suffering, as many as conveyances could be found for. The deputy-inspector, owing to these circumstances, was the last British officer who left the Spanish shore. After this he continued employed at the medical board, or in the home district, till February, 1816, when, being appointed inspector-general of hospitals, he succeeded his old valued friend and comrade, Dr. Borland, in the Mediterranean station. He then retired into private life, enjoying the esteem of a large circle of friends.

6. From congestion of the brain, supervening on cholera, Mr. Edward Raleigh Moran, for more than eighteen years sub-editor of the *Globe* newspaper. "He was a man of considerable accomplishments, and, in his own department, almost unrivalled in quickness of perception and fertility of resources. The suavity of his manners and the genuine goodness of his heart will cause his loss to be sincerely regretted by a large circle of literary and other friends."

— At Ardwell, John Bell, only son of sir John M'Taggart, bart., M.P.

8. At Needwood, Staffordshire, aged 37, George Edward Anson, esq., keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse, treasurer of the household to H.R.H. Prince Albert, treasurer and cofferer of the household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, a member of the council of the Duchy of Lancaster, and of the Prince of Wales's council for the Duchy of Cornwall; axe-keeper and master of the game in Needwood Forest. Mr. Anson was the second son of the very rev. Frederick Anson, D.D., dean of Chester youngest brother of the first viscount Anson. The duties attached to his office as keeper of the privy purse require extreme delicacy and judicious foresight, and these qualities Mr. Anson exhibited to an eminent degree. He was appointed a junior clerk in the Treasury in 1835, and was afterwards for some time private secretary to lord viscount Melbourne when premier. His lordship recommended him to fill the same office to H.R.H. Prince Albert on Her Majesty's marriage in Feb. 1840; when he also received the appointment of treasurer to his royal highness. On the formation of the household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, he was made his treasurer and cofferer, March 10, 1843; and on the resignation of sir Henry Wheatley he received the further appointment, dated Jan. 1, 1847, of keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse, to which is attached the salary of 2000*l.* per annum. He then resigned his office of private secretary to the Prince Consort. On the 13th Feb. following he was sworn a member of the council of the Duchy of Lancaster, under which he held his offices in the Forest of Needwood. His courtesy and urbanity, in the exercise of his difficult and multifarious functions, will be pleasurably recollected by all those persons who had occasion to hold communication with him. He was an elegant and accomplished scholar, and was much attached, even in the midst of his heavy duties, to literature and the fine arts. He had attended the Queen and the Prince Consort throughout their late visit to Ireland, remained in the Royal suite at Balmoral, and accompanied Her Majesty as far as Derby; he then took leave, in order to join Mrs. Anson at Needwood, where his death ensued a few hours after a fit of apoplexy, but which was not the first from which he had suffered. Mr. Anson married, Oct. 2, 1837, the hon. Georgiana Mary Harbord, sister to lord Suffield, and a bedchamber woman to Her Majesty, by whom he leaves no issue.

8. At his residence, Windlesham House, Surrey, aged 78, adm. sir Edward William Campbell Rich Owen, G.C.B., G.C.H. Sir Edward was son of capt. William Owen, R.N. He entered the royal navy Aug. 11, 1775, became a lieut. Nov. 6, 1793, and post capt. Nov. 30, 1798. After the peace of Amiens

he was stationed, with several sloops and smaller vessels under his orders, on the coast of France, and by his activity and zeal kept the enemy in a constant state of alarm, at one time driving their ships on shore, and at another bombarding the towns of Dieppe and St. Valery. Subsequently, in 1806, commodore Owen (having then hoisted a broad pendant) superintended a very successful attack on Boulogne, and in 1809 accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, where he gained warm commendation for the ability and energy he displayed in the arduous duties imposed upon him. In 1815 he was honoured with the insignia of a knight commander of the Bath, in 1821 appointed a colonel of Marines, and in 1825 advanced to flag rank. From 1828 to 1832 he held the chief command on the East India station, and from 1841 to 1845 that in the Mediterranean. He was made grand cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832, and of the Bath in 1845. Sir Edward Owen was M.P. for Sandwich from 1826 to 1829; became surveyor-general of the Ordnance in 1827; was a member of the council of H.R.H. the duke of Clarence when lord high admiral; and held office again in 1834-5 as clerk of the Ordnance.

8. Aged 32, Alexander Brown, esq., of Beilby Grange, a magistrate for the West Riding: only son of William Brown, esq., M.P. for South Lancashire.

9. At the residence of his brother, at Kensington Palace, William Townsend Aiton, esq., late gardener of H.M. gardens at Kew.

— Aged 43, Mr. Richard Bagshaw, news agent, of Brydges-street, Covent Garden.

12. Drowned with nine men off Leghorn, Mr. Kemp, midshipman of H.M.S. *Bellerophon* 78.

13. At Woodend, near Lymington, Hampshire, aged 73, Robert Hockings, esq., a captain on the retired list of 1846. He entered the navy 26th of Oct. 1790, and in the *Pallas* frigate, commanded by capt. the hon. Henry Curzon, shared in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat of the 16th and 17th June, 1795. The *Pallas* having on one occasion captured a merchant brig, Mr. Hockings was sent with her as prizemaster to Elba. While on his way thither, and when in Piombino Passage, he was attacked by two large row-boats, containing about fifty or sixty men, whom, however, he beat off after a conflict of an hour, although he had but five hands on board, and two rusty 4-pounder guns. This achievement was considered so gallant that he was immediately received by earl St. Vincent, the commander-in-chief, on board the flag-ship, the *Ville de Paris* 110, and appointed, April 29, 1797, first lieutenant of the *Hamadryad* 36, capt. Thomas Elphinstone. He was wrecked on Dec. 25, in the same year, during a violent gale, in the Bay of Algiers. Mr. Hockings became first of the *Aurora* 28, in which he served on the Lisbon, Mediterranean, and Newfoundland stations until March, 1803, participating in the capture of many privateers, in several cutting-out affairs (in one of which he was slightly wounded), in the destruction of the French 20-gun ship *Egalité*, and in the land operations at the reduction of Minorca. As senior of the *Phœton* 38, under captains George Cockburn and John Wood, he proceeded to the East Indies; and, while on a cruise in the China seas, he shared in an action with the French frigate *Semillante*, and in the capture of a ship of immense value, on her annual passage from Manilla to Lima. In 1800 he became signal lieut. to lord Gambier in the *Ville de Paris* 110, and *Caledonia* 120. As a reward for his conduct in command of a fire-ship, during the celebrated attack made by the gallant Cochrane on the enemy's shipping in Basque Roads, he received post rank. Although not included in the list of the wounded on this occasion, captain Hockings was severely hurt by the explosion of his vessel. Not wishing to remain idle on shore, he obtained permission soon after his promotion to rejoin the *Caledonia*, then the flag-ship of his friend, sir Harry Neale, with whom he served as a volunteer until the close of 1810. From May 25, 1811, to Oct. 1812, he commanded the *Dominica* 14, in the Channel and West Indies, and on Sept. 11, in the latter year, he captured the *Providence*, an American privateer schooner, of four guns and sixty men. Captain Hockings' next and last appointment was Dec. 26, 1820, to the *Medina* 20, in which sloop he afforded protection to the European consuls and merchants at Smyrna, during fearful outrages perpetrated by the populace in June, 1821.

14. At Hardwick House, near Chepstow, aged 72, the right rev. Edward Copleston, D.D., lord bishop of Llandaff,

dean of St. Paul's, professor of ancient history to the Royal Academy, and F.S.A. Edward Copleston was born in 1776, at Offwell, in Devonshire, of which parish his father was the incumbent and patron. The family of Copleston is one of the oldest in the kingdom, according to the old saw,—

> Crocker, Crewys, and Copleston,
> When the conqueror came, were at home.

Mr. Copleston, in 1791, being barely fifteen years old, was elected to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in 1793 obtained the chancellor's prize for a Latin poem, the subject being —"Marius sitting amid the ruins of Carthage." At Easter, 1795, he was elected fellow of Oriel. In 1796 he obtained the chancellor's prize for the English essay on agriculture; and in 1797, although he had not yet taken the degree of M.A., he was appointed college tutor, the duties of which office he performed for many years in a manner that earned for him the gratitude of his pupils, and the approbation of the whole university. In the year 1802 he was by the university elected professor of poetry, an appointment which gave birth to his thirty-five "Prælectiones," published in 1813. From this period Mr. Copleston proceeded with distinguished success in the career of university learning and letters, issuing many works of profound learning and logical acuteness, which placed him high in the rank of Christian scholars and theologians. The amiable and learned provost Eveleigh, of Oriel, died in 1814, and Copleston, by the unanimous voice of his brother fellows, was elected to succeed him. In 1826 he was appointed to the deanery of Chester, and in Dec. 1827, succeeded Dr. Charles Sumner in the bishopric of Llandaff and deanery of St. Paul's, an advancement to which he had high claims, "not only from his acknowledged learning and ability, but from his position at Oxford, his prudent and well-regulated energy of character, his fervent piety, and irreproachable life." Bishop Copleston had not resided long in his diocese before he became deservedly popular among all classes. From his highly-cultivated mind, and his almost boundless stores of information, he was able to converse well on almost every subject; and, by the many distinguished men who partook of his hospitality—distinguished either by literature, or by science, or by success in mining or manufactures, or by aristocracy of birth—he was found to be a most agreeable and instructive companion, while his Christian courtesy and kindness of manner, and his unaffected humility, added a grace to all he said.

14. At sea, on his passage from the West Indies, Samuel Nicholas Rooks, esq., Her Majesty's solicitor-general for the island of Tobago.

15. In Norland-place, Notting-hill, aged 64, Samuel Proctor, esq., M.D., late of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

— At Edinburgh, Eleanor Hyndford, wife of sir David Kinloch, bart., of Gilmerton, East Lothian.

— At Stockwell, Surrey, aged 83, John Theobald, esq. This gentleman was a hosier in Skinner-street, Snow-hill, but had acquired a very extensive reputation on the turf, and had been the owner of several of the best sires in Europe. Camel was his property for many years, and the progeny of that horse are considered the purest blood in England. He was also the owner of Baron, Muley Moloch, and several other horses distinguished for their performances. In his establishment, as well as by his personal appearance, Mr. Theobald kept up good old English habits, and was highly esteemed for his generous and hearty character.

16. At Iver, Buckinghamshire, aged 72, Edward Hawke Locker, esq., late a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Locker was the son of commodore William Locker, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, who, when in command of the *Lowestoffe* frigate, had the happiness of instructing in his profession the immortal Nelson, and the gallant and high-minded lord Collingwood. Mr. Locker was educated at Eton, and received an appointment in the Navy Pay Office. In 1800 he went to India as private secretary to lord Exmouth. From that time till the peace of 1814 he was associated with that distinguished commander in arduous and confidential duries, especially as secretary to the Mediterranean fleet, duties which he discharged with eminent ability. In his official capacity he visited Napoleon at Elba, in May, 1814, of which visit he published an interesting narrative after the death of the ex-emperor. In 1819 he was appointed secretary to Greenwich

Hospital. Mr. Locker, after filling for several years the important duties of secretary to Greenwich Hospital, became the resident civil commissioner of that noble institution, which he managed with great success. He was also the founder of the Naval Gallery at Greenwich.

16. At North Brixton, aged 74, John Gillyatt Booth, esq., late of Crouch Hall, Hornsey, brother to sir Felix Booth, bt.

17. At Horsham, aged 82, Mathew Godwin, esq., vice-admiral of the White. He entered the navy in 1780; and on April 21, 1782, assisted as midshipman of the *Foudroyant* 84, at the capture, after a gallant action of nearly an hour —attended, however, with no casualty to the British—of the French 74-gun ship *Pégase*, whose loss, besides being seriously damaged, amounted, out of a crew of 700 men, to 80 killed and wounded. Adm. Godwin was constantly employed in active duties in the successive ranks of the service.

— At the Royal Crescent, Bath, in his 72nd year, sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, the second baronet, of Sandhill Park, Somersetshire (1804), colonel of the 2nd Somerset Militia, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county. Sir Thomas was the only son of sir John Lethbridge, the first baronet. He was first returned to Parliament, for the county of Somerset, in June, 1806, and again in 1807, after a severe contest. In 1812, to avoid a second contest of so great expense, Mr. Lethbridge gave way to Mr. Gore Langton; but in 1818 he again appeared on the field, and was defeated. He was returned in 1820, having to keep open a poll against the notorious radical, Mr. Henry Hunt. Whilst in Parliament sir Thomas Lethbridge was regarded as a leading member of the agricultural party; but at the approach of the reform era, his high conservative principles were forced to yield, and in 1830 he resigned his post, without a contest, to Edward A. Sandford, esq., a Whig, an example which his colleague, Mr. Dickinson, was obliged to follow in the following year, when Mr. Gore Langton was again chosen. Since 1830 sir Thomas had not sat in Parliament. Sir Thomas Lethbridge married, first, on the 14th of May, 1796, Jessy Catharine, daughter of sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, bart.; and secondly, Anne, second daughter of Ambrose Goddard, esq., of the same place, M.P. for Wiltshire, and has left issue.

17. At Paris, aged 39, Frederic Chopin, a celebrated composer, and performer on the piano-forte. Chopin was a native of Poland, and his works are marked by a wild and peculiar nationality, which gave tone also to his playing, which was singular, animated, and original.

18. In Lowndes-street, aged 18, Augusta Elizabeth, eldest daughter of capt. the hon. G. F. Hotham, R.N., and of lady Susan Hotham.

— Of cholera, on board the steamboat *Bay State*, on his passage down the Mississippi, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, aged 43, Richard Randall, esq., of Southampton, solicitor.

— At his residence, Court House, Newent, Gloucestershire, aged 74, the ven. Richard Francis Onslow, M.A., archdeacon of Worcester, prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire.

— At Barbezieux, aged 70, Francis Charles James Pemberton, esq., of Trumpington, Camb., and colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia.

20. At his house in Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st., London, in his 50th year the rev. William Blunt, B.A., Incumbent of the Holy Trinity, Minories, and second undermaster of Merchant Taylors' School. This excellent scholar and amiable man attained his knowledge within the walls and by the munificent endowment of the Foundation School, in which he spent his manhood in communicating his acquirements. The son of a citizen, he entered on the lowest form of Merchant Taylors' School in 1807, and worked his way up with such diligence and success that, in 1818, he gained a Parkin's scholarship at Pembroke College, Cambridge, missing, by superannuation, the more valuable prize of a fellowship at Oxford. At Cambridge he attained the position of sixteenth wrangler, and soon after entered into holy orders. In 1824 he was elected by the Merchant Taylors' Company one of the undermasters of the School, and in 1830 was appointed one of the first mathematical masters. The unceasing and laborious duties of these offices Mr. Blunt performed with unwearied assiduity. Adding to these useful labours the more sacred functions of the cure of souls, as curate of the extensive and poor parish of Christchurch, Surrey, his life was one of varied and heavy occupations, which he fulfilled in his own unpretending and quiet way,

gaining the respect and esteem of his pupils and parishioners. In 1833 he received from the Lord Chancellor the perpetual curacy of the parish of the Holy Trinity, in the Minories, worth about 120*l.* per annum, which was the only church preferment he ever held. From these slender resources he gave to the poor all that could be spared from the exigencies of a large family. "He was," says one who knew him well, "at once an exemplary son, husband, and father, a warm friend, a judicious adviser, a patient and judicious teacher, a faithful minister of God's word."

20. In Pratt-street, Camden Town, aged 53, Mr. Richard Ryan. He was the son of a bookseller in Oxford-street, and, having devoted himself to literature from his early youth, cultivated it with success in several of its departments for nearly thirty years.

21. At Boston, in New England, in his 65th year, Mr. Charles Edward Horn, an excellent English melodist. Mr. Horn was the son of a German musician, who was teacher of the piano-forte to the daughter of George III. He received from his father a musical education, and appeared on the stage as a singer, with considerable success. Perceiving, however, that his chief talent lay in composition, he abandoned the stage, and devoted himself to music, in which he acquired great employment from the managers of the theatres. Amongst the operas, of which Mr. Horn composed the whole or the greater portion of the music, were "Persian Hunters," "The Magic Bride," "Tricks upon Travellers," "Boarding House," "The Woodman's Hut," "Dirce," "The Devil's Bridge," with Braham, "Nourjahad," "M.P.," "Lalla Rookh," "The Wizard," "Philandering," "Rich and Poor," "The Death Fetch," "Peveril of the Peak," &c. As a ballad composer Mr. Horn was one of the most popular writers of the day. "Cherry Ripe," "I've been roaming," "The deep, deep Sea," "The Mermaid's Cave," the duet "I know a Bank," "Through the Wood" (composed for Malibran), are charming specimens of his talent. Mr. Horn had a very original flow of melody, and was thoroughly English in his style. Some years ago Mr. Horn fixed his residence in America.

22. At Baden-Baden, Robert M'Farlane, esq., attaché to the embassy at Naples, son of the late gen. sir Robert M'Farlane, K.C.B.

22. At Leghorn, aged 65, the right hon. Mason Gerrard Stratford, fifth earl of Aldborough and viscount Amiens (1777), viscount Aldborough of Belan (1776), and baron of Baltinglass (1763), in the peerage of Ireland. His lordship was born on the 8th July, 1784, the only son of Benjamin O'Neale, the fourth earl, and succeeded to the peerage July 11, 1833. He married on the 2nd August, 1804, Cornelia Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy, esq., by whom he had issue.

— At Halton, Bucks, sir John Dashwood King, the fourth bart., of West Wycombe (1707), a deputy lieutenant of that county. He was the eldest son of sir John Dashwood, the third baronet (who assumed his mother's name of King), and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father on the 6th December, 1793, and sat in Parliament for the borough of Wycombe from the election of 1796 until the dissolution of 1831. Sir John married in 1789 Mary Anne, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq.; and by that lady, who died in 1844, he had issue five sons and two daughters.

— Aged 34, the rev. William Honywood Ripley, incumbent of Trinity Church, Toronto, second master of Canada College, and secretary to the Diocesan Society.

— On board the *Mid-Lothian*, on his passage from Australia, aged 43, the rev. Thomas Beagley Naylor, B.A., late incumbent of the episcopal church of St. Andrew at Sydney. The whole fifteen years of Mr. Naylor's residence in the colony of Australia had been spent in unwearied exertions for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the colonists, emigrants, and convicts.

23. At Gayton, aged 67, Fanny, wife of the hon. Wm. Booth Grey, and sister to lord Somerville.

— At Holyrood Palace, aged 76, the right hon. Marianne, countess dowager of Strathmore.

24. In Hyde Park-street, John Fullarton, esq. He was for a long period an active partner in the great agency and banking-house of Alexander and Co.; and he stood confessedly in the first rank of those eminent men who thirty years ago shed a lustre over that period of the British rule in India, by

combining in the most successful manner the duties of the merchant and the administrator with the cultivation of an elegant and instructive literature. During his second residence in Asia he was placed in charge of an important mission to China. He returned finally to this country about 1840; and attained great reputation as a writer on Currency. His work on "The Regulation of Currencies," published in 1844, is a valuable contribution to that department of literature.

24. At Edgbaston, the rev. Edward Richard Illingworth, M.A., late head master of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.

25. In Green-street, aged 78, lady Charlotte Lindsay. She was the youngest child of Frederick lord North, K.G., prime minister to George III. and sister to the third, fourth, and fifth Earls of Guilford. She was married in 1800 to col. the hon. John Lindsay, uncle to the present earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and was left his widow, without issue, in 1826. Lady Charlotte Lindsay was a member of the household of Caroline princess of Wales.

— Suddenly, lieut.-col. Ralph Carr Alderson, R.E., secretary to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

25. At Siamberwen, aged 72, the rev. Robert Williams, D.D., a canon of Bangor, rector of Trevdraeth, and vicar of Llandyfrydog, Anglesey.

26. At Kelso, George Jerdan, esq., proprietor of the "Kelso Mail," and younger brother of the late lieut.-col. Jerdan, of the East India Company's Service, Bombay, and of William Jerdan, esq., of London, the editor of the "Literary Gazette."

27. At Clarendon-house, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, aged 61, John Brooks, esq.

— At Richmond, aged 48, Robert Wharton, esq., judge of the County Courts, North Riding District.

28. In Cavendish-square, aged 88, sir James Hawkins Whitshed, of Killinearrick, co. Wicklow, and of Jobstown, co. Mayo, bart., and G.C.B., admiral of the Fleet. He was the third son of the right rev. James Hawkins, D.D., lord bishop of Raphoe, and assumed the name of Whitshed, which was that of his maternal grandmother, in compliance with the will of Mr. Whitshed, of Old Burlington House, by an act of the Irish parliament in 1791. He entered the navy in 1773, was wrecked in the *Canada* during a violent gale, and in the *Diamond* he was engaged during the war with our revolted colonies in a variety of hazardous enterprises. In 1779 he served in the *Sandwich* 90, at the relief of Gibraltar, and on his passage assisted at the capture of a 64-gun ship, six armed vessels belonging to the Royal Caraccas Company, and fourteen sail of transports from St. Sebastian, bound to Cadiz, laden with naval stores, provisions, &c.; and also at the defeat of the armament under Don Juan de Langara, Jan. 16, 1780. Having reached Gibraltar he was made commander of the *San Vincente*, one of the prizes recently added to the British navy; and on his subsequent arrival with sir G. B. Rodney in the West Indies he was posted, April 18, 1780, into the *Deal Castle*. In the following October his ship was, during a hurricane, wrecked on the island of Puerto Rico, with only her foremast and bowsprit standing. Through the presence of mind, however, of capt. Hawkins, and his determined and meritorious conduct, all but three of the crew were enabled to reach the shore upon rafts. His next appointment was July 25, 1781, to the *Ceres* 32, in which frigate he conveyed sir Guy Carleton, the military commander-in-chief, to New York. On the evacuation of that place he returned with sir Guy to England, and in Feb. 1784, was paid off. On the renewal of hostilities with France he was employed in much active service. In the spring of 1795 he removed to the *Namur* 98; and in 1796, after having cruised with the Channel fleet, he proceeded with rear-adm. W. Parker to reinforce the fleet under sir John Jervis, off Lisbon. He was subsequently present in the battle fought off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, and for his conduct on that day he was presented with a gold medal, and included in the thanks of parliament. He commanded next the *Ajax* 74, and *Formidable* 98, on the Channel station. Attaining the rank of rear-adm. Feb. 14, 1799, he was sent in the following April, with his flag in the *Queen Charlotte* 100, and with four ships of the line and two frigates under his orders, to join lord St. Vincent in the Mediterranean, whence he returned with lord Keith in quest of the French fleet, which was pursued into

Brest. Rear-admiral Whitshed was afterwards, until 1801, employed again in the Channel, with his flag in the *Téméraire* 98. He was then nominated to the chief command at Halifax, but, the peace taking place, he declined it. In 1803 he was appointed Naval Adviser to the Viceroy of Ireland, for the purpose of superintending the coasts of that country, organizing the Sea Fencibles, of selecting and establishing signal stations, and of erecting martello towers at certain distances and at proper points to the northward and southward of Dublin, for the security of the capital. On this service he continued until the spring of 1807. He then (having been promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, April 23, 1804) succeeded lord Gardner in the chief command at Cork, where he remained until the autumn of 1810, on July 31, in which year he was made a full admiral. He was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 2, 1815, and a G.C.B. Nov. 17, 1830, and was created a baronet in May, 1834. He commanded in chief at Portsmouth from Jan. 31, 1821, until April 12, 1824; and became admiral of the fleet Jan. 8, 1844. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed married Dec. 11, 1791, Sophia Henrietta, daughter of capt. John Albert Bentinck, R.N., sister to vice-adm. Wm. Bentinck, by whom he has left issue.

28. At Hong Kong, in China, rear-admiral sir Francis Augustus Collier, C.B., K.C.H., commander-in-chief of the East India station. Sir Francis was the third son of the late distinguished vice-admiral sir George Collier, K.B., and brother to the present capt. H. T. B. Collier. He entered the navy in 1794, as a first-class volunteer, on board the *Magnanime* 44, capt. Isaac Schomberg, stationed in the Irish Channel; joined next the *Minotaur* 74, capt. Lewis; and, on becoming attached to the *Vanguard* 74, flag-ship of sir Horatio Nelson, bore a part in the victory of the Nile, August 1, 1798. Accompanying his patron, as midshipman, in 1799, into the *Foudroyant* 80, capt. sir Edward Berry, he further witnessed, while at the blockade of Malta, the capture, on the 18th Feb., 1800, of *Le Généreux* 74, and *Ville de Marseilles* storeship; as also, on the 31st of March following, after a destructive conflict of an hour and a half, in which the *Foudroyant*, then in company with the *Lion* 64 and *Penelope* 36, had 8 men killed and 69 wounded (Mr. Collier being one), of *Le Guillaume Tell* 84, flagship of rear-adm. Decrès. Mr. Collier, who was likewise present at the first landing in Egypt, subsequently joined the *Greyhound* and *Egyptienne* frigates, both commanded by capt. Charles Ogle; and, on the 11th of April, 1803, was promoted from the *Excellent* 74, bearing the broad pendant in the West Indies of hon. Robert Stopford, to a lieutenancy in the *Osprey* 18. In the following June he served on shore at the taking of St. Lucia and Tobago; and in the following years he was greatly distinguished by his skill and bravery in several minor actions. Assuming the acting command, 9th Nov. 1808, of the *Circe* 32, and of a small squadron, capt. Collier effected the destruction of *Le Cygne* corvette, of 16 guns, and of two schooners anchored under the batteries of St. Pierre, Martinique. Subsequently, in command of the *Star* sloop, he contributed to the reduction of Martinique, in Feb. 1809, and was then confirmed to post rank, by commission dated back to the 13th December, 1808. His next appointment was 3rd Sept., 1810, to the *Cyane* 22, in which he witnessed the destruction, in Dec., 1810, of *L'Elize* frigate, near Tatihou Island. He then served in other vessels in the Mediterranean, Channel, West India, and China stations. Being entrusted, towards the close of 1819, with the conduct of the naval part of an expedition fitted out for the purpose of crushing the pirates of the Persian Gulf, he rendered the most ardent and efficient aid to major-gen. sir Wm. Grant Keir, under whom were 3000 troops, and fully succeeded in the object of their joint mission: Ras-al-Khyma, the head-quarters of the freebooters, being taken, their fortifications destroyed, and all their vessels burnt or sunk. In 1826 he was appointed commodore on the coast of Africa. In the same year he was appointed a naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty, and in 1838 he was nominated to a good-service pension. On the 17th December, 1841, he was nominated captain of the *William and Mary* yacht, and superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard—appointments which he continued to hold until nominated, the 30th of April, 1846, commodore and commander-in-chief of the Channel squadron with his broad pendant in the *St. Vincent* 120. His promotion to flag-rank took place on the 9th November

in the latter year. Sir Francis Collier was appointed to the command of the East India station on the 7th April, 1848. The same energy which had distinguished his early career marked him to its close. He had with unceasing diligence visited all parts of his extensive command, and fitted out various expeditions for chastising the pirates that infest those seas. But his long and active career had broken up his constitution, and it was evident that his death was near at hand from natural decay. His long and energetic services were terminated by apoplexy, just as he had despatched the expedition which shortly after inflicted such summary chastisement on the Chinese pirates. Sir Francis Collier was nominated a C.B. the 8th Dec., 1815; knighted by King William IV., the 28th July, 1830; made a K.C.H. the 1st Jan. 1833; and appointed, in 1837, a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, having previously officiated in a similar capacity at the funeral of William IV. He was also a knight of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun.

28. At Wallasey, near Liverpool, aged 56, the rev. Thomas Byrth, D.D., rector of that parish, and F.S.A.

29. At her house in Upper Harley-st., aged 70, lady Amelia Kaye, relict of sir John Lister Kaye, bart., great aunt to the earl of Stamford and Warrington.

— At Manchester, aged 62, Mr. Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, portrait-painter, late of Newman-street.

30. At Quiddenham, Norfolk, aged 77, the right hon. William Charles Keppel, fourth earl of Albemarle, viscount Bury, and baron Ashford (1695), a privy councillor. He was born on the 14th May, 1772, the only child of George, the third earl of Albemarle, K.G., by Anne, daughter of sir John Miller, bart. of Chichester. By the death of his father on the 13th Oct., 1772, he succeeded to the peerage before he had attained the age of six months. The earl of Albemarle was a Whig of the old school, and of course was a member of the Whig Club, and a zealous opponent of the war which ended in the downfall of the French empire, and the glory of which contest lord Albemarle and his friends thought very dearly purchased at a cost of so many millions. His lordship took but small share in the debates of the House, although when he did address the peers, it was always with vigour and effect. On the formation of the Whig administration of 1806, his lordship was appointed Master of the Buckhounds, an office more important in those days than at present. Like Mr. Coke, afterwards earl of Leicester, lord Albemarle was an enthusiastic agriculturist. Between them the closest friendship subsisted, which was sealed by a matrimonial alliance; for Mr. Coke, though old enough to be lord Albemarle's father, became his son-in-law in the year 1822, when he espoused lady Anne Keppel. It is difficult for any one unconnected with the county of Norfolk to estimate the extraordinary popularity of the earl of Albemarle. He enjoyed all the respect and affection which attend upon high birth, large possessions, and solid abilities, yet was he neither distinguished nor endeared by all these so much as by his sterling virtues, his gracious and flowing courtesy, his large benevolence. When, after an exclusion from office of three-and-twenty years, the late earl Grey found himself at the head of the government, the earl of Albemarle became Master of the Horse to King William IV., and was sworn in a member of the Privy Council, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the friendship and esteem of his Sovereign. His Majesty in 1833 conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Lord Albemarle resigned with his friends in Nov., 1834, and returned with them in April, 1835, continuing to hold his dignified position to the end of the reign of William IV., and during the first four years of her present Majesty's reign, when his lordship finally retired from Court, and very rarely afterwards attended the House of Lords. His lordship married first, the hon. Elizabeth Southwell, fourth daughter of Edward lord de Clifford, by whom he had a very numerous family, and secondly, in 1822, Charlotte Susanna, daughter of the late sir Henry Hunloke, bart., who survives him, without issue.

30. In Woburn-place, Russell-square, in his 36th year, Thomas Morton, esq., fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, surgeon to the University College Hospital, and to the Queen's Bench Prison.

31. At the Southampton Coffee-house, Waterloo-road, aged 59, Henry Thompson, esq., of Thornhill-cottage, Southampton.

31. At Dublin, aged 62, sir Richard Morrison, M.R.I.A., president of the Institute of Architects of Ireland. Among other public buildings, he erected sir P. Dunn's Clinical Hospital at Dublin, the County Courts of Clonmel, Wexford, Naas, Carlow, Maryborough, Dundalk, Galway, Roscommon, &c. Sir Richard was knighted in 1841, by earl Fortescue, then lord lieutenant, on the occasion of his presenting an address from the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland.

— On the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, where he lost his way and perished, in his 30th year, Frederick, son of sir George Strickland, bart.

Lately. At Belle Vue, Shrewsbury, aged 63, lieut. John Smith, late of the 27th regt. of Foot. Deceased was a Peninsular officer, having served with great distinction in many engagements, and he last year received a silver medal with seven links.

— At Wolverhampton, of cholera, William Ward, esq., an eminent ironmaster of that district.

NOVEMBER.

1. In Piccadilly, Margaret, relict of sir William Johnstone Pulteney, bt., and previously the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart.

— Accidentally drowned off Margate, aged 23, Mr. Henry Brayley Wedlake, eldest son of Mr. H. B. Wedlake, of King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.

— At his house in Merrion-square, Dublin, aged 86, general sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, G.C.B., colonel of the 16th Lancers. This officer was the son of Richard Vandeleur, esq., of Kilrush, co. Clare. He was one of our most distinguished cavalry officers, and had served for the long period of 68 years. He entered the army as an ensign in Dec. 1781; in 1794 and 1795 he served in Flanders, under the duke of York, and was present in the several battles and minor affairs of those campaigns. As lieut.-colonel of the 8th Light Dragoons he served with the local rank of colonel in command of a brigade of cavalry under lord Lake in India. At the battle of Laswaree, on the 1st Nov. 1803, his brigade turned the enemy's left flank, and took 2000 prisoners, for which he received lord Lake's thanks. In Nov. 1804, he again received his lordship's thanks for the cavalry affair at Futty Ghur, where the Mahratta chief Holkar was surprised and defeated. At the conclusion of the war in India sir John Vandeleur returned to Europe, and in 1811 was placed on the staff of the army in the Peninsula as major-general. He commanded a brigade of the light division of infantry, and was wounded while leading a division to the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Jan. 1812. This prevented his serving at the siege of Badajoz, but he was present at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria. A few days before the latter his brigade was so fortunate as to intercept a French division, and to cut off one of its brigades, taking 300 prisoners, and forcing the remainder to disperse in the mountains. He was subsequently appointed to command a brigade of Light Dragoons, attached to the column under lord Lynedoch, and afterwards under lord Niddry, and participated in all the operations of that column. He served in the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards commanded the whole of the British cavalry from the time that the marquess of Anglesey was wounded, until Louis XVIII. entered Paris. For his eminent services on these occasions he was nominated a knight commander of the Bath, of the Bavarian order of Maximilian Joseph, and of the Russian order of Wladimir, in 1815. The same year also he was appointed colonel of the 19th Dragoons, which regiment was disbanded about five years afterwards. In 1823, however, he became colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, which colonelcy he held until 1830, when he was removed to the 16th Lancers. In 1833 sir John Vandeleur was nominated a G.C.B.; and he attained the full rank of general in 1838. Sir John married in 1829 a daughter of the rev. John Glasse.

3. At Notting-hill, in his 74th year, James Stuart, esq., one of the inspectors of Factories. He was the eldest son of Charles Stuart, of Dunearn, co. Fife, M.D., descended from the hon. Archibald Stuart, fourth son of James, third earl of Moray. He was bred to the profession of the law, but retired to the cultivation of his paternal acres. At this period the affairs of Scotland were in the hands of the Dundases; but Mr. Stuart was a staunch Whig, and made himself prominent by his opposition to the Tory rule. On the latter side one of the most prominent partisans was sir Alexander Boswell, the son of Johnson's

biographer, and a person gifted with much witty pleasantry and caustic humour. Unfortunately, by the betrayal of MSS., some squibs he had written for a Glasgow newspaper, and one of them considered to reflect personally on Mr. Stuart, were traced to his pen, and Mr. Stuart, after due consultation with his political associates, including lord Roslyn, found himself in that condition of insult to his honour as to be bound to demand satisfaction for the injury. Sir Alexander Boswell refused apology, and preliminaries being arranged, the fatal duel between them ensued. This melancholy affair, which occurred in 1822, saddened the whole future life of the unhappy survivor. Mr. Stuart having engaged in extensive speculations, became deeply involved by the catastrophe of the fatal year 1825, and thought it prudent to retire to the United States, on his return from which he published an account of his travels, which attracted much attention. Mr. Stuart then became the editor of the "Courier," and, true to his principles, gave in that capacity every support in his power to the Whig or Liberal party. He was appointed by lord Melbourne to the situation of factory inspector, which he held till his death.

3. At Little Malvern, aged 57, Roger Robert Tichborne, esq., of Bath, sixth and youngest son of sir Henry, the 7th baronet.

— In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 65th year, sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, the third bart. (1797), C.B., K.C.H., rear-admiral of the White, and F.R.S. He was the eldest son of the late major-general sir Thomas Brooke Pechell, the 2nd bart., M.P. for Downton. He entered the navy in July, 1796, and in the *Pomone* saw much service on the coast of France; and in the *Phœbe*, capt. Barlow, assisted at the capture of two French frigates (*la Néréide*, of 36 guns and 330 men, and *l'Africaine*, of 44 guns and 715 men, including 400 troops and artificers), one large corvette, *l'Heureux*, of 22 guns and 220 men, three privateers, carrying in the whole 58 guns and 455 men, and letter of marque, *l'Hazard*, of 10 guns and 60 men, laden with spices, ivory, and gum from Senegal, valued at 10,000*l*. *La Néréide* did not surrender until after a close action of 45 minutes, productive of a loss to herself of 20 killed and 50 wounded, and to the British, out of 261 men, of 3 killed and 10 wounded; and the resistance of *l'Africaine* was protracted until, in the course of a desperate night action of two hours, she had sustained the terrific loss of at least 200 killed and 143 wounded, the greater part of them mortally, although the *Phœbe*, out of 239 men, had but 1 killed and 12 wounded. For this exploit, achieved 19th Feb. 1801, captain Barlow was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. In Feb. 1803, Mr. Pechell was appointed to the *Active* 38, employed on the Mediterranean, North Sea, and Cork stations. In Jan. 1806, he joined the *Foudroyant* 80, bearing the flag of sir J. B. Warren, under whom, on the 13th of the following March, he witnessed the capture of the *Marengo* 80, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Linois, and the 40-gun frigate *Belle Poule*. He was made commander 23rd March, 1807, and advanced to post rank in 1808, and was constantly employed in active service. In the *Cleopatra* 38, capt. Pechell, on being sent to the West Indies, fought, 22nd Jan. 1809, a close action of 40 minutes, with *la Topaze*, of 48 guns, anchored under a battery to the southward of Point Noire, Guadaloupe. At the expiration of 50 minutes from the commencement of the conflict the *Jason* 32, and *Hazard* 18, having come up, the enemy surrendered. The *Cleopatra*, the only British ship that suffered loss, had two seamen killed and one wounded; the *Topaze*, on the other hand, out of a complement, including 100 soldiers, of about 430 men, incurred a loss of 12 men killed and 14 wounded. As a mark of the sense entertained by the Admiralty of the *Cleopatra's* conduct, her first lieutenant, Mr. Wm. Simpson, was promoted to the rank of commander. A few days after, captain Pechell, although still belonging to the Halifax squadron, joined the expedition proceeding against Martinique, during the siege of which island he distinguished himself by working into Fort Royal Bay, previously to the surrender of Pigeon Island, thereby cutting off the retreat of the enemy, and compelling them to destroy all the shipping at that anchorage, among which was the *Amphitrite*, another frigate of the largest class. When subsequently in the same ship on the Gibraltar station, capt. Pechell made a survey of the harbour of Ceuta, and drew up a plan of the fortifications, together with remarks on the navigation of the Gut. In June 1813, being then in the

San Domingo, and, under the immediate orders of rear-admiral Cockburn, he united in the attack on Crany Island, and the destruction of the enemy's camp at Hampton; on which latter occasion he commanded the boats and tenders detached to cover the landing of the troops under sir Sydney Beckwith. During his command of the *Sybille*, capt. Pechell was actively employed in the suppression of piracy and the protection of the Ionian Islands for a period of three years, and his boats were frequently involved in sanguinary actions with the freebooters. He paid off the *Sybille* in Nov. 1826. Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell was nominated a C.B. 4th June, 1815, and a K.C.H. 6th Jan. 1833. He succeeded his father as a baronet on the 18th June, 1826. He was one of the lords of the Admiralty in successive Whig boards, that is, from 1830 to 1834, and from 1839 until 1841, during which time he represented first Helston and then Windsor. He was an extra naval aide-de-camp to King William IV., and afterwards to Her Majesty, and attained flag rank on the 9th Nov. 1846. He was the author of a valuable pamphlet, entitled "Observations upon the Defective Equipment of Ships' Guns." He married 15th April, 1833, the hon. Julia Maria Petre, only surviving daughter of Robert Edward, 9th lord Petre, but has left no issue.

3. At her residence, St. John's-wood, aged 34, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, the vocalist.

— On board H.M.S. *Kingfisher*, in the Bight of Benin, Mr. John Duncan, the African traveller. Mr. Duncan was the son of a small farmer in Wigtonshire. At an early age he enlisted in the 1st regiment of Life Guards, in which he served with credit for eighteen years, and discharged himself with a high character for good conduct about the year 1840. In the voyage to the Niger in 1842, Mr. Duncan was appointed armourer, and during the progress of that ill-fated expedition he held a conspicuous place in all the treaties made by the commissioners with the native chiefs, his post requiring him to march at the head of the party dressed in his uniform of a Life-Guardsman, with his cuirass glittering in the sun of that intolerable climate. He returned to England one of the remnant of the expedition, with a frightful wound in his leg and a shattered body, from which he long suffered. But with a return of health came a renewed desire to explore Africa; this desire he expressed to Mr. Shillinglaw, then librarian to the Geographical Society, who eagerly embraced so favourable an opportunity of extending our knowledge, and introduced him to the Council. Mr. Duncan consequently started in the summer of 1844, under their auspices, and not without substantial proofs from many of the members of the interest they took in his perilous adventure. His first exploration was in the kingdom of Dahomey. From this country he again returned to the coast, having traversed a portion of country previously untrodden by European, but broken down in health, and in extreme suffering from the old wound in his leg. Fearful that mortification had commenced, he at one time made all preparations for cutting off his own limb, a fact which displays the wonderful resolution which he possessed. He now proposed to make a journey from Cape Coast to Timbuctu, but the state of his health compelled him to return to England. Her Majesty's Government, satisfied with his exertions in the cause of science and philanthropy, lately appointed him vice-consul at Whydah, in the kingdom of Dahomey, for which place he was on his way when he died. Mr. Duncan possessed a courage and spirit of endurance under all trials and hardships which command our respect, and, although without much education, he was a man of much observation, and strong natural good sense.

4. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, gen. sir George Anson, G.C.B., K.T.S., governor of that establishment, colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and extra groom of the bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert. Sir George Anson was the second son of George Anson, esq. (previously Adams), by the hon. Mary Vernon, daughter of the first lord Vernon, and was uncle to the earl of Lichfield, and to the late George Edward Anson, esq., keeper of the privy purse to Her Majesty, who died a few days before him. He entered the army in 1786, and served in Holland under his royal highness the duke of York and sir R. Abercromby, and subsequently acquired a very high reputation in the Peninsular war, having served in all the campaigns from 1809 to 1813. He commanded the 16th Light Dragoons at the battle of Oporto, and a brigade of light cavalry at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Sala-

manca, and Vittoria; and received a medal and two clasps for his services at Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and the thanks of the House of Commons in Nov. 1816, for his services generally in the Peninsular war. In Feb., 1827, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 4th Dragoon Guards. Sir George represented Lichfield from 1806 to 1841, and was groom of the bedchamber to Prince Albert from 1836 to Sept. 1841. In 1846 he was appointed lieut.-governor of Chelsea College, and since last May he held the post of governor, in which, as in all his preceding appointments, he was most universally loved and respected for his noble, just, and charitable bearing. He married in 1800 Frances, daughter of the late John William Hamilton, esq., and sister of sir Frederick Hamilton, bt., and by whom he had issue six sons and five daughters.

5. In Dublin, aged 73, the right hon. Richard Wogan Talbot, baron Talbot de Malahide and lord Malahide, of Malahide, in the county of Dublin (1831), and a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of baron Furnival, of Malahide, co. Dublin (1839), a privy councillor for Ireland, and hereditary lord admiral of Malahide. His lordship was born in 1766, the eldest son of Richard Talbot, esq., of Malahide Castle, by Margaret, eldest daughter of James O'Reilly, esq., of Ballylough, co. Westmeath. His mother was created baroness Talbot and Malahide in 1831, and died in 1834. In 1807 he came forward as a candidate for the county of Dublin, and was successful. He was rechosen in 1812 without a contest, and again in 1818 and 1820, and, lastly, in 1826. At the dissolution of 1830 he retired from Parliament. By the death of his mother he succeeded to the Irish peerage on the 27th Sept. 1834. In 1836 he was nominated a privy councillor for Ireland; and by patent dated the 8th May, 1839, he was summoned to the House of Peers with the title of baron Furnival. Lord Talbot of Malahide was twice married; first, in Nov., 1789, to Catharine, daughter and heir of John Malpas, esq., of Rochestown, co. Dublin; and secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Andrew Sayers, esq., but had no issue that survived him. His lordship is succeeded in the Irish peerage by his next brother, the hon. James Talbot.

— At Walmer, aged 46, Francis Hayles Wollaston, esq., son of the late ven. archdeacon Wollaston.

7. At Naples, Ivan Alexovitch Potemkin, many years minister from the court of Russia to the Holy See.

8. At Irton Hall, aged 91, Harriett, relict of the late Edmund Lamplugh Irton, esq.

— Aged 80, Charles Lyell, esq., of Kinnordy, Forfarshire, a vice-lieutenant of that county, only son of Charles Lyell, esq., and was born the 7th March, 1767. Mr. Lyell was educated in the college of St. Andrew's, and afterwards in the university of Cambridge, at both of which seats of learning he was eminently distinguished. Having passed many of his early years in England, Mr. Lyell returned to his paternal estate, in the parish of Kirriemuir, in 1826, where he has constantly resided since that time. Mr. Lyell was the discoverer of a great number of British plants previously unknown. How much his labours in promoting botany were appreciated by men of the first eminence is proved by the fact that two excellent works were severally dedicated to him by those distinguished botanists sir William Hooker and professor Lindley, and a genus of plants (Lyellia) named after him by Mr. Robert Brown. In the literary world he is known by a translation of the lyrical poems of Dante, and other works. Mr. Lyell married Oct. 11, 1796, Frances, only daughter of Thomas Smyth, esq., of Maker Hall, Swaledale, co. York. Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, is his son and heir.

9. At Cassiobury Park, lady Jane Macloughlin, sister of the earl of Essex.

— In Brunswick-place, aged 77, Francis Isaac Du Roveray, esq.

— Aged 60, the right hon. William Arden, second lord Alvanley, of Alvanley, co. Chester (1801). His lordship was born on the 20th Feb., 1789, the second but eldest surviving son of Richard, first lord Alvanley, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Feb. 20, 1789, and took his seat in the House of Lords, on attaining his majority in 1810. Lord Alvanley died unmarried.

12. At Jesus Lodge, Cambridge, in his 63rd year, the rev. William French, D.D., master of Jesus College, rector of Moor Monkton, Yorkshire, and a canon of Ely. He was the son of an opulent yeoman at Eye in Suffolk, and was educated at the Ipswich Grammar School, under the rev. Mr. Howarth. He entered Caius Col-

lege, and, after a very successful college career, went out in 1811 as second wrangler to Mr. Dicey, of Trinity, the two being bracketed equal as Smith's prizemen. He was soon after elected fellow and tutor of Pembroke College, took his M.A. degree in 1814, and in 1820 was elevated to the mastership of Jesus by the then bishop of Ely (Dr. Sparke), in whose family he had been for some time private tutor. In 1821 he was advanced to the degree of D.D. by royal mandate, and he served the office of vice-chancellor the same year, and again in 1834. In 1827 he was presented by the lord chancellor to the living of Moor Monkton, Yorkshire; and in 1832 to a canonry in Ely Cathedral. Dr. French was a distinguished mathematician, scholar, and divine, and well skilled in oriental philology, and was held in the highest esteem by his contemporaries. The restoration of the beautiful college chapel is mainly owing to Dr. French's taste and liberality.

12. At Upper Harley-street, lady Horne, wife of sir William Horne.

— At Richmond, lieut.-col. James Rowles, H.E.I.C.S.

— In York-street, Gloucester-place, aged 63, William Burge, esq., D.C.L., a queen's counsel, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and late treasurer of that society, F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple May 20, 1808, and was nominated a queen's counsel Dec. 27, 1834. He was for some time attorney-general of Jamaica, and after his return home was employed by the colonists of that island as their legislative agent. He was at one period in the enjoyment of a very extensive practice, more particularly as an advocate before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on colonial matters. He was also the author of various legal reports and books. About three years since he received the appointment of local bankruptcy judge in the Leeds district. He was unfortunately obliged to retire from the latter office, owing to pecuniary embarrassments. He was treasurer of the Inner Temple during the very munificent repairs of the Temple Church, and it was to his energy and perseverance that its restoration in so effective and consistent a manner may be attributed. He published in 1843 an "Account of the Restoration and Repairs of the Temple Church," 8vo.

13. In New-square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 75, Louis Hayes Petit, esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., vice-president R.S.L., F.R.A.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., and a barrister-at-law. Mr. Petit was descended from the ancient family of Petit Des Etans, near Caen, in Normandy; his great-grandfather, Lewis Petit, having come to England upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He attained the rank of brigadier-general in the British service, and became governor of Fort St. Philip, in the Island of Minorca. He died in 1720. Mr. Petit was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. in 1796, and M.A. in 1799. He studied in the chambers of Mr. Abbott, afterwards lord Tenterden, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity Term, 1801. He was much noticed by lord chief justice Mansfield, and became a distinguished member of the Oxford circuit, attending also at first the Chester assizes, and the Stafford and Worcester sessions. In May, 1827, he was returned for the borough of Ripon, by the interest of the late Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Royal, in the room of lord Goderich, now earl of Ripon. From an early period of life Mr. Petit occupied himself in literary pursuits, and collected a library unusually rich in philology, and of considerable value in other departments. Mr. Petit was highly esteemed for his blameless private character, his benevolence, and for his literary tastes.

13. At York, in his 63rd year, William Etty, esq., Royal Academician. Wm Etty was born at York on the 10th of March, 1787, the son of humble but honest and industrious parents. His father occupied a house in Feasegate, York, where he carried on an extensive business as a baker and flour dealer. At a very early age William Etty evinced a talent for drawing and colours; but his parents, not dreaming of the future artist, placed him apprentice to a printer. His term being expired he removed to London, where he speedily abandoned his business, and devoted himself to art. His first academy was in a plaster-cast shop near Smithfield. There he studied and drew the "Cupid and Psyche," after the antique, well enough to take to Mr. Opie, the eminent artist. From Opie he received encouragement, and a letter to another great and powerful genius, Fuseli, who admitted him as a probationer in Somerset House. Etty pursued his studies with energy and perseverance, and through Fuseli he procured an in-

troduction to sir Thomas Lawrence, whose taste and feeling he admired. His uncle went with him to Lawrence, and agreed to pay a hundred guineas as the fee for sir Thomas taking his nephew as a pupil for twelve months. After the expiration of his pupilage Etty went to the British Gallery, copied old masters, painted from nature, and was constant at his academic studies. His uncle soon after died, but he bequeathed to him a legacy which enabled him to prosecute his labours. Notwithstanding the educational advantages he had now received, his difficulties were not yet overcome: his first pictures were rejected at the Royal Academy; his master roughly told him the cause—he had a good notion of colour, but was entirely deficient in every other respect. Intense study remedied these defects. His copy of the Ganymede of Titian received the special commendation of Mr. West and sir Martin Shee. A small picture which he sent to the British Gallery, highly finished and carefully wrought, made a considerable noise. The same year he sent "The Coral Finders" to the Royal Academy, where it was well received. His "Cleopatra" followed in the succeeding year, and added further laurels to his fame. In the summer of 1822, in company with a friend, he set out for Italy; from which storehouse of art he drew fresh knowledge and inspiration. The first subject he undertook on his return was "Pandora, formed by Vulcan, and crowned by the Seasons," from Hesiod, and a picture of eight or nine figures, with accompaniments, was begun and finished in a few weeks, and sent to the exhibition. His former master, sir Thomas Lawrence, bought it, and the Royal Academy elected him an associate. His next important work was the "Combat, or Woman pleading for the Vanquished," to illustrate the beauty of mercy: this work made a great impression in his favour. "The History of Judith," in three colossal pictures; "Benaiah, one of David's chief Captains;" "The Origin of Marriage;" "Ulysses and the Syrens;" "Joan of Arc;" and other paintings, were next produced in such quick succession as evidenced an intense application to his profession. Besides these colossal productions, were many other works of the highest merit, and which produced very large sums. A collection of his works, which was made last year in the rooms of the Society of Arts, certainly added to his reputation, for their almost dazzling brilliancy surpassed the expectations of even his most cordial admirers. He arranged them himself with much labour and anxiety, and when he had finished the task he sat down in the middle of the room, and looking round him he exclaimed, "Is it possible? can all these be my children?" Mr. Etty's great excellence in his art was as a colourist, in which he had few equals in ancient or modern art. He also excelled in the nude, of which he was remarkably fond, and which has drawn much unfounded criticism on his productions. Nude his figures certainly are, and his rich colouring added new attractions; but they were never immodest. In 1847 Mr. Etty, having realized a large fortune, returned to York; and having purchased a house in Coney-street, adjoining to the church of St. Martin, he there became located, and the evening of his days he passed where his affections were centred. His death was somewhat sudden. His body was buried on the 22nd Nov., in the churchyard of St. Olave, Marygate, on the north side of the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey Church.

13. At Mazatlan, Robert Shedden, esq. Mr. Shedden entered the royal navy, and served throughout the Chinese war, in which he was severely wounded. He was mate of the *Conway* when captain Bethune in that frigate surveyed the Yant-se-Kiang as high as Nankin. Blessed with a handsome fortune, he built in 1847 the yacht *Nancy Dawson*, a perfect model, both in design and construction. In this yacht he projected a voyage round the world; and stimulated by the success of sir James Brooke, in Celebes and Borneo, it was his intention to visit Japan, which, had he lived to accomplish, might have opened out to science and commerce a rich field for future exertion and enterprise. He reached Bombay in 1848, where his adventurous voyage attracted much attention. He touched at Petropaulski, Kamschatka, fell in with ice in the passage through Behring's Straits, and found H.M. ships *Herald* and *Plover* (two ships despatched for sir John's relief) just as they were sailing from Kotzbue Sound. The *Nancy Dawson* kept company with them for some days, and went with the boats despatched from H.M. ship *Plover* round Point Barrow, rendering great assistance to the expedition to the Mackenzie River. On two occasions

the yacht was nearly being lost. The *Nancy Dawson* afterwards sailed south in company with H.M. ship *Herald*, and, passing through the Aleuctian Group, arrived at Mazatlan, on the 13th of November. On the passage Mr. Shedden was extremely ill, and three days after his arrival at Mazatlan, in spite of the assistance rendered him by the medical naval officer present, he died.

14. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, aged 72, major-general Felix Vincent Raper, of the Bengal army.

15. In Edinburgh, Emma Hay Wemyss, daughter of Sir Wm. Bain, of Erith, Kent.

— At Gibraltar, Thomas Australius, only surviving son of gen. sir Thomas Makdougal Brisbane, bt., G.C.B.

16. Lady Ottley, eldest daughter of the late sir William Young, of Delaford, co. Bucks, bt., and relict of sir Richard Ottley, late chief justice of Ceylon.

— At Winchester, lieut.-col. Charles Wright, K.H., gentleman-usher to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and for many years on the staff of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 86, Lucy-Eliza, widow of Alexander George Mackay, esq., late of Baythorpe Hall, Norfolk.

17. Accidentally drowned in the river Cam, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 20, Henry William Gunning, of Christ's College, only son of the rev. William Gunning, of Stowey, Somerset.

— At Bath, aged 73, Henry Seymour, esq., of Northbrook, Devonshire, Knoyle, Wiltshire, and Upper Grosvenor-street, Bath. He was the only son of Henry Seymour, esq., of Northbrook, Devon (Groom of the Bedchamber to George III., and nephew to Edward, ninth duke of Somerset). Mr. Seymour was one of the *détenus* whom Napoleon's ungenerous policy placed in arrest, but more fortunate than most, he was allowed his parole. In 1826, he was returned for Taunton, but he retired in 1830, having during his service as a senator supported the Conservative party. In 1828 he settled at Knoyle, and thenceforth devoted himself to the improvement of his estates and the active duties of a magistrate. In 1835 he served as high sheriff of the county.

— At Great Marlow, aged 72, William James Atkinson, esq.

18. At Wiston Park, Sussex, in his 33rd year, Charles Goring, esq., M.P., for Shoreham, and the Rape of Bramber. Mr. Goring succeeded his cousin, the present sir Harry Dent Goring, bart., as member for Shoreham, in the year 1841.

19. At his seat, Bixley Hall, Norfolk, William Martin, esq., an eminent and affluent manufacturer at Norwich and other places in that district.

— In his 56th year, Denis Creagh Moylan, esq., judge of the Westminster County Court. Mr. Moylan was called to the bar by the hon. society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 29, 1829. He was appointed to his office in the Westminster County Court on its first institution, and his administration was conducted with impartial justice, unwearied patience, and a conciliating spirit.

20. At Upper Clapton, Miss Welby, daughter of the late sir W. Earle Welby, bart.

— At Edinburgh, lieut.-col. John Scott, of Woll, late of the Madras establishment.

— Aged 82, R. O'Callaghan Newenham, esq., of Dundamor Castle, co. Cork, a distinguished patron of the fine arts.

— In Fitzroy-square, in his 76th year, sir Charles Forbes, bart., of Newe and Edinglassie, co. Aberdeen, a deputy-lieut. for that county. Sir Charles Forbes was the son of the rev. George Forbes of Lochell. Sir Charles had been for more than forty years head of the first mercantile and financial house in India, that of Forbes and Co. of Bombay, and his name stood in the highest repute in the commercial world for ability, foresight, and rectitude of character. He was returned to Parliament in 1812 for the borough of Beverley, and during five Parliaments, from 1818 to 1832, he sat for Malmesbury. As a member of the House of Commons he enjoyed the respect and esteem of men of all parties, for his love of justice, his kindly feeling towards the suffering or oppressed, and for the plain, straightforward honesty with which his opinions were expressed and his votes were invariably given. Connected from early youth with India, and devoted to the welfare of its people, from principle as well as from feeling, every faculty of his nature was enlisted in behalf of a country where he had spent the happiest years of his life, and in which a large portion of his noble fortune had been

most honourably acquired. In Parliament, and in the Proprietor's Court of the East India Company, his advocacy of "justice for India" was ardent, untiring, uncompromising, and regardless of all personal considerations but the rights of the people of his adoption. It was in a great manner attributed to his exertions that they obtained the civil rights of sitting as jurymen and acting as justices of the peace; and at a period when natives were held less entitled than they now are to the courtesies of European society, his condescending kindness and friendly treatment on all occasions of personal intercourse conduced much to attach them to European character and customs, and paved the way for many social advantages which they now enjoy: and well they appreciated such devoted attachment. From one end of Hindostan to the other—by the Parsee, the Hindoo, the Moslem, by men of all creeds and ranks—his name was beloved and his character deeply reverenced. On retiring from India, he was presented by the natives with a magnificent service of plate, and twenty-seven years after his departure from Bombay, a large sum of money (about 9000*l*) was subscribed for the erection of a statue to their friend and benefactor—the first instance on record of the people of India raising a statue to any one unconnected with the civil or military service of the country. The chisel of Chantrey has admirably represented the commanding form, lofty bearing, and massive benevolent features of the deceased; and this record of gratitude, at whose feet votive offerings of flowers are presented by the natives, now stands in the town hall of Bombay, between the statue of Mount Stuart Elphinstone and that of sir John Malcolm. He was created a baronet by patent dated Nov. 4, 1823. It was in his private charities that the character of sir Charles Forbes was peculiarly manifested; their extent throughout a long life was probably unparalleled; they were distributed without reference to any other consideration than the necessities of the recipients, and in a manner best calculated to soothe and cheer the unfortunate. He married Feb. 28, 1800, Elizabeth, daughter of major John Cotgrave, of the Madras army, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and two daughters.

21. At Richmond, after a long and painful illness, aged 41, William James Achilles Abington, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law.

— At Breaffy Park, lieut.-col. John Browne. This gallant officer entered the service at the age of fourteen as ensign in the 4th or King's Own in the year 1803. He served with that regiment all through the Peninsula, and was ever foremost in the onslaught whenever they were called into action. The first wound he received was at the memorable storming of Badajoz: whilst ascending the breaching ladder a shell from the enemy's fortress burst, and he fell to the ground severely wounded in the leg. After several months he recovered sufficiently to do active duty, and joined his regiment again to measure swords with some of Napoleon's bravest troops; whenever the colours of his brave regiment advanced, colonel Browne was sure to be with them; in such hot work, many minor casualties occurred too minute to detail. But the next affair in which he suffered severely was on the plains of Waterloo, during that ever-memorable fight, when the battalions of France mowed down our men with fatal precision. Whilst at the head of his company, Captain Browne received a fearful wound from a bullet, just over the ear; he fell senseless, and was left on the field for dead; how his life was spared he never could account for, as he must have lain with his skull fractured several hours without any assistance. In the return lists he was reported "killed in action," and his family in Ireland went into mourning; however he eventually recovered by trepanning; and his next promotion was to a majority in the 92nd Highlanders. With this distinguished corps he did duty in Jamaica, and finally he exchanged into the 98th Foot. On the occasion of the general brevet in 1837, he obtained his rank of lieut.-col., having been thirty-four years on active service. He received two pensions for his wounds.

— At Great Malvern, aged 53, the rev. Edward Serocold Pearce Serocold, B.A., of Norfolk-street, Park-lane, and of Cherryhinton, co. Cambridge, a magistrate for that county. He was the only child of the very rev. William Pearce, D.D., dean of Ely, and master of Jesus College, Cambridge, by Anne, eldest daughter of the rev. Walter

Serocold, of Cherryhinton, and sister and co-heir to capt. Walter Serocold, R.N., who was killed in action in Corsica, in 1794.

21. In Bryanstone-street, Miss Hughes, daughter of the late rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmil Park, Denbighshire, and sister to lord Dinorben.

22. At his residence, Rushmere, near Ipswich, in his 67th year, James Ransome, esq., for upwards of twenty years senior partner in the firm of the Messrs. Ransome and May, iron founders.

24. At the Lodge, Buckerell, near Honiton, aged 70, Edward Wright Band, esq., late of Wookey House, Somerset, a magistrate for that county.

— Wilhelmina, wife of Egerton Leigh, esq., of Jodrell Hall.

25. At Weymouth, Dr. Cardew, late physician to the Bath General and United Hospitals, and of Laura-place, in that city.

— At Shotover House, aged 72, George Vandeput Drury, esq.

27. At Aston Tyrrold Rectory, near Wallingford, aged 61, Frances Boyfield, relict of comm. sir John Strutt Peyton, R.N., K.C.B.

— At Longfleet, Poole, aged 82, Robert Carruthers, esq., M.D. He was fifty-six years in the royal navy, and was present at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, under adm. Jervis.

— At Hazlewood, co. Sligo, in her 37th year, lady Anne Wynne, sister to the marquis of Ormond.

— Suddenly, in Woburn-place, aged 67, Edward Hobson Vitruvius Lawes, esq., serjeant-at-law, chief-registrar of the Court of Review in Bankruptcy. The deceased was one of a family long and honourably known to the legal profession. He was one of the numerous pupils in Mr. Tidd's chambers, and was there a contemporary with many of the most distinguished judges of the present day, and practised for several years as a pleader under the bar, in which capacity he obtained great reputation. He was called to the bar by the hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Feb. 9, 1810, and joined the Western circuit. In Trinity term, 1827, he attained the degree of the coif. The serjeant was the author of many professional works of considerable repute. In 1832 he was appointed Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, which office he continued to hold until the time of his death.

28. In King William-street, City, aged 68, suddenly, of an affection of the heart, William Turquand, esq., of Norwood, Surrey, for upwards of seventeen years one of the official assignees of the Court of Bankruptcy.

28. At Weymouth, suddenly, Maria, widow of lieut.-gen. Cope.

— At Bristol, aged 86, Mrs. Layard, widow of Dr. Layard, D.D., dean of Bristol.

30. In Upper Brook-street, aged 42, William Trasure Redmayne, esq., only son of Leonard Redmayne, esq., and deputy-lieut. for Lancashire.

— At Brompton-crescent, aged 74, Thomas Gunning, esq., inspector-gen. of the Army Medical department.

Lately. At Broom House, aged 92, lieut.-gen. James Home, late of the Royal Marines.

Lately. At Glasgow, col. Barnwell; he was long in active service, and passed through most of the Peninsular campaigns under the duke of Wellington. For his services there the deceased received a medal with thirteen clasps. Latterly he commanded the 9th Foot, which he left to fill the post of inspecting field officer at Glasgow, where he had been residing for the last twelve months.

Lately. At Dinan, aged 106, madame Lebrun, celebrated for her attachment to the Queen Marie Antoinette. She preserved all her faculties to the last. She has left five children, the eldest of whom is 78 years of age.

DECEMBER.

1. At Barton Mere, near Bury St. Edmund's, aged 69, William Hollingworth Quayle, esq., a magistrate for Suffolk, and a bencher of the Middle Temple.

— At Maidstone, sir Charles Dalrymple, commissary-general. This gallant officer was the son of the late gen. William Toombes Dalrymple, and took an active part in the duties of his department during the late war, first with the expedition to the Helder, in the year 1799; he served in Germany in 1800 and 1801, and on his return was advanced to the rank of deputy commissary-general, and proceeded to Madeira. At the breaking out of the war in 1803 he served in England to the year 1808, when he accompanied an expedition, under sir John Sherbrook, to

Cadiz, and afterwards joined the army in Portugal, in which country, and in Spain and in France, he served until the end of the war. He was appointed commissary-general in 1812, and received the honour of knighthood in 1814 from the Prince Regent, as a reward for his services. Sir Chas. Dalrymple received the medal for his services at Talavera, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

1. At Argilt Hill, near Barnsley, in his 69th year, Mr. Ebenezer Elliott, "the Corn-Law Rhymer." Ebenezer Elliott was born on the 17th of March, 1781, at Masborough, near Rotherham, where his father was a commercial clerk in the iron-works, with a salary of 70*l.* a-year. The youth of the future poet was, according to his own account, remarkable for incorrigible stupidity and idleness, and it was not until a late period that his dormant faculties were aroused. He saw that his brothers were honoured for their education, humble as it was, and his ambition was awakened. In his biography he gives a very interesting account of the progress of his self-education. He chanced to see in the hand of a cousin "Sowerby's English Botany," and was delighted with its beautifully coloured plates, which, his aunt showed him, might be copied by holding them before a pane of glass. Dunce though he was he found he could draw, and with such ease, that he almost thought he was a magician. He became a botanist, or rather a hunter of flowers. He did not remember having ever read, or liked, or thought of poetry, until he heard his brother recite that passage in Thomson's "Spring," which describes the polyanthus and auricula. His first attempt at poetry was an imitation in rhyme of Thomson's "Thunder-Storm," in which he describes a certain flock of sheep running away after they were killed by lightning! The miracle was made to fit the rhyme, but was criticised by the boy-poet's cousin with severity never forgotten. Ebenezer's next favourite author was Milton, who slowly gave way to Shakspere. But Elliott described himself as altogether unimaginative, and derived all his literary likings from physical causes. There is not a good passage in his writings which he could not trace to some real occurrence, to some object actually before his eyes, or to a passage in some other author. He claimed as a merit the power of making the thoughts of other men breed; and he was fond of pointing to four or five passages in his poems, all imitated from two lines in Cowper's "Homer." When Elliott became a poet he grew more and more ashamed of his deficiencies. He tried to learn French; could get his lesson with ease, but could not remember it an hour. He began Murray's "English Grammar" at the wrong end (the key), and never reached the first page. He never thoroughly understood a single rule of grammar; yet, by thinking, he could detect grammatical errors. He had a fondness for Greek and Latin quotations, which he begged of others for his prefaces and notes. One of his earliest productions, a poem in blank verse, on the American revolution, was full of this borrowed learning and other odd conceits: he sent it in manuscript to Mr. Whitbread, the brewer, who returned it with a flourishing compliment. Elliott's first publication was "The Vernal Walk," written in his seventeenth year. Elliott entered into business on his own account at Rotherham, but was unsuccessful. He removed to Sheffield in 1821, at 40 years of age, and there made his second start in life. Uneducated as he was, there was a natural shrewdness in his mind, which, however, required to be drawn forth by practice and observation. By constant diligence he had become a good man of business, and his second trial was, upon the whole, successful. The counting-house where Ebenezer Elliott made fame as well as fortune, was strangely furnished—iron bars jostling Ajax and Achilles, for the classic poets were great favourites with our rhymer, although he could enjoy them only through the medium of a translation. Soon after the publication of his "Vernal Walk," appeared "Night," of which only a portion is republished in his works, as the "Legend of Wharncliffe." It was severely criticised by the "Monthly Review" and the "Monthly Magazine." At that time, however, Elliott was much cheered by Southey, who delighted in taking up "uneducated poets." Next appeared a volume of poems, with a preface of defiance to the critics. It had no success; though Southey prophetically consoled the poet by writing—"There is power in the least of these tales; but the higher you pitch your tone, the better you succeed.

Thirty years ago they would have made your reputation; thirty years hence the world will wonder that they did not do so." Some other poems followed. He next appeared as the fierce opponent of the laws relating to the importation of corn, in "Corn-Law Rhymes," printed with the "Ranter," in one volume. In 1829 came the "Village Patriarch." In 1830-31 Dr. Bowring first saw him, and introduced him to Wordsworth and Wm. Howitt. The doctor also showed Elliott's poems to Mr. Bulwer, then editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," wherein they were noticed in "A Letter to Dr. Southey, &c., &c., Poet Laureate, respecting a remarkable Poem by a Mechanic," with commendation of their "extraordinary energy," and "the beauty and skill visible in the phraseology." Following up this good opinion, Elliott contributed to the New Monthly Magazine for Dec., 1831, a Spenserian poem, entitled "Byron and Napoleon; or, They Met in Heaven." The great object of Elliott's political life was the abolition of the Corn Laws. In 1838 commenced the agitation of the Corn-Law League, and also that for the Charter. Of the success of the latter measure Elliott at first had greater hopes than of the former, principally from some influential Birmingham reformers taking part in the movement. In Sept., 1838, he attended a conference in London; and in the same month he presided at a public meeting in Sheffield, when the Charter was brought forward. In the succeeding January, however, when the Chartists put themselves in opposition at an Anti-Corn-Law meeting, he had to act on the defensive. He did not, however, completely separate himself from them until the events of the winter of 1839-40 satisfied him that the Chartist cause was in wrong hands. In 1841 Mr. Elliott retired from business, and from active interference in politics, to spend his last years at Great Houghton, near Barnsley, where he built a house upon a small estate of his own. The venerable poet, James Montgomery, thus bears his testimony to Elliott's poetic talent:—"I am quite willing to hazard any critical credit by avowing my persuasion, that in originality, power, and even beauty, when he chose to be beautiful, he might have measured heads beside Byron in tremendous energy, Crabbe in graphic description, and Coleridge in effusions of domestic tenderness; while, in intense sympathy with the poor, in whatever he deemed their wrongs or their sufferings, he excelled them all, and perhaps everybody else among contemporaries, in prose or verse. He was, in a transcendental sense, the poet of the poor, whom, if not always wisely, I at least dare not say, he loved too well. His personal character, his fortunes, and his genius, would require, and they deserve, a full investigation, as furnishing an extraordinary study of human nature."

1. At Yarmouth, Simon Cobb, esq., a magistrate and alderman of that borough.

— At Stonehaven, in Scotland, aged 64, the rev. James Harrington Evans, M.A., of Hampstead Heath, Middlesex, late minister of John-street Chapel, Bedford-row. He was the only son of the rev. James Evans, D.D., minor canon of Salisbury; and, having completed his education at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1808, he was ordained to the curacy of Milford, in Hampshire. Whilst there resident he left the Established Church; and a small chapel was built for him in the same place, which still exists. On one of his visits to Taunton, where he occasionally preached, Mr. Drummond, who was in that locality, was induced to go and hear him, which ultimately led Mr. Drummond to build the chapel in John-street, Bedford-row, and present it entirely free to Mr. Evans for life. This occurred more than thirty years ago; and he had always many admirers as an earnest and impressive preacher. In this ministry Mr. Evans was extremely popular, and he was attended by a large congregation. After many years of usefulness his health failed, and he withdrew from his active labours. His death was owing to accident.

2. At Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, Middlesex, in her 57th year, Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager. Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Carolina, the eldest child of George, duke of Saxe Coburg Meiningen, and of Louisa, daughter of Christian Albert, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, was born on the 13th of August, 1792. Amidst the desperate contests which surrounded them for so many years, and the incessant march of hostile armies, the members of the ducal family of Meiningen were employed in

the more peaceful, but not less princely, occupation of establishing and superintending schools for the education of the lower classes of the community, and in providing food and raiment for the aged, the helpless, and the destitute. The Princess Adelaide, above all, took an active interest in whatever tended to ameliorate the condition of her fellow-creatures. Though fame was neither courted nor coveted by herself or her august mother, the exemplary character and conduct of the two princesses of Meiningen attracted attention in royal circles; and when the lamented death of the Princess Charlotte and her infant endangered the direct succession to the British throne, and the royal dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester, were induced, in consequence, to contract matrimonial alliances, the eyes of Queen Charlotte were directed towards this little German court in the selection of a consort for the duke of Clarence, the nearest in succession after the duke of York, who was married, but without issue. The negotiation for the hand of the princess was interrupted for a time by the refusal of the House of Commons to vote a proposed addition of 10,000*l.* per annum to the income of His Royal Highness; it was, however, resumed after the duke of Clarence had been prevailed upon to recall his determination to abandon the idea of matrimony in consequence of what he conceived to be the insufficiency of his means. The preliminaries having been settled by plenipotentiaries, and the Regent in council having signified his assent, the young German princess, then in the 26th year of her age, came to England, accompanied by her mother, and attended by a numerous suite. She arrived on the 4th of July, 1818, at Grillon's Hotel, in London, where she was immediately welcomed by the Regent and the duke of Clarence. On the 9th the princess was presented to Queen Charlotte, and on the 18th her marriage was solemnized at Kew at the same time with that of the duke and duchess of Kent, who had previously been married at Leiningen according to the Lutheran form, and were now re-married according to the rites of the English church. A few days after the marriage the duke and duchess of Clarence proceeded to Hanover, where they passed the winter of 1818, and the spring of 1819, and where, in the month of March, Her Royal Highness was prematurely delivered of a princess, who expired soon afterwards. After the recovery of Her Royal Highness, the duke and duchess made an excursion into her native province; and her health having been completely re-established, they returned to England in the month of October. On the road, however, unhappily, Her Royal Highness had a miscarriage at Dunkirk. On their arrival in England the duke and duchess took up their residence at Clarence House, St. James's, and subsequently at Bushy, where their Royal Highnesses remained in retirement throughout the winter. The death of King George III. in the ensuing year detained them in England; and on the 10th Dec., 1820, the duchess of Clarence gave birth to a princess, who was baptized immediately after her birth by the name of Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide, and survived for three months, when she died after a few hours' illness. The duchess of Clarence was deeply affected by this calamity, and her health, which suffered considerably at the time, was still further impaired in the following year by another miscarriage. At the time of the marriage of the duke of Clarence with the Princess of Saxe Meiningen his income amounted to 21,282*l.*; consisting of 20,000*l.* from the Consolidated Fund, 1095*l.* as admiral of the fleet, and 187*l.* as ranger of Bushy Park. Upon his marriage his income was increased by 6000*l.* a-year; and upon this the duke and duchess lived chiefly at their favourite retreat at Bushy, until the death of the duke of York, in 1827, placed the duke of Clarence in the position of heir-presumptive to the throne, when his income was raised to 40,000*l.* a-year. The death of George IV., which took place on the 26th of June, 1830, raised the duke of Clarence to the throne. Upon receiving the intelligence of his accession, the duchess burst into tears; but, soon recovering her composure, she took up a Prayer Book which lay upon the table, and having written her name in it, presented it to the gentleman who brought the tidings, as the first gift of the Queen of England. In November of the year of King William's accession, just before the administration of the duke of Wellington quitted office, a bill had been carried through Parliament, and received the royal assent, which provided, "That, in the event of any child

of King William and Queen Adelaide surviving the King, the Queen Dowager should be its guardian and regent during the minority;" a similar provision being made for the contingency of King William dying, without issue, before the Princess Victoria, the heiress-presumptive of the kingdom, should have attained her majority, in which event the duchess of Kent was appointed guardian and regent. In the course of the following session provision was made, in compliance with a royal message, for the settlement of 100,000*l.* a-year, with Marlborough House and Bushy Park, upon the Queen, in case of her surviving the King. It was not till all these arrangements had been concluded —the bill making provision for her widowhood having received the royal assent on the 2nd of August—that the coronation of Her Majesty and King William took place, more than a year after their accession, on the 8th Sept., 1831. The pageant was in this instance shorn of much of its ancient splendour; no banquet was given in Westminster Hall, nor was any procession formed from the Hall to Westminster Abbey; the King and Queen proceeded in state direct from St. James's Palace to the Abbey. Queen Adelaide did not long enjoy the dignity of royalty without being made sensible of the inconveniences which attach to high and public stations. Within a month of the accession of King William IV. the July revolution had broken out at Paris, and the throne of "the Citizen King" had been raised upon the foundation of the barricades. The revolutionary spirit had spread to this country; and so violent was the popular agitation, that it was not deemed safe for the King and Queen to visit the Lord Mayor on the 9th Nov., 1830. Although Queen Adelaide scrupulously abstained from all interference in politics, yet she could not altogether escape from the imputation of intermeddling with the affairs of state, and of personal hostility to the leaders of the Reform party; insomuch that, on the dissolution of the first Melbourne cabinet, in 1834, the "Times" newspaper openly charged Her Majesty with having procured the dismissal of the ministry, in the ever-memorable words, "The Queen has done it all!" with which words, at the same time, the walls of the metropolis were extensively placarded. This charge was, however, either entirely unfounded or grossly exaggerated; and the people of England soon learned to perceive the high qualities of the illustrious lady. By patient endurance, however, and by the undiminished kindness and amenity of her personal demeanour towards men of all parties, Her Majesty succeeded in subduing the storm of unpopularity which assailed her for a time, so much so that she was enabled to represent the King, whose advancing age and declining health rendered personal exertions more and more irksome to him, on various public occasions with the best effect and to the great gratification of the people. The year 1837 was destined to try the fortitude and Christian resignation of Her Majesty by two successive bereavements. Early in the spring she was summoned to the death-bed of her mother, the duchess dowager of Saxe Meiningen, to whom she had ever been bound by the closest ties of duty and affection. She had scarcely returned from the sad farewell visit, when the health of the King began visibly to fail. But neither the anxiety which she felt on account of His Majesty's health, nor her own indisposition, prevented Queen Adelaide from performing an act which, considering the circumstances in which she was then placed, marks most strongly the superiority of her mind, and its acute perception of the claims of public duty. On the 25th of May, 1837, the Princess Victoria attained her eighteenth year, the age at which it was competent for her at once to assume the government in her own person, upon the demise of William IV.; and by the command of Queen Adelaide this auspicious event was celebrated by a ball of unrivalled magnificence at St. James's Palace. The attention of Her Majesty to her husband during his last illness was a beautiful example of conjugal affection, and made a deep impression on the minds of the English people, ever open to the perception of the domestic virtues. After a long and painful illness, the King expired, with his arm resting upon the Queen's shoulder, and her hands supporting his breast, a position which Her Majesty had maintained for upwards of an hour previous to the fatal event. After the exertions and anxiety she had undergone, it is not surprising that Her Majesty, whose constitution had ever been delicate, should have found her own health seriously injured;

in consequence of which she repaired in the autumn to St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in company with her late Royal Highness the Princess Augusta. During her stay at St. Leonard's, which extended from the 13th of October to the 1st of March in the following year, her health was in some measure restored; but in the autumn of the following year, a severe attack of bronchitis compelled her to resort to a more congenial climate for the winter. Accordingly Her Majesty embarked on the 3rd of October at Portsmouth, on board the *Hastings*, for Malta, attended by the earl Howe, the earl and countess of Denbigh, the earl and countess of Sheffield, and a numerous retinue. Her stay in that island has been immortalized by the erection, at her expense, of the Protestant Church of Valetta, which has since been converted into the cathedral of the newly-founded see of Gibraltar. Shortly after, Her Majesty set out on her return to England, where she arrived towards the close of May, 1839; but her health, which had received a severe shock, never rallied permanently; and the last ten years of her life were divided between various journeys and changes of residence in search of health, and her unceasing endeavours to benefit her fellow-creatures by acts of private charity, and by the encouragement, to the utmost extent of the means at her command, of every undertaking calculated to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare. In the autumn of 1847 it was judged expedient that Her Majesty should winter in Madeira; whither, accordingly, she proceeded in October, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the duchess Ida, Prince Edward, and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar. In the month of April, in the following year, the Queen returned to England, and spent the succeeding winter at Bentley Priory, near Stanmore. Her Majesty's health now rapidly declined, and it became generally known that Her Majesty's amiable career was drawing to a close. After Monday, November 26, the bulletins issued by Her Majesty's physicians indicated that little, if any, hopes remained of prolonging her life; and on Friday her condition excited the greatest alarm. On the forenoon of that day a distressing change took place, and her immediate relatives were hastily summoned to her chamber. Her Majesty, however, rallied; and on the following morning was apparently more cheerful. At seven o'clock in the evening another serious change took place, which clearly denoted the approach of death. After this Her Majesty passed from life in a calm slumber, with a feeble cough, which occasioned the bursting of one of the vessels of the lungs. It is needless to enter upon any panegyric of Queen Adelaide's character. Though dead she lives, and will long continue to live, in the affections and in the grateful remembrance of the people of her adopted country, and of the countless objects of her ever-ready bounty. It is stated, on undoubted authority, that for many years past Her Majesty's donations to charitable institutions alone amounted to upwards of 20,000*l.* annually, while her private charities were always on a most profuse scale of liberality. Retaining an affectionate interest in the members of the late King's profession, the Queen Dowager was a liberal benefactress of all our naval charities; and chiefly by the aid of her royal munificence a new church, for seamen in the port of London, has recently been erected near St. Katharine's Docks. For the building and endowment of churches and schools in almost every part of the British Empire her munificence was constantly appealed to, and never appealed to in vain. Her Majesty was a contributor to the funds of nearly all the societies engaged in the advancement of religion, and to religious and benevolent undertakings of every kind. It was also Her Majesty's constant practice to subscribe largely to the local charities of every place in which she happened to be resident, though but for a limited time; as well as to those of the parish of St. Martin, in which her town mansion stands, and those of Windsor and Brighton, where she formerly resided. The following directions, given by her late Majesty for her funeral, were published in the "London Gazette" of Tuesday, Dec. 11th, by order of the Queen, at whose desire they were, as far as possible, carried into effect:—

"I die in all humility, knowing well that we are all alike before the throne of God; and I request, therefore, that my mortal remains be conveyed to the grave without any pomp or state. They are to be removed to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where I request to have as

private and quiet a funeral as possible. I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the funeral to take place by daylight, no procession, the coffin to be carried by sailors to the chapel. All those of my friends and relations, to a limited number, who wish to attend may do so; my nephew, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, lords Howe and Denbigh, the hon. Wm. Ashley, Mr. Wood, sir Andrew Barnard, and sir D. Davies, with my dressers, and those of my ladies who may wish to attend. I die in peace, and wish to be carried to the tomb in peace, and free from the vanities and the pomp of this world. I request not to be dissected nor embalmed, and desire to give as little trouble as possible.

(Signed) "Adelaide R.

"*November*, 1849."

To this interesting memorandum, which was contained in her will, the following pious avowal of true faith and hope was appended:—"I shall die in peace with all the world, full of gratitude for all the kindness that was ever shown to me, and in full reliance on the mercy of our Saviour Jesus Christ, into whose hands I commit my soul." Her Majesty's remains were conveyed to Windsor for interment on Thursday, Dec. 13. Handel's exquisite anthem, "Her body is buried in peace," was afterwards sung by the choir with thrilling effect; and at the conclusion of the service, sir Charles Young, garter king of arms, standing near the grave, pronounced these words:—"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his Divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most excellent Princess Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, relict of His Majesty King William IV., uncle to her most excellent Majesty Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness." The lord chamberlain and vice-chamberlain of her late Majesty's household then advanced to the side of the grave, and, breaking their staves of office, knelt and deposited them in the royal vault. The organ then played the Dead March in Saul, and the mourners retired. See Chron., p. 174.

4. At Cromwell Cottage, Old Brompton, aged 44, Thomas Stapleton, esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A. Mr. Stapleton was the next brother to the present lord Beaumont, being the second son of Thomas Stapleton, esq., of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire. Mr. Stapleton was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 15, 1839, and always took a zealous interest in its operations, and was appointed one of its vice-presidents, on the retirement of Mr. Hudson Gurney, in 1846. In his peculiar field of genealogical research Mr. Stapleton was indefatigable. Though the early period of history to which he chiefly devoted himself was too remote to make his productions popular, and he was of necessity obliged to be an author "contentus paucis lectoribus," yet his perseverance and assiduity seemed fully to prove that the absorbing interest of a favourite subject may in some men become a more powerful incentive to laborious study than any desire of emolument, or even any appetite of fame, can produce in more sordid or more ambitious minds. The copious collections he had made in Normandy, at an early period of his antiquarian pursuits, chiefly from the ecclesiastical chartularies now congregated in the departmental libraries, afforded him a store of new materials for the illustration of the early genealogies of the Anglo-Norman nobility; and enabled him to compile his most valuable production, the prefatory exposition of the rolls of the Norman Exchequer, printed at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, under the title of "Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ sub Regibus Angliæ." Mr. Stapleton communicated many other valuable treatises to the society. Mr. Stapleton was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and always a constant attendant of its council. He undertook one of its earliest works, "The Plumpton Correspondence, 1839," which, as a collection of ancient letters, is only inferior to that of the Pastons; and he prefixed an elaborate memoir of the Plumpton family. He afterwards edited for the same society, in 1846, the Chronicle of London, extending from 1178 to 1274, entitled the "Liber de Antiquis Legibus." Mr. Stapleton's last work for the Camden Society was to edit the Latin Chronicle of the Church of Peterborough, the MS. of which is preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

6. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-sq., aged 79, Mrs. Morgan, relict of George

Morgan, esq., of Biddlesdon Park, Buckinghamshire.

6. At Clevedon, lady Elton, relict of rev. sir Abraham Elton, bart.

7. At Glenloe, near Galway, aged 82, the dowager lady Ffrench.

— At Balan Hill, near Chepstow, aged 70, maj.-gen. sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K.C.B. and K.T.S., colonel of the 8th regiment. In the Peninsular war he was present at the battle of Busaco, where he was wounded; at the siege of Badajos, in 1811; the battle of Salamanca, when he was twice wounded; the siege of Burgos; the battle of Vittoria; the action of Tolosa; the siege of St. Sebastian (including the three assaults); the passage of the Bidassoa; the battle of the Nivelle; the passage of the Adour; and the investment of Bayonne, in which last action he was again wounded. For his services in those battles he received a cross and clasp; was, in 1813, nominated a knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; and, in 1815, a knight commander of the Bath. He was appointed major in the Portuguese service, Oct. 25, 1814. In 1842 he was appointed major-general on the staff in the Madras presidency, which important post he held until 1848, when he returned to England. In the October of that year he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 80th regiment.

8. At Cheltenham, aged 81, the lady Cecilia La Touche, widow of col. David La Touche, of Upton, co. Carlow, and daughter of the first earl of Miltown.

— At Aberdeen, aged 76, Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tillychetley and Inchmarlo, deputy-lieutenant for Kincardineshire.

— At the Chateau la Colinais, near Dinan, aged 92, John Surtees, esq., late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the youngest brother of the late countess of Eldon.

9. At Barnes Elms, Louis Henry Shadwell, esq., barrister-at-law, second surviving son of the vice-chancellor of England. See Chronicle, p. 171.

— At Juniper Hill, Surrey, aged 66, the hon. and rev. sir Henry Leslie, the third baronet (1784), M.A., prebendary of Exeter, rector of Sheephall, Hertfordshire, and of Wetherden, Suffolk, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. He was the younger son of sir Lucas Pepys, M.D., the first baronet, by the right hon. Jane Elizabeth, countess of Rothes; and, as the son of a Scottish peeress, he bore the surname of his mother. He succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of his elder brother, the hon. sir Charles Leslie, on the 4th of Feb., 1833.

9. At Hepworth, aged 63, Frances, wife of the rev. Edw. R. Payne, rector of Hepworth.

10. At Sandling Park, aged 54, Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late William Deedes, esq.

— At Reigate Hill, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of the rev. J. S. Freeman, D.D., vicar of Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 67, sir James Brabazon Urmston, formerly president of supercargoes at Canton, in China.

— At Pusey, Berkshire, the seat of his brother-in-law, Mr. Pusey, the member for that county, in his 50th year, the right hon. Henry John George Herbert, third earl of Carnarvon (1793), and baron Porchester, of High Clere, co. Southampton (1783). This highly-accomplished nobleman was born in Grosvenor-square, on the 8th of June, 1800, and was the elder son of Henry George, the second earl of Carnarvon, by Elizabeth Kitty, daughter and heir of col. John Dyke-Acland, of Killerton, co. Devon. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Soon after he came of age (1822), he made an extensive tour on the Continent, in company with Mr. Pusey, devoting more than ordinary time and attention to the Spanish peninsula, which appears to have had a marked attraction for him in early youth; for during his absence, "Don Pedro," a play written by him, and founded on the story of "Don Pedro the Cruel," was acted at Drury Lane Theatre. In 1827 lord Carnarvon published "The Moor," a poem, with elaborate notes, manifesting a minute acquaintance with Spanish and Moorish history. This publication marked him at once as a man of taste, cultivation, and accomplishment. In the course of the same year he again visited Portugal and parts of Spain. The result of his observations and researches were given to the public in 1836, in a work entitled "Portugal and Gallicia; the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces, and Remarks on recent Events in Spain." Having taken an active interest in favour of Don Carlos, he fell into the hands of the opposite party, with whom he remained for some time a prisoner. In 1831 he took his seat as member for

Wootton Basset in the House of Commons, where his career was brief but brilliant. His speech against the Reform Bill was one of the most effective delivered during those protracted discussions. By the death of his father, in 1833, his lordship succeeded to the earldom and to his seat among the peers. In the House of Peers the earl of Carnarvon took an active part in the discussions on the Municipal Reform Act; and he divided their lordships, as he had done the House of Commons, on the question of Parliamentary Reform. His labours were, however, interrupted by almost constant ill-health, and by frequent visits to the Continent, as well as by the manifold duties which devolve on a great landed proprietor. The rebuilding of the family mansion, High Clere Castle, and the collection of a rare and valuable botanical garden, exhibited his lordship's taste and elegant knowledge. In all respects he was, as an earl should be, a country gentleman upon a great scale. As a large landed proprietor he seemed sufficiently jealous of his rights; and in the year 1844 his vindication of them gave rise to one of the most curious actions to be found in the legal history, at all events, of the present century. It was brought to establish the privilege called "free warren." This privilege was introduced by our Norman rulers for the protection of game; and it was one which gave the grantee a sole and exclusive right of killing such game, so far as his warren extended, provided he prevented others from killing it. Lord Carnarvon claimed free warren over the manors of High Clere and Burgh Clere; the action was brought against Mr. Villebois, a copyholder in Burgh Clere, for shooting game on his own copyhold, and it was one of the most extraordinary features of the case that a grant of the time of Henry III. was not deemed sufficiently ancient; but that, from amongst the muniments of the family, Mr. Parker, his lordship's solicitor, found it necessary to produce evidence of a still earlier date for the purpose of showing that the right of free warren passed to lord Carnarvon by ancient prescription, or usage, antecedent to the time of Richard I. In this singular suit the earl succeeded, and it is scarcely less singular that his success caused great gratification in the district, owing to his lordship's great popularity. It may, indeed, without the least exaggeration, be stated, that very few, even among the most popular members of the Upper House, will close their lives amidst feelings of more general regret than those which attended the death of lord Carnarvon. In private life the earl of Carnarvon was singularly kind, amiable, gentle, and unassuming. He married, at Aldingbourne, Sussex, on the 4th of August, 1830, Henrietta Anne, eldest daughter of the late lord Henry Molyneux Howard, and niece to Bernard Edward, fifteenth duke of Norfolk, K.G., and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue.

10. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 44, David Jennings Vipan, esq., B.A.

11. At her residence, Green Park-buildings, Bath, lady Catherine Margaret Keith, third daughter of Anthony Adrian, sixth earl of Kintore.

12. In St. James's Park, aged 80, sir Marc Isambart Brunel, Knight, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Vice-President of the Royal Society, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c. &c. Sir M. I. Brunel was a native of Hacqueville, in Normandy, where his family has for many centuries held the estate on which he was born. He was educated for the church, at the seminary of St. Nicain, at Rouen; but he soon evinced so strong a predilection for the physical sciences, and so great a genius for mathematics, that the superiors of the establishment recommended that he should be educated for some other profession. His father therefore determined that he should adopt the naval service, in which he thought his son's proficiency in mathematics might lay the foundation of his advancement. He accordingly entered the French navy, being indebted for his appointment to the mareschal de Castries, then Minister of Marine. During the excesses of the French revolution, being a gentleman by birth and profession, he had nearly perished in the general massacre, and was, like many others, forced to seek safety in flight. He emigrated to the United States, where necessity, as much as inclination, led him to adopt the profession of a civil engineer. He was first engaged to survey a large tract of land near Lake Erie. He was also employed in building the Bowery Theatre, in New York. He furnished plans for canals,

and for various machines connected with a cannon foundry then being established in the state of New York. About the year 1799 he had matured his plans for making ship-blocks by machinery, and determined upon visiting England to offer his plans for this purpose to the British government. After much opposition to his plans, for a very powerful interest was arrayed against him, not lessened in that day by his being a Frenchman, he was employed to execute them in Portsmouth Dockyard. To perfect his designs and to erect the machinery was the arduous labour of many years. The block machinery was finished in the year 1806, and has continued ever since in full operation, supplying our fleet with blocks of a very superior description to those previously in use, and at a large annual saving to the public. A few years afterwards he was employed by government to erect saw-mills, upon a new principle, in the dockyards of Chatham and Woolwich. Several other inventions were the offspring of his singularly fertile mind about this time—the circular saw, for cutting veneers of valuable woods, and the beautiful little machine for winding cotton thread into balls, which greatly extended its consumption. About two years before the termination of the war Mr. Brunel, under the countenance of the duke of York, invented a machine for making shoes for the army, the value and cheapness of which were fully appreciated, and they were extensively used. Steam navigation also at that time attracted his attention. He was engaged in building one of the first Ramsgate steam-boats, and introduced the principle of the double engine for the purpose. He also induced the Admiralty to allow him to build a vessel to try the experiment of towing ships out to sea, the possibility of which was then denied. The visit of the Emperor Alexander to this country, after the peace, led Mr. Brunel to submit to the Emperor a plan for making a tunnel under the Neva, where the accumulation of ice, and the suddenness with which it breaks up on the termination of winter, rendered the erection of a bridge a work of great difficulty. This was the origin of his plan for a tunnel under the Thames, which had been twice before attempted without success. In 1824, however, a company was formed, and supported by the duke of Wellington, who took from first to last a deep interest in the work. The work was commenced in the same year. It was stopped more than once during its progress by the breaking in of the river, and more effectually at last by the exhausted finances of the company, which never extended beyond the command of 180,000*l*. At length, after the suspension of the work for many years, by a special act of parliament a loan was sanctioned, the Exchequer Loan Commissioners advanced the funds necessary for the completion of the work under the river, and, notwithstanding many weighty professional opinions were advanced against the practicability of the work, from both the loose alluvial nature of the soil through which it had to be constructed, and the superincumbent flood of water, it was finished and opened to the public in 1843. During lord Melbourne's administration Mr. Brunel received the honour of knighthood, on the recommendation of the late earl Spencer, then lord Althorp.

13. At Naples, aged 71, sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, the tenth bart., of Skirling, co. Peebles (1628), a deputy lieut. of that county. He was the second son of Alexander Gibson, of Durie, in Fife. His paternal grandmother was the hon. Helen Carmichael, sister to John, fourth earl of Hyndford, who, at his death in 1787, left the estate of Skirling to his great-nephew John Gibson, descended from sir Alexander Gibson, lord president of the Court of Session, who was created a baronet in 1628, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of sir Robert, his distant cousin. On the death of sir John Gibson Carmichael without male issue, in 1803, he was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas, now deceased, who also, in conformity with the entail, assumed the name and arms of Carmichael.

14. At his residence, Harrington-sq., aged 38, Edward Doubleday, esq., F.L.S. and F.Z.S. Mr. Doubleday was the descendant of an old and well-known Quaker family, long resident at Epping, and many of whose members are distinguished for their attachment to science. The deceased and his brother Henry first became known in the scientific world on account of the extent and beauty of their collections of British birds and insects. In 1835 Mr. Doubleday, in conjunction with

Mr. Foster, another member of the Society of Friends, paid a visit to the United States of America, and returned with large collections of specimens in all branches of natural history, which he distributed to the British Museum and various local institutions. Owing to his great knowledge of natural history Mr. Doubleday was appointed assistant in the zoological department of the British Museum. His time in this institution was chiefly spent in the arrangement of the entomological collections, more especially in the classification and delineation of the various species of Lepidopterous insects. Under his persevering superintendence the collection of butterflies and moths in the British Museum has become one of the most complete in existence. At the time when he was suddenly seized with the disease which has terminated his existence, he was engaged in the publication of a catalogue of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, as well as a magnificent work on the genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera.

14. At Dublin, aged 34, the rev. Willoughby James Peter Burrell, rector of Belleau with Aby, Lincolnshire, nephew of lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

— At Brünn, the archduke Ferdinand d'Este. His Highness died of typhus fever, communicated by the infectious air of the Military Hospital at Obrowitz.

15. At Copt Hall, Luton, Beds, aged 74, the rev. William M'Douall, M.A., canon of Peterborough, and vicar of Luton.

16. Aged 78, Mrs. Honywood, relict of the rev. Dr. Honywood, rector of Honiton.

— At Trevandrum, aged 49, John Caldecott, esq., F.R.S., astronomer to his Highness the Rajah of Travancore. Mr. Caldecott had the charge of planning, erecting, furnishing, and afterwards working, the astronomical and meteorological observatory founded by that enlightened Indian prince, to whose service he was introduced about the year 1832. When, in 1836, the admirable system of sir John Herschel was promulgated, under the name of a report of the South African Association, the astronomers at Madras and Trevandrum resolved to carry out the scheme of connected inquiry by means of hourly observations, at least one day every month, to its fullest extent. Mr. Caldecott had now taken a conspicuous place amongst the scientific men of India, and his name speedily became as well known in Europe as it had for some time been in the East. He contributed several papers on meteorology generally, and on temperatures underground in particular, to the British Association. He had from 1841, when the general scheme of magnetic and meteorological research was commenced all over the world, set himself with his usual zeal to the working out of the plan. It was not until 1845 that the Royal Society determined on the best mode of publishing the vast mass of matter that had up to this time been collected; and the Rajah of Travancore, scarcely appreciating the importance of economy of time, and little apprehending the calamity that was at hand, was naturally anxious that a mass of facts that had been gathered together at his own expense, and under his own directions, should reach the world through his own press. Mr. Caldecott had now become deeply engaged in preparations for publication, when he was obliged to relinquish his task through failing health.

17. In South Audley-street, Mary, relict of gen. Isaac Gascoyne.

18. Aged 75, Benjamin Sewell, esq., of Blackheath Park, and Chatham-place.

19. At Dawlish, aged 20, Mary Alexandrina, youngest daughter of the late rev. Alex Nicoll, D.C.L., canon of Christ Church, and regius professor of Hebrew.

— Aged 51, Charles O'Malley, esq., of Lodge, Mayo, one of Her Majesty's counsel.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 68, lady Ouseley, relict of sir William Ouseley, LL.D., the eminent oriental scholar.

20. At Dewchurch Vicarage, Herefordshire, aged 61, the rev. William Hassall, M.A.

— At Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 66, the ven. Philip Jennings, D.D., archdeacon of Norfolk, rector of Coston in that county, and perpetual curate of St. James's, Marylebone.

— At the Brook House, Old Sodbury, Miss Vassall, sister of Leonard Vassall, esq.

21. At his seat, Salston, Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, aged 60, the right rev. William Hart Coleridge, D.D.,

warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; and formerly bishop of Barbados and the Leeward Islands. Bishop Coleridge was the only son of Luke Herman Coleridge, esq., of Thorverton, Devonshire, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself. After a short tutorship in the Hope family he became one of the curates of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Nothing could exceed the zeal with which he performed the duties of this laborious office. A vacancy occurring in the secretaryship of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, he was appointed to that post, and was preacher of the National Society's chapel in Ely-place. In 1824, when in his 35th year, he was consecrated bishop of Barbados. He filled the duties of that sacred charge with great zeal and assiduity for sixteen years, and resigned it in 1841, on account of the failure of his health. Upon the establishment of St. Augustine's College, at Canterbury, he was induced by the late primate to take the charge of that important missionary school, to the conduct of which he devoted himself with great energy. Having left the college for the Christmas vacation, he arrived on Thursday, the 20th December, at his residence near Ottery St. Mary, apparently in perfect health. Early in the afternoon of Friday, he went out to walk in his grounds, when he was suddenly taken ill; he was at once assisted into the house, where he expired a few moments after, with three deep sighs, before medical help could be procured. Bishop Coleridge married, in 1825, the eldest daughter of the very rev. Thomas Rennell, D.D., dean of Winchester, and master of the Temple, and grand-daughter of the celebrated sir William Blackstone.

22. In Portland-place, in his 82nd year, the right hon. John Colville, tenth lord Colville of Culross (in the peerage of Scotland, 1609), a representative peer for Scotland, adm. of the White, and an extra lord of the bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert. He was born March 15, 1768, the fourth but eldest surviving son of John the ninth lord. He entered the navy, Dec. 12, 1775, as captain's servant, on board the *Isis* 50; and was in June, 1781, midshipman of the *Conqueror* 74, which was one of sir George Rodney's fleet in his victory over the Comte de Grasse, April 12, 1782. In July 19, 1793, he was promoted into the *Santa Margaretta* 36, in which he assisted as first lieut. at the capture, in 1794, of the French West India Islands, and the apparent destruction near the Penmarks of the French 36-gun frigate *Voluntaire*, and corvettes *Espion* and *Alert*. He commanded in 1795 the *Star* sloop, employed chiefly on the home station, where he took a privateer, *Le Coup d'Essai*, of 2 guns and 28 men; and on Dec. 6, 1796, was advanced to post rank. His next appointments were, March 16, 1799, to the *Penelope* 36, in which he served as senior officer at the ensuing blockade of Havre; Aug. 15, 1800, to the *Ambuscade* 36, which frigate was sent soon afterwards with convoy to the West Indies; in 1803 to the command of the Sea Fencibles on the coast of Cumberland; Oct. 13, 1804, to the *Romney* 50, which ship, owing to the ignorance of her pilots, was wrecked in the Texel, Nov. 19 following; in 1805 again to the Sea Fencibles at Margate; March 23, 1807, to the *Hercule* 74, in which he attended the expedition against Copenhagen, and in 1808 accompanied home from Lisbon the surrendered Russian fleet; in Sept., 1811, after three years of half-pay, he was appointed to the *Queen* 74. Previously to paying off this ship, Sept. 21, 1814, lord Colville, after serving for some time on the home station, proceeded to the West Indies, whence he escorted to England a fleet of 370 sail of merchantmen, the last convoy of the war. Lord Colville served in many other ships, and on all occasions was remarkable for the energy with which he sought every enterprise which could tend to promote the glory of the British flag. Lord Colville succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 8, 1811. He was elected a representative peer for Scotland in 1818, and had continued to hold that position during ten successive Parliaments. His lordship was twice married: firstly, Oct. 14, 1790, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Ford, esq., of the Leas, in Barbados; and secondly, Oct. 15, 1841, the hon. Anne Law, fourth daughter of Edward, first lord Ellenborough; which lady survives him, without issue.

22. At her house in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 78, Louisa Anne,

relict of William Dilke, esq., of Maxtoke Castle, co. Warw.

22. George Horrocks, esq., of Preston, leaving property valued at 100,000*l.* Of this sum, 6000*l.* will be divided in equal portions among the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

23. At Montague House, Hammersmith, in her 32nd year, Emma Onebye, wife of Thomas Griffiths, esq., surgeon, and second daughter of John Bowyer Nichols, esq., F.S.A.

25. At Billingbear Park, aged 88, John Thomas, esq.

— At Prideaux, aged 2, Robert Williams, third son of sir Colman Rashleigh, bart.

— At Cheltenham, accidentally burnt to death by her clothes catching fire, lady Pynn, wife of gen. sir Henry Pynn.

26. Aged 85, the wife of George Basevi, esq., of Brighton, and mother of the late eminent architect.

27. Mr. J. F. Lalor, whose writings on the land question in the "United Irishman," and subsequent productions as editor of the "Felon," caused him to be put in prison in 1848.

28. In Upper Albany-street, Ponsonby Tottenham, esq., barrister-at-law, fourth son of lord Robert Ponsonby Tottenham, lord bishop of Clogher.

— At Hackney, aged 73, William Loddiges, highly distinguished for his knowledge of botany and natural history.

— Aged 68, baron Walther, one of the most eminent medico-chirurgical celebrities of Germany, formerly professor at Bonn.

29. At Highgate, lieut-col. Archibald Irvine, C.B., director of engineering and architectural works of the Admiralty. Colonel Irvine's life was chiefly spent in the service of the Hon. East India Company's engineers, in which his career was an arduous, gallant, and most distinguished one. He served in many sieges and storms, in which he was severely wounded, and personally led one or two forlorn hopes. As a military engineer his talents were highly prized in India. He filled there many very important and responsible situations, and finally wound up his services in that part of Her Majesty's dominions by distinguishing himself as an engineer officer in the great battles under lord Hardinge. In India his engineering skill and ability introduced him to the late lord Auckland when governor-gen., who, on col. Irvine's return to England, appointed him successor to the late col. Brandreth, R.E., as chief of the Admiralty engineering and architectural department at Somerset House.

29. At Smart's Hill, Penshurst, aged 72, Mrs. Isabella Barclay, widow of lieut.-col. Robert Barclay, of H.M. 52nd regt., and brigadier-gen. in the Portuguese service.

— At Sundridge Park, aged 81, Anne, relict of the late sir Samuel Scott, bart.

— Arthur Burgh Crofton, esq., of Roebuck Castle, co. of Dublin.

30. At Albrighton Hall, the dowager lady Puleston.

— In Dublin, Sophia, widow of the hon. Robert Otway Cave, and eldest daughter of the late sir Francis Burdett, bart.

— Aged 78, Peter Thompson, esq., treasurer of the county of Kerry.

Lately. At Gloucester, aged 33, Margaret, only daughter of John Nickolls, esq., banker, of Bewdley.

Lately. Miss Outhwaite, of Bradford. Her will contains the following legacies: Queen Anne's Bounty Fund, in augmentation of the stipend of St. Jude's Church, 1000*l.*; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l.*; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l.* The following donations have been made by her representatives: Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, 50*l.*; Ripon Board of Education, 25*l.*; Society for Employing Additional Curates, 21*l.*; National Society for the Education of the Poor, 21*l.*; Society for Building and Repairing Churches, 21*l.*

Lately. At Vienna, aged 53, Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, titular bishop of Sardica and grand provost of Groswarelling. It will be remembered that, about twenty years ago, the prince was celebrated as a miracle-monger.

Lately. At Brussels, at an advanced age, M. Verbeyst, the most celebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the world. He had founded a very curious establishment, consisting of a house of several stories, and as high as a church, and disposed so as to contain about 300,000 volumes, arranged according to their subjects.

PROMOTIONS.

1849.

JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Matthew Talbot Baines, esq., to be a Poor Law Commissioner for England, *vice* Buller, deceased.

4. Samuel Gaskell, esq., of Lancaster, to be a Commissioner in Lunacy, *vice* Dr. Prichard, deceased.

10. John Bowring, esq., to be Consul in the city and district of Canton.—The earl of Harrowby, the very rev. W. R. Lyall, D.D., dean of Canterbury, William Page Wood, esq., Robert Baynes Armstrong, esq., John George Shaw Lefevre, esq., C.B., and the rev. Richard Jones, M.A., to be Commissioners for inquiring into Episcopal and Capitular estates.

13. Arthur James, earl of Fingal, to be Lord-Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath.

15. The right hon. sir Francis Thornhill Baring, bart., to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

23. The hon. George Sulyarde Stafford Jerningham (now secretary of legation at Madrid), to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy to the Ottoman Porte. Daniel Blair, M.D., to be Surgeon-General for the colony of British Guiana.—George Marsh, esq., to be Resident Magistrate at Mossel Bay, in the Cape of Good Hope.

27. William Drury Holden, esq., of Locko Park, co. Derby, eldest son and heir of Robert Holden, late of Nuttall Temple, co. Notts, by Mary Anne, only child and heir of William Drury Lowe, esq., of Locko Park, to take the name of Lowe only, and bear the arms of Lowe, quarterly, with his own arms.

31. Knighted, Elkanah Armitage, esq., late Mayor of Manchester.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

15. Royal regt. of Artillery, brevet col. W. Wylde to be Colonel; brevet major B. Cuppage to be Lieut.-Col.

19. Brevet, capt. Charles William Tyndale, of the 55th Foot, to be Major in the army. Hospital Staff, Montague Martin Mahony, M.D., to be Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals. James French, M.D., to be Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals in Canada, *vice* Mahony.—Charles Maclean, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, *vice* French.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

24. Rear-adm. H. M. Ommanney to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; capt. W. F. Carroll, C.B., to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

To be Captains.—John T. Talbot, Adolphus Slade, William Peel, James J. M'Cleverty.

To be Commanders.—Lazarus Roberts, John Hains, Thomas Thompson, Edward P. B. Von Donop, T. H. Lysaght, Alan Henry Gardener.

To be retired Commander.—Thomas Hills.

Appointments.—Capt. R. Fanshawe, C.B., to be Commodore of the first class and Commander-in-Chief on the coast of Africa, *vice* Sir C. Hotham.—Comm. Charles Hillyar to the *Centaur;* comm. Thomas Heard to the *Bellerophon;* comm. R. B. Crawford to the *Polyphemus* steam-sloop; comm. James Rawstorne to the *Apollo* troop-frigate.—Lieut. Willoughby J. Lake to be Flag-Lieut. to commodore Fanshawe, C.B., on the coast of Africa; lieut. W. K. Joliffe to command the *Pluto* steam-cruiser; lieut. R. A. Powell to the *Janus* steam-gun-vessel.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Clark, to be a Canon of Hereford.

Rev. E. Eliot to be a Canon of Salisbury.

Rev. T. Hillyard to be a Canon of Chester.

Rev. W. Calvert to be a Minor Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. T. Protheroe, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Osborne.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Joseph Shaw, B.D., to be Master of Queen's College, Cambridge.

John H. Hay, esq., to be Chief Clerk of the Board of Admiralty, *vice* Amedroz, retired; J. H. Briggs, esq., to be clerk of the first class: Thomas James, esq., to be clerk of the second class; Clarence Braddyll, esq., to be clerk of the third class.

PROMOTIONS.

FEBRUARY.

Gazette Promotions.

2. Cleland Cumberlege, esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tampico.

9. Sir Edmund Lyons, bart., G.C.B. (now minister plenipotentiary to Greece), to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons; Thomas Wyse, esq., to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Greece.—George William Anderson, esq., to be Governor of Mauritius.

13. At the court, the right hon. Thomas Wyse sworn of the Privy Council.

22. Knighted, George William Anderson, esq., governor of the Mauritius.

27. Frederick Benjamin, baron Saye and Sele, to take and use the surnames of Wykeham Fiennes, in addition to Twisleton, and bear the arms of Fiennes quarterly, in the first quarter.

28. Knighted, capt. Thomas Seymour Sadler, senior exon of Her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

Army Appointments.

2. 31st Foot, major J. St. John Munro, to be Major.—Brevet, capt. W. G. Beare, of 1st Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Staff, col. A. S. H. Mountain, 29th Foot, to be Adjutant-Gen. to the Queen's Forces serving in the East Indies.

9. 14th Light Dragoons, major H. E. Doherty to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. W. Clarke to be Major.—21st Foot, capt. J. R. Stuart to be Major.—Royal Canadian Rifle regt., major R. Muter to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. P. L. M'Dougall to be Major.—Brevet, capt. E. F. French, 74th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

16. 71st Foot, lieut.-gen. sir J. Macdonell, K.C.B., from 79th Foot, to be Col.—79th Foot, major-gen. J. Hay, C.B., to be Col.—3rd West India regt., major-gen. W. Wood, C.B., to be Colonel.

23. 7th Dragoon Guards, lieut.-col. Charles P. Ainslie to be Lieut.-Col.—54th Foot, major John Norman, from half-pay unatt. to be Major.—Brevet, capt. Charles Bulkeley, 90th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Navy Promotions.

To be Commanders.—G. J. Napier and C. C. Forsyth.

Appointments.—Capt. E. A. Inglefield (acting) to *Melampus*.—Comm. R. B. Miller (acting) to *Ringdove*; A. Cumming to *Rattler*.

Ecclesiastical Preferment.

Rev. J. Smith to be Bishop of Hong Kong, in China.

Members returned to Parliament.

Bolton.—Sir Joshua Walmsley, bart.

Cardigan Boroughs.—Pryse Pryse, esq.

Devon (*South*).—Sir Ralph Lopes, bart.

Donegal.—Thomas Conolly, esq.

Hull.—M. T. Baines, esq., (re-el.)

Leominster.—Frederick Peel, esq.

Liskeard.—R. B. Crowder, esq.

Portsmouth.—Right hon. sir F. T. Baring, (re-el.)

Staffordshire (*S.*)—Viscount Lewisham.

Truro.—Humphry Willyams, esq.

Yorkshire (*W. Riding*).—Edmund B. Denison, esq.

MARCH.

Gazette Promotions.

2. Thomas James Ireland, of Owsden Hall, esq., to be Sheriff of Suffolk, *vice* lord Henniker.

14. J. Craufurd, esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Perth, *vice* R. Whigham, esq., deceased.

20. James Robert Gardiner, esq., barrister-at-law, to discharge the duties of Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the room of lord de L'Isle, resigned.—Joshua Wigley Bateman, esq., to discharge certain of the duties, not otherwise provided for, attached to the office of Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, lately held by sir Henry Wheatley, bart.

22. Sir George William Anderson, knt., governor of Mauritius, to be a Companion of the Bath (civil division).

23. Earl Spencer and the earl of Clarendon elected Knights of the Garter.

31. The right hon. sir George Grey, bart. (one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state), to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (civil division).

Army Appointments.

2. 21st Foot, lieut.-col. T. G. Browne, from the 41st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., *vice* major J. C. Peddie, who exchanges.

PROMOTIONS.

—36th Foot, major R. C. Smyth, from 93rd Foot, to be Major, *vice* major L. Rothe, who exchanges.—Brevet, capt. W. Dillon, 54th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

9. 60th Foot, capt. J. Robinson to be Major.—64th Foot, lieut.-col. N. Wilson, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., *vice* lieut.-col. G. Duberly, who exchanges.—Brevet, lieut.-gen. sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the Army in the East Indies (having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Forces in India, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India).

16. Hospital Staff, H. Hart, M.D., from 31st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class.

23. 27th Foot, lieut.-col. H. A. Magenis, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., *vice* lieut.-col. M. C. Johnstone, who exchanges.—Brevet, capt. W. H. Kenny, half-pay 61st Foot (staff officer of pensioners), to have the local rank of Major in New Zealand; ensign J. P. Kennedy, 25th Foot, to have the local rank of Major in the East Indies.

30. 6th Foot, lieut.-gen. sir J. Gardiner, K.C.B., from 50th Foot, to be Colonel.—12th Foot, major W. Bell to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet major A. Horne to be Major.—50th Foot, major-gen. sir D. St. Leger Hill, K.C.B., to be Colonel.—Glamorgan Militia, J. N. Lucas, esq., to be Lieut.-Col.; sir C. M. R. Morgan, bart., to be Major.

Navy Promotions.

3. Rear-adm. A. Duff to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; capt. sir. A. P. Green, K. C. H., to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

12. Retired captains H. T. Davies and the hon. H. D. Byng to be retired Rear-Adms., on the terms proposed 1st Sept., 1846.

19. Capt. W. B. Mends to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

Capt. sir James Sterling to be a Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

To be Commanders.—Edward Herrick, Baldwin A. Wake, and T. A. B. Spratt.

Appointments.—Capt. Robert Fitzroy to the *Arrogant* 46.—Comm. C. H. Beddoes to the *Racer* 12.—Comm. R. A. Stewart to be Inspecting-Commander in the Coast Guard service.

Ecclesiastical Preferment.

Rev. C. A. Swainson, B.D., to be one of Her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.

Civil Preferment.

Mr. Arthur Hugh Clough (late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford), to be Principal of University Hall, London University.

Members returned to Parliament.

Derbyshire (*South*),—William Mundy, esq.

Lyme Regis.—Hon. Edward Henry Stanley.

Sligo.—John Patrick Somers, esq.

APRIL.

Gazette Promotions.

2. Sir James Carnegie, bart., to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Kincardine.

4. Lieut.-col. William Miller (lately one of the deputy inspectors general of the Constabulary in Ireland), to be a Companion of the Bath (civil division).

13. The younger brothers and sisters of Charles now viscount Midleton to enjoy the same title and precedence as if their father, the most rev. Charles Brodrick, archbishop of Cashel, had survived his late nephew George Alan viscount Midleton.

23. Charles Zachary Macaulay, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the island of Mauritius.

27. The right hon. sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K.C.B., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Penipotentiary to the United States of America.

Army Appointments.

3. 75th Foot, major P. De Lancey to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet major A. Jardine to be Major.—87th Foot, major J. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet major H. B. Harvey to be Major; lieut. W. E. Adams to be Capt.

Royal Artillery, brevet major R. Burn to be Lieut.-Col.

10. Grenadier Guards, major and brevet col. C. F. R. Lascelles to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. and lieut.-col. and brevet col. P. S. Stanhope to be Major.—Scots Fusilier Guards, lieut. and capt.

the hon. C. G. Scott to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—24th Foot, to be lieut.-cols., major H. Paynter, major J. Harris; to be Majors, brevet major J. Harris, capt. A. G. Blachford, capt. W. G. Brown.—56th Foot, major E. W. W. Passy to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet major J. Wegg to be Major.—Brevet, lieut.-col. E. Keane, Grenadier Guards, to be Col. in the army.

20. 49th Foot, capt. H. G. Rainey to be Major.—98th Foot, major W. Roberts to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. T. H. Lovett to be Major.—Unattached, major C. Cotton, from 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase.

25. Royal Artillery, brevet major R. B. Burnaby to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal Marines, colonel second commandant W. Fergusson to be Col. Commandant; lieut.-col. T. Stevens to be Colonel Second Commandant; capt. and brevet major W. Taylor to be Lieut.-Col.

27. Grenadier Guards, lieut.-col. W.N. Hutchinson, from 20th Foot, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., *vice* capt. and lieut.-col. A. A. T. Cunynghame, who exchanges.—Coldstream Guards, lieut. and capt. M. E. Tierney, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

Naval Appointment.

27. Capt. Thomas L. Massie to the *Cleopatra*.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. David Anderson to be Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land, including the whole of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Rev. Robert Knox to be Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

Rev. J. Brown to be an Hon. Canon of Norwich.

Members returned to Parliament.

Lord Clarina chosen a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Hampshire (*N.*).—Melville Portal, esq.

Nottinghamshire (*S.*).—Robert Bromley, esq.

MAY.

Gazette Promotions.

1. Henry George Ward, esq., to be Lord High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands.—Patrick Augustus Boyle, esq., to be Colonial Surgeon on the Gold Coast.

1. Capt. Donatus O'Brien and Herbert Poulton Voules, esq., to be two of the Visitors of Parkhurst Prison, in the Isle of Wight.—Lieut.-col. Joshua Jebb, C.B., and Herbert Poulton Voules, esq., to be two of the Commissioners for governing the Pentonville Prison.

7. Lord Belhaven to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—Lieut.-gen. the right hon. sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

24. James Ivory, esq. (one of the ordinary lords of session), to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* John Hay Forbes, esq., resigned.

26. Sir David Dundas, knt., to be Advocate-General, or Judge Martial of Her Majesty's Forces.

30. Stephen Henry Sulivan, esq. (now secretary of legation at Munich), to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General in the Republic of Chili.—Alfred Guthrie Bonar, esq. (now paid attaché at Dresden), to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich.

Army Appointments.

1. Royal Marines, col. and second commandant W. Powell to be Colonel Commandant; lieut. col. R. Edwards to be Col. Second Commandant; brevet major C. Pratt to be Lieut.-Col., *vice* Edwards, promoted.

18. 6th Foot, major A. A. Barnes, from the 25th Foot, to be Major, *vice* major J. T. Griffiths, who exchanges.—62nd Foot, major H. B. Harvey, from the 87th Foot, to be major, *vice* brevet lieut.-col. W. T. Shortt, who exchanges.—Ceylon Rifle regt., capt. G. B. Tattersall to be Major.—Unattached, capt. P. W. A. Bradshawe, from the 77th Foot, to be Major.

22. 15th Light Dragoons, major-gen. T. W. Brotherton, C.B., to be Col.—5th Foot, major-gen. sir J. Grey, K.C.B., from the 73rd Foot, to be Col.—73rd Foot, major-gen. R. G. H. Clarges, C.B., to be Col.

25. 28th Foot, major-gen. J. Duffy, C.B., to be Col.—Royal Hospital, Chelsea, gen. sir George Anson, G.C.B., to be Governor; gen. sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor.

25. Royal Marines, lieut.-col. D. A. Gibsone to be Col. Second Commandant (en second, to continue attached to

PROMOTIONS.

the artillery companies of the corps); lieut.-col. D. J. Ballingall to be Col. Second Commandant; lieut.-col. J. R. Coryton to be Col. Second Commandant; capt. and brevet major H. I. Delacombe to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. and brevet major G. H. Coryton to be Lieut.-Col.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

4. Vice.-adm. sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B., to be Adm. of the Blue; rear-adm. the hon. Donald Hugh Mackay to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; capt. George Ferguson to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

8. To be Captains.—A. Murray and H. J. Matson.

To be Commanders.—W. K. Nicholas, A. Mellersh, and Vashon Baker.

9. Rear-adm. sir F. Mason, K.C.B., to be Vice.-Adm. of the Blue; capt. sir G. R. Sartorius to be Rear.-Adm. of the Blue.

11. Retired capt. G. G. Lennock to be Retired Rear.-Adm.

16. A. Karley to be Retired Commander, 1846; T. Laen to be Master Attendant of Chatham Yard.

Appointments.—5. Capt. P. Richards to be Captain Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; capt. sir T. Pasley, bart., to be Captain Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard.

11. Rear.-Adm. M. H. Dixon to be a Commander-in-Chief at Cork.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. George Smith, D.D., to be Bishop of Victoria, Island of Hong Kong.

Rev. E. Huxtable to be Sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

H. M. Birch, esq., B.A., to be Tutor to the Prince of Wales.

JUNE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

4. James Andrew, earl of Dalhousie, K. T., governor-gen. of India, created Marquess of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, co. Edinburgh, and of the Punjaub.

— Lieut.-gen. Hugh Baron Gough, K.C.B., gen. and commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies, created Viscount Gough, of Goojerat, of the Punjaub, and of the city of Limerick.

11. John Patrick Carruthers, esq. (now British vice-consul), to be Her Majesty's Consul at Taganrog; John Robert Curtis, esq., to be Consul at Cologne.

16. The right hon. Fox Maule to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Forfar, *vice* the earl of Airlie, resigned.—Charles Enderby, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Auckland Islands.—William Hope, esq., to be Auditor-Gen. of Accounts; and Charles Boyle, esq., to be Clerk of the Councils, for the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.—George Henry Kendrick Thwaites, esq., to be Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Peradenia, in Ceylon.

26. The hon. Elizabeth Frederica Lennox to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* lady Caroline Somers Cocks.—Frederick Temple lord Dufferin and Claneboye to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* George Sholto earl of Morton.

29. The right hon. sir David Dundas sworn of the Privy Council.—Knighted, comm. William Winniett, R.N., lieut.-governor of the Gold Coast.

30. Daniel Robertson, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

1. Grenadier Guards, lieut.-col. sir J. S. Lillie to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—75th Foot, major A. Jardine to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase; capt. E. Hickey to be Major.

8. 40th Foot, capt. J. M. B. Neill, to be Major.—St. Helena regt., major J. Mac Duff, from 40th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

15. 96th Foot, major T. M. Wilson to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet major R. Bush to be Major; capt. J. Snodgrass to be Major.

22. Coldstream Guards, lieut.-col. T. Crombie to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.; brevet major-gen. W. Rowan, C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the army in Canada.

29. 51st Foot, major-gen. sir T. Willshire, bart. and K.C.B., to be Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Vice Admirals.—Sir Francis Mason, Thomas Brown.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Rear-Admirals.—Robert Wauchope, sir J. G. Sinclair, bart., sir G. R. Sartorius.

To be Commander.—George Parker.

To be Retired Commanders.—H. D. Parker, R. Easts.

Appointments.—Capt. C. Wise and comm. E. Codd, to the *Queen*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Higgin, dean of Limerick, to be Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.

The very rev. Dean Kirwan, to be Dean of Limerick.

Rev. G. A. Denison, to be Preb. of Wells.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. G. Wellesley, to Her Majesty.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord Kilmaine elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Limerick co.—Samuel Dickson, esq.

Sutherlandshire.—Sir David Dundas (re-el.).

Warwickshire (S.).—Lord Guernsey, *vice* Shirley, resigned.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. Robert Laurie, esq. (Windsor herald), to be Norroy king of arms.

6. Gorge Harrison Rogers Harrison, esq. (bluemantle pursuivant of arms), to be Windsor Herald.

13. R. Blanshard, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the island of Vancouver and its dependencies.—James M'Nab, esq., to be Receiver-General, and Herbert Huntingdon, esq., to be Financial Secretary, for the province of Nova Scotia.—Robert Garraway M'Hugh, esq., to be second Puisne Judge of the Royal Court of the island of St. Lucia.

21. Francis Richard Haggitt, of Belmont, esq., M.P. for the county of Hereford, son of Francis Haggitt, D.D., prebendary of Durham, and rector of Nuneham Courtenay, co. Oxford, by Lucy, daughter and coheir of William Parry, of King's-street, co. Hereford, esq., by Frances, sister of Richard Prosser, D.D., late of Belmont aforesaid, archdeacon and prebendary of Durham (in compliance with the will of his said maternal great-uncle, Dr. Richard Prosser), to take the surname of Wegg Prosser in lieu of Haggitt, and bear the arms of Wegg and Prosser quarterly with his own family arms.

26. The right hon. sir James Stephen, K.C.B., to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

30. The right hon. Matthew Talbot Baines sworn of the Privy Council.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

6. Scots Fusilier Guards, lieut. and capt. C. Tyrwhitt, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, capt. S. Hawkins, Royal Marines, to be Major in the army.

10. Royal Engineers, brevet major T. C. Luxmore, to be Lieut.-Col.

27. Brevet, capt. T. J. Castieau, of the 53rd Foot, to be Major in the army.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

9. Commander A. G. Bulman, to the *Persian*.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

London.—Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild (re-elected).

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

7. William George Knox, esq., to be Chief Justice, and Herbert Townsend Bowen, esq., Puisne Judge for the island of Trinidad.—James Grignon, esq. (now British vice-consul at Venice), to be Consul at Portland, in the United States of North America.

11. Henry Murray Lane, gent., to be Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms.

17. The right hon. John Richards, one of the barons of Her Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland, Mountifort Longfield, LL.D., and Charles James Hargreave, esq., to be Commissioners for the Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland.

23. The marquess of Conyngham, K.P., to be Vice-Admiral of the Province of Ulster.

25. Timothy O'Brien, esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin, and of Borris, in Ossory, lord mayor of Dublin, created a Baronet.

28. Thomas Nicholas Redington, esq., under-secretary to the lord-lieut. of Ireland, to be K.C.B. of the civil division.

PROMOTIONS.

Army Appointments.

3. 23rd Foot, capt. H. G. Chester to be Major.—36th Foot, brevet major W. R. Haliday, from 93rd Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, capt. J. Roberts, 74th Foot, capt. I. Elton, 45th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

21. 16th Foot, capt. William Ashmore, to be Major.—23rd Foot, major Charles Crutchley to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. Daniel Lysons to be Major.

29. Royal Artillery, major-gen. R. H. Birch to be Col. Commandant.

Naval Promotions.

10. Lieut. Joseph Henry Kay, F.R.S., to be Commander.

21. To be Capt., Commander J. Hay.

Appointments. — Commander Herbert Schomberg (1841) to the *Sphynx* steam sloop.

21. Capt. Geo. Ramsey to the *Alarm* 26.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. R. Wollaston, to be Archdeacon of Australia.

The ven. archdeacon Rushton, D.D., and the rev. F. R. Raines, to be Hon. Canons of Manchester.

Rev. A. Kent to be Minor Canon of Gloucester.

Rev. — Dykes, and the rev. E. Greatorex, to be Minor Canons of Durham.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. W. Kay, M.A. (sub-rector and tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford), to be Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

Rev. Horace F. Gray, M.A., preb. of Wells, to be Professor of Pastoral Theology in Queen's College, Birmingham.

Members Returned to Parliament.

14. The earl of Lanesborough elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Boston.—Hon. Dudley A. Pelham.

London.—Right hon. sir James Duke, the lord mayor.

Reading.—John Frederick Stanford, esq.

SEPTEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

1. James earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T. (capt.-gen. and gov.-in-chief of Canada, &c.), created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Elgin, of Elgin.

10. His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G., and his heirs, kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for ever, to be Earls of Dublin.

22. The earl of Chichester, earl of Ducie, lord Harry Vane, lord Wharncliffe, Frederick Peel, esq., Thomas Henry Sotheron, esq., John Elijah Blunt, esq., barrister-at-law, James Hill, esq., barrister-at-law, and Henry Kingsgote, esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into those cases which were investigated by, and reported upon by, the Charity Commissioners, but not certified to the Attorney-General.

29. Viscount Ebrington, major-gen. sir John Burgoyne, K.C.B., sir Henry De la Beche, F.R.S., Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., lieut.-col. Anderson, R.E., Mr. Philip Hardwick, capt. Vetch, R.E., Mr. J. M. Rendel, capt. Harness, R.E., Mr. Thomas Hawes, capt. R. K. Dawson, R.E., and Mr. Edward Lawes, barrister-at-law, to be the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

James Galwey, esq., of Dungarvan, to be Inspector-Gen. of Prisons in Ireland.

Army Appointments.

4. 1st Dragoons, capt. J. Yorke to be Major, by purchase.—44th Foot, lieut.-col. E. Thorp, from 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., *vice* lieut.-col. A. H. Ferryman, who exchanges. — Unattached, major F. Mainwaring, from 51st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. — Royal Engineers, brevet major W. Faris, to be Lieut.-Col.

11. 19th Foot, major-gen. C. Turner, to be Col.—67th Foot, assistant-surgeon T. P. Matthew, from the staff, to be Surgeon. — 72nd Foot, lieut.-col. F. Murray, to be Lieut.-Col.—St. Helena regiment, capt. G. Woollard to be Major.

15. Royal Artillery, capt. and brevet major J. H. Griffin, to be Lieut.-Col.

17. Royal Engineers, brevet col. P. D. Calder to be Col.; brevet major F. H. Baddeley to be Lieut.-Col.

Naval Promotions.

6. Capt. G. E. Watts, to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue. — Retired captains R. Gambier, C. F. Payne, and C. Macdonald, C.B., to be Retired Rear-Adms. on the terms proposed 1st Sept., 1846.

PROMOTIONS.

Appointments.—5. Commander E. H. Beauchamp, to the *Hecla*.

7. Capt. G. T. Gordon, to the *Encounter*.

28. Commander C. Barker to the *Serpent*; capt. T. Knox to the *Firebrand*; commander S. Carmichael to the *Spiteful*.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. G. M. Cooper, to be a Preb. of Chichester.

Rev. W. Molesworth, to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. J. L. Popham, to be a Preb. of Salisbury.

Rev. W. J. Harman, to be an Hon. Canon of Peterborough.

Civil Preferments.

J. Risdon Bennett, M.D., to be Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

John Hilton, esq., to be Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

OCTOBER.

Gazette Promotions.

6. The rev. John Pilkington Norris, M.A., fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

10. Lieut.-col. the hon. C. B. Phipps to be Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, and Treasurer and Cofferer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; also Treasurer to H. R. H. Prince Albert.—Col. the hon. Charles Grey (equerry to the Queen), to be Private Secretary to H. R. H., *vice* Phipps.

19. John J. M'Intosh, esq., to be Colonial Secretary and Prothonotary for the Turks and Caicos Islands.—William Henry M'Coy, esq., to be Registrar and Secretary, Clerk of the Enrolments, and Clerk of the Council, and Joseph Fadelle, esq., to be Provost Marshal for the Island of Dominica.

— Mildred, wife of Robert Uniacke, esq., of Woodhouse, co. Waterford; Frances, wife of William Henry Carter, esq., of Castlemartin, co. Kildare; and Catherine, wife of Henry Prittie Perry, clerk (sisters to the earl of Mayo), to have the precedence of earl's daughters, as if their late father, Richard, lord bishop of Waterford, had succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Mayo.

22. William Fergusson, esq., F.R.S., professor of surgery in King's College, London, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to H. R. H. Prince Albert, in the room of Charles A. Key, esq., deceased.

23. Lord Portman, John Lucius Dampier, esq., barrister-at-law, and Dominick Daly, esq., to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest, co. Southampton, and Waltham Forest, co. Essex; and Joseph Burnley Hume, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Secretary and Clerk to the Commission.

25. Sir Edward Stuart Baynes, K.C.M.G. (late consul at St. Petersburg), to be Agent and Consul-Gen. in Tunis; Charles Eastland Michele, esq., to be Consul at St. Petersburg.

29. Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy (lieut. and capt., Coldstream Guards), to be Equerry in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Phipps.

30. George Bott, esq., lieut. R.N., to be Superintendent of the penal settlement of the colony of British Guiana.

31. The right hon. sir James Duke, knt. (lord mayor of the City of London), created a Baronet.

Army Appointments.

2. 18th Foot, lieut.-col. C. J. Coote, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., *vice* lieut.-col. F. W. Dillon, who exchanges.—31st. Foot, capt. J. C. Brooke to be Major.—73rd Foot, brevet major G. H. Smith to be Major.—3rd West India regt., brevet major W. Shaw to be Major.—Unattached, brevet major J. T. Weyland, from Royal Canadian Rifle regt., to be Major.—Brevet capt. F. T. Maitland, town major of Portsmouth, to be Major.

5. 5th Foot, capt. H. F. F. Johnson to be Major, by purchase.

12. 60th Foot, capt. W. F. Bedford to be Major.—61st Foot, capt. W. H. Vicars to be Major.—Brevet capt. T. Prior, 73rd Foot, to be Major.

19. Brevet majors H. Ward, 48th Foot, E. Vicars, Royal Engineers, C. R. Scott, assistant quartermaster-gen., Dublin, F. Burdett, 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Cols.—Captains J. W. Collington, R. A., hon. J. W. B. Macdonell, aide-de-camp to major-gen. H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, hon. St. George G. Foley, late aide-de-camp

to the commander of the forces in Ireland, lord C. G. Russell, 93rd Foot, G. Bagot, 41st Foot, H. F. Ponsonby, 1st Grenadier Guards, to be Majors.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

9. Vice-admiral A. W. Schomberg, to be Adm. of the Blue; rear-adm. sir J. Louis, bart., to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; capt. R. R. Wormeley to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Adms. on the terms proposed 1st of Sept., 1846:—C. Bertram, G. Hills, H. Fanshawe, I. H. Morrison, G. B. Trollope, C.B., sir T. Mansell, K.C.H., T. Groube, H. Robinson, and W. Black.

19. Rear-adm. B. Hodgson to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; capt. H. O'Grady to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.—Capt. J. Harper, C.B., to be a Retired Rear-Adm., on the terms proposed 1st of Sept., 1846.—Commander Robert Harris, to be Capt.; lieuts. S. R. Prothero, E. J. Bedford, and O. J. Jones, to be Commanders.

30. Adm. sir T. B. Martin, G.C.B., to be Adm. of the Fleet; vice-adm. sir E. D. King, knt., K.C.H., to be Adm. of the Blue; rear-adm. sir J. C. Coghill, bart., to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, C.B., to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Adms. on the terms proposed 1st Sept., 1846: retired capt. Thomas

Appointments. — Commander O. J. Jones to the *Ganges*.

5. Commander T. G. Drake to the *Conflict*.

Dick, and retired capt. W. I. Scott.

19. Lieut. J. B. Massie to command the *Crocodile*.

29. Commander C. F. A. Shadwell to the *Hecate*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The very rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds, to be Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. T. S. Townsend, to be Dean of Lismore.

Rev. J. Hutchinson, to be a Preb. of Lichfield.

Rev. G. M. Cooper, to be Canon of Chichester.

Rev. J. Ford, to be Canon of Exeter.

Rev. T. B. Powell, to be Canon of Chichester.

Ven. archdeacon Clive, to be Hon. Canon of St. Asaph.

Ven. archdeacon Clough, to be Hon. Canon of Asaph.

Hon. and rev. J. Grey, to be Hon. Canon of Durham.

Rev. A. B. Lechmere, to be Hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. R. C. Savage, to be Hon. Canon of Worcester.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Thomas B. Peacock, M.D., to be Assistant Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. John Francis Smyth, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the colony of Sierra Leone.—Perceval Kirton, esq., to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia.

13. Henry John Glanville, esq., to be Chief Justice of St. Christopher's; Henry Isles Woodcock, esq., to be Chief Justice of Dominica; Archibald Paull Burt, esq., to be Attorney-General of St. Christopher's.—Niven Kerr, esq. (consul in Cyprus), to be Consul for Rhodes, and the other Turkish islands in the Archipelago.

14. Alexander James Moorhead, esq., to be Secretary and Registrar to the Commissioner for the Government of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

26. John Elijah Blunt, esq., to be one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, *vice* Wingfield.

27. John Beecroft, esq., to be Consul in the territories on the coast of Africa lying between Cape St. Paul and Cape St. John.—Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the district of Natal, in South Africa.—Robert William Keate, esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Collector of Taxes for the Seychelles Islands, dependencies of the Island of Mauritius.

28. G. C. Lewis, esq., sir J. Duke, bart., sir H. Verney, bart., W. Miles, esq., Professor R. Owen, the hon. F. Byng, and J. Wood, esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into Smithfield Market, and markets in the City of London for the sale of meat.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

1. Royal Artillery, major-gen. J. Armstrong to be Col. Commandant.

2. 62nd Foot, major L. F. Jones, from

half-pay unattached, to be Major, *vice* H. B. Harvey, who exchanges; brevet capt. C. Bacon, of 6th Foot, to be Major.

6. Brevet capt. R. Johns, of Royal Marines, to be Major in the army.

9. 8th Foot, capt. F. D. Lumley to be Major.—Unattached, brevet major J. Scargill, from the 97th Foot, to be Major.—61st Foot, major J. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. C. C. Deacon to be Major.

16. 16th Light Dragoons, major-gen. sir J. Thackwell, G.C.B., to be Col.

30. 4th Dragoon Guards, lieut.-gen. R. Pigot to be Col.—Coldstream Foot Guards, lieut.-col. hon. G. A. Spencer, from 37th Foot, to be Capt. and Lieut. Col., *vice* Milman, who exchanges.—22nd Foot, brevet major F. D. George to be Major.—37th Foot, capt. and lieut.-col. E. C. W. M. Milman, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet major W. M. Hamerton, of the 97th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the army.—General sir C. Halkett, G.C.B., to be Governor of Chelsea Hospital; lieut.-gen. sir A. F. Barnard, G.C.B., to be Lieut.-Gov.

Naval Promotions.

2. To be Captains: E. C. J. D'Eyncourt, Thomas H. Mason, and J. Anderson.—To be Commanders: A. Gordon and W. T. Rivers.

5. Capt. sir David Dunn, knt., K.C.H., to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Adm. on the terms proposed 1st Sept., 1846: retired capt. B. C. Cator.

Appointments.—7. Capt. sir H. M. Blackwood, bart., to the *Vengeance*; capt. R. Smart to the *Indefatigable*.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The bishop of Chester to be Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., to be Bishop of Llandaff.

Rev. H. H. Milman, to be Dean of St. Paul's, London.

Rev. R. B. Hone, to be Archd. of Worcester.

Rev. E. Browne, to be Prebendary of Exeter.

Rev. W. Palmer, to be Preb. of Salisbury.

Rev. W. Cureton, to be Canon of Westminster and Minister of St. Margaret's.

Rev. J. Scholefield, to be Canon of Ely.

Rev. R. Waldy, to be Hon. Canon of Sarum.

Rev. C. T. Whitley, to be Hon. Canon of Durham.

Civil Preferments.

The right hon. baron Richards, Mr. Montiford Longfield, Q.C., and Mr. E. Hargreave, to be Commissioners to carry into execution the provisions of the Act for facilitating the Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland.

George E. Day, M.D., to be Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St. Andrew's.

Member Returned to Parliament.

Cork.—Colonel J. C. Chatterton.

DECEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

7. George Charles Miller, esq., to be Consul in the Georgian or Windward Islands in the Pacific.

14. John Lawless, esq., to be Consul in the Island of Martinique.

18. Richard Thomas Maddison, of Earnshill, Somerset, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, in compliance with the will of Richard Thomas Combe, esq., of Earnshill, to take the name of Combe only, and bear the arms of Combe.

19. John Kincaid, esq., to be an Inspector of Factories.

21. James O'Dowd, esq., to be Solicitor-Gen. for the Island of Tobago.

22. To be Baronets of the United Kingdom, Thomas Neville Abdy, esq., of Albyns, co. Essex, and James Phillips Kay Shuttleworth, esq., of Gawthorpe Hall, co. Lancaster.

29. Knighted by patent, William Jeffcott, esq., recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Army Appointments.

7. 8th Foot, major J. C. Brooke, from the 31st Foot, to be Major, *vice* major F. D. Lumley, who exchanges.—35th Foot, lieut.-col., A. Tennant, from half-pay unattached, to be Lieut.-Col.,

PROMOTIONS.

vice B. F. D. Wilson, who exchanges.—48th Foot, capt. J. W. Smith, to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the army, in the East Indies: capt. G. Malcolm, 1st Bombay N.I.; capt. N. B. Chamberlain, 16th Bengal N.I.

14. 70th Foot, major T. Chute, to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. E. F. Edwards to be Major.

21. 24th Foot, major W. G. Brown, to be Lieut.-Col.; capt. C. H. Ellice, to be Major.

28. 51st Foot, capt. P. J. Rice, to be Major.—Brevet capt. the hon. P. F. Cust, of the 22nd Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the army.

Naval Promotions.

3. To be Commanders: Robert J. Le M. M'Clure, Melville G. H. W. Ross.

20. Capt. F. Moresby, C.B., to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

21. To be Commanders: R. W. Suckling, J. T. N. Wainwright, and W. N. L. Lockyear.

24. Vice-Adm. sir G. Mundy, K.C.B., to be Adm. of the Blue; rear-adm. J. Ayscough, to be Vice-Adm. of the Blue; capt. the right hon. G. A. lord Byron, to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.—Retired capt. F. E. V. Harcourt to be a Retired Rear-Adm. on the terms proposed 1st. Sept., 1846.

Appointments. — 4. Capt. George Elliott (1840), to the command of the *Phaeton* 50.—Commander the Hon. John Welbore Sunderland Spencer (1847), to the *Contest* 12.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. Moir, to be Dean of Brechin, N.B.

Rev. Dr. A. C. Tait, to be Dean of Carlisle.

Rev. F. Dainty, to be a Preb. of Lichfield.

Rev. T. Jackson, to be a Preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. J. B. Dykes, to be Precentor of Durham.

Rev. M. Argles, to be Canon of Peterborough.

Rev. J. Babington, to be Canon of Peterborough.

Rev. D. Wright, to be Minor Canon of Bristol.

Rev. J. Salter, to be Hon. Canon of Bristol.

Civil Preferments.

The marquis of Lansdowne, to be a Governor of the Charter House.

Rev. J. C. Bentley, to be Master of Lichfield Grammar School.

George Bowyer, esq., D.C.L., to be Lecturer of the Middle Temple.

Rev. G. E. Corrie, to be Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Mr. Serjeant Dowling, to be Judge of the Yorkshire County Court.

Rev. E. M. Goulburn, M.A., to be Master of Rugby School.

Rev. H. White, to be Principal of Woodlands College, Cape Town; and the rev. H. Badnall, to be Vice Principal.

Chaplain.

Rev. C. J. Abraham, to the Bishop of New Zealand.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks; and Allowances for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ORDINARY REVENUES.			
Customs	22,483,955 12 9½	215,092 0 9	22,268,863 12 0½
Excise	15,537,671 13 10½	534,573 5 0½	15,003,098 8 10
Stamps	7,231,382 7 5½	218,115 12 3½	7,013,266 15 1½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	4,527,580 14 9½	4,670 7 2½	4,522,910 7 7¼
—— Income and Property	5,669,876 9 6½	105,043 2 3½	5,564,833 7 3
Post Office	2,213,149 14 3½	47,799 16 6½	2,165,349 17 9½
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	4,649 12 10	.. ..	4,649 12 10
Crown Lands	351,075 13 6 11/12	.. ..	351,075 13 6 11/12
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	42,342 7 5	.. ..	42,342 7 5
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	70,022 1 4	.. ..	70,022 1 4
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	58,131,706 7 11 5/12	1,125,294 4 1¾	57,006,412 3 10 2/12
OTHER RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's Forces, serving in India, per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold	34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	48,349 16 3	.. ..	48,349 16 3
Money arising from the Sale of Old Stores	421,036 0 10	.. ..	421,036 0 10
Money received from the Bank of England, on account of Unclaimed Dividends	77,594 18 10	.. ..	77,594 18 10
TOTALS of the Public Income of Great Britain, exclusive of Money raised by Sale of Stock	58,772,687 3 10 5/12	1,125,294 4 1¾	57,647,392 19 9 2/12
Money received from the Sale of 3 per Cent. Consols, in part of £2,000,000, per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 125	395,687 10 0	.. ..	395,687 10 0
TOTALS, including Money raised by Sale of Stock	59,168,374 13 10 5/12	1,125,294 4 1¾	58,043,080 9 9 1/12

FOR THE YEAR 1849.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.
V. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.
VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1850.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th January, 1850.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,715,977 6 2	1,627,337 10 9	20,636,921 0 11	451,718 14 6	22,715,977 6 2
15,248,596 18 3½	980,161 7 2½	13,985,363 8 3	283,072 2 10	15,248,596 18 3½
7,168,697 8 8½	146,891 12 2¼	6,867,548 5 4	154,257 11 2¼	7,168,697 8 8½
10,146,778 16 9½	354,867 10 11¾	{ 4,303,849 7 8 / 5,408,159 19 0 }	79,901 19 1¾	10,146,778 16 9½
2,425,950 12 1	1,324,562 16 10	832,000 0 0	269,387 15 3	2,425,950 12 1
4,649 12 10	88 0 3	4,561 12 7	.. ..	4,649 12 10
466,416 3 10	193,127 5 9 11/12	160,000 0 0	113,288 18 0 1/12	466,416 3 10
42,342 7 5	.. ..	42,342 7 5	.. ..	42,342 7 5
70,022 1 4	.. ..	70,022 1 4	.. ..	70,022 1 4
58,289,431 7 5½	4,627,036 4 0 5/12	52,310,768 2 6	1,351,627 0 11 1/12	58,289,431 7 5½
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0	.. ..	34,000 0 0
48,349 16 3	.. ..	48,349 16 3	.. ..	48,349 16 3
421,036 0 10	.. ..	421,036 0 10	.. ..	421,036 0 10
77,594 18 10	.. ..	77,594 18 10	.. ..	77,594 18 10
58,930,412 3 4½	4,627,036 4	52,951,748 18 5	1,351,627 0 11 1/12	58,930,412 3 4½
395,687 10 0	.. ..	395,687 10 0	.. ..	395,687 10 0
59,326,099 13 4½	4,627,036 4 0 5/12	53,347,436 8 5	1,351,627 0 11 1/12	59,326,099 13 4½

II.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt, in the Year ended 5th January, 1850.

Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Collection	4,020,726	10	$4\frac{7}{12}$			
Other Payments	606,309	13	$8\frac{1}{4}$			
Total Payments out of the Income in its progress through the Exchequer				4,627,036	4	$0\frac{5}{12}$
Funded Debt.						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,991,942	1	11			
Terminable Annuities	3,725,993	14	11			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,717,935	16	10			
Unfunded Debt.						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	606,025	3	4			
				28,323,961	0	2
Civil List	396,600	0	0			
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	464,687	14	8			
Salaries and Allowances	268,629	6	1			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	160,833	10	6			
Courts of Justice	1,105,282	9	6			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	398,859	19	1			
				2,794,892	19	10
Army	6,549,108	12	5			
Navy	6,942,397	6	10			
Ordnance	2,332,031	8	8			
Miscellaneous, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament, including £113,542 13*s.* 4*d.* for Relief of destitute Emigrants from Ireland	3,911,231	8	5			
				19,734,768	16	4
				55,480,659	0	$4\frac{5}{12}$
Excess of Income over Expenditure				2,098,126	2	1
				57,578,785	2	$5\frac{5}{12}$

III.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the Monies given for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1849 have been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads; to the 5th January, 1850.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
Navy	7,345,511	6	10	5,808,787	6	10
Army	6,972,358	0	2	5,135,475	0	2
Ordnance	2,765,972	8	8	1,895,271	8	8
To enable Her Majesty to replace the amount carried to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, as the escheated property of the late John Turner	52,173	2	11	52,173	2	11
To defray the Charge for Civil Contingencies, to the 31st day of March, 1850	100,000	0	0	73,900	0	0
Class 1.—Public Works and Buildings.						
To defray the Charge to the 31st day of March, 1850, of the Works at the New Houses of Parliament	109,900	0	0	109,900	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1850, the Expense of Maintenance and Repair of Royal Palaces and Public Buildings; for providing the necessary Supply of Water for the same; for Rents of Houses taken for the occasional and temporary accommodation of the Public Service; for the Purchase and Repair of Furniture required in the various Public Departments, and for Services connected with the lighting, watching and general Protection for the Public Offices	103,467	0	0	50,000	0	0
To defray, in the year 1849, the Expenses of Works for enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace	14,200	0	0	6,000	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray the Expense of providing temporary accommodation for the Houses of Parliament, Committee Rooms, Offices, and temporary official Residences for the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other Officers of the House; to the 31st day of March, 1850	3,284	0	0	...	...	
On account of the Works at the New Packet Harbour and Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead, and to defray the Expense of the present Harbour Establishment at Holyhead; to the 31st day of March, 1850 .	45,771	0	0	34,605	3	8
To defray, in the year 1849, the Expense of constructing Harbours of Refuge . .	141,500	0	0	1,925	18	3
For Works and Repairs to the Caledonian Canal, in the year 1849 . . .	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of maintaining the several Public Buildings in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, also the Expense of Inland Navigation, and other Services, under the direction of the said Commissioners; to the 31st day of March, 1850	24,233	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at Kingstown Harbour, and to provide for the Harbour Establishment; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	9,550	0	0	300	0	0
Class 2.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.						
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Two Houses of Parliament, and Allowances to Retired Officers of the Two Houses; to the 31st day of March, 1850	93,200	0	0	36,200	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	57,200	0	0	40,710	17	7
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st day of March, 1850	25,400	0	0	12,681	18	11
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and also of the Queen's Messengers and extra Couriers attached to that Department; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	76,000	0	0	43,802	11	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1850	36,900	0	0	23,454	5	11
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Committee						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
of Privy Council for Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1850	43,000	0	0	34,528	17	11
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries, Contingent, and other Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st day of March, 1850	23,900	0	0	16,100	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer; to the 31st day of March, 1850	6,626	0	0	1,400	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st day of March, 1850	2,700	0	0	1,414	18	6
To defray a portion of the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st day of March, 1850 .	3,540	0	0	2,405	0	0
To defray Expenses connected with the Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor; to the 31st day of March, 1850	240,000	0	0	54,052	18	4
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	45,694	0	0	20,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Commissioners of Railways; to the 31st day of March, 1850	7,996	0	0	4,573	17	5
To pay the Salaries and Expenses connected with the Public Records, and Compensation to Keepers of Records, and others whose Offices have been abolished; to the 31st day of March, 1850 .	12,822	0	0	3,580	6	10
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c.; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	11,879	0	0	2,200	0	0
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenue; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	1,755	0	0	...		...
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	6,464	0	0	1,820	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in London and Dublin, and the Privy Council Office in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	24,235	0	0	9,396	12	4
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	5,596	0	0	3,386	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	39,562	0	0	30,212	14	0
To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	39,000	0	0	12,422	16	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray the Expenses of Stationery, Printing, and Binding for the several Public Departments, including the Expense of the Stationery Office; to the 31st day of March, 1850	277,762	0	0	111,663	13	10
Class 3.—Law and Justice.						
To defray Law Charges, and the Salaries, Allowances, and Incidental Expenses in the Office of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1850	26,000	0	0	23,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses connected with the Prosecution of Offenders against the Laws relating to the Coin; to the 31st day of March, 1850	9,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1850, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, the Deficiency in the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, the Salaries and Ancient Allowances to certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer, and certain Expenses of the Queen's Prison	17,700	0	0	14,199	10	7
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; to the 31st day of March, 1850	10,370	0	0	3,970	0	0
To defray Law Expenses in Scotland; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	73,730	0	0	43,505	19	4
To defray the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions, and other Law Charges, in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1850 .	63,991	0	0	34,089	15	8
Towards defraying the Expense of the Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850	35,500	0	0	31,000	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1850, certain Charges formerly paid out of County Rates, &c.	258,000	0	0	8,111	3	8
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1850, the Expense of General Superintendence over all the Prisons in England and Wales, in Scotland and Ireland, the Expenses of Government Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home, the Maintenance of Prisoners in the County Gaols and Bethlem Hospital, the Expenses of Transportation, and the Expenses of the Convict Establishments in the Colonies	702,523	0	0	296,023	14	3
Class 4.—Education, Science, and Art.						
For Public Education in Great Britain, in the year 1849	125,000	0	0	...	...	

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray the Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1850 .	120,000	0	0	55,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the School of Design, and for Aid to Provincial Schools; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	10,000	0	0	7,583	0	0
To defray the Charge of Salaries and Allowances to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	2,006	0	0	2,006	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st day of March, 1850	4,000	0	0	...	...	
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1850, Grants to Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	7,480	0	0	2,103	9	8
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1850	300	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1850	300	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st day of March, 1850	6,000	0	0	4,500	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, to the 30th day of September, 1849; and for Salaries to Theological Professors at Belfast, to the 31st day of March, 1850	3,100	0	0	2,450	0	0
To defray the Expense of New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	36,288	0	0	25,000	0	0
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to defray, in the year 1849, Expenses incurred in procuring Antiquities for the Museum	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
To defray, in the year 1849, the Expenses of the National Gallery . . .	1,500	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expenses of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	18,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observatories at Toronto, Saint Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and Van Diemen's Land; also for Observations and Services carrying on under the direction of the Astronomer Royal and Colonel Sabine; to the 31st day of March, 1850 .	5,000	0	0	2,456	5	10
To defray, in the year 1849-50, the Expense of completing the Monument erected in Trafalgar-square to the memory of Lord Nelson	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray the Charges of the British Museum; for the year ending on the 25th day of March, 1850	42,915	0	0	32,402	12	5
To defray, in the year 1849, the Expense of the Purchase of the necessary Books, Apparatus, Instruments, &c., required for the use of the Professors in the Colleges established in Ireland . . .	12,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Class 5.—Colonial and Consular Services.						
To defray the Charge of the Consular Establishment Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1850	148,690	0	0	85,500	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st day of March, 1850	4,049	0	0	2,325	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	2,000	0	0	500	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces; to the 31st day of March, 1850	11,578	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st day of March, 1850	14,102	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	290	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others in the West India Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	18,028	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West India Colonies and the Mauritius; to the 31st day of March, 1850	41,150	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st day of March, 1850 .	13,680	0	0	...	...	
To defray Charges connected with the Island of St. Helena; to the 31st day of March, 1850	16,940	0	0	500	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Settlement of Western Australia; to the 31st day of March, 1850	7,379	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Settlement at Port Essington; to the 31st day of March, 1850	1,763	0	0	1,763	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Colony of New Zealand; to the 31st day of March, 1850	20,000	0	0	...	...	

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of Heligoland; to the 31st day of March, 1850	1,023	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1850	5,700	0	0	1,284	9	0
To defray the Charge of the British Settlement at Hong Kong; to the 31st day of March, 1850	25,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Government of Labuan; to the 31st day of March, 1850	9,827	0	0	6,953	6	8
To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and other Expenses connected with Emigration; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	13,654	0	0	1,000	0	0
To defray Expenses incurred for the support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, and other Charges, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . .	30,000	0	0	10,500	0	9
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1850, the Salaries and contingent Expenses of the Mixed Commissions established on the part of Her Majesty, under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	16,850	0	0	...	...	
For Extraordinary Disbursements of Her Majesty's Missions Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1850	20,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
Class 6.—Superannuations and Charities.						
To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service; to the 31st day of March, 1850	110,117	0	0	55,760	0	0
To enable Her Majesty to grant Relief, to the 31st day of March, 1850, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, St. Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty	4,100	0	0	700	0	0
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Establishment; for the year 1849	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Towards the Support of the Refuge for the Destitute; in the year 1849 . . .	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
For Payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees, and Allowances to Distressed Spaniards; to the 31st day of March, 1850	8,990	0	0	1,688	0	0
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1850, Miscellaneous Allowances formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenues, &c., for which no per-						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
manent provision has been made by Parliament	6,423	0	0	689	18	11
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850	1,000	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850	12,093	0	0	6,431	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	800	0	0	800	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	2,250	0	0	1,239	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850	800	0	0	800	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Doctor Stevens' Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850	3,800	0	0	3,038	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850 . . .	500	0	0	500	0	0
To defray the Expense of Non-conforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1850	37,183	0	0	18,850	0	0
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1850, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland, and other Allowances and Bounties . . .	7,096	0	0	5,581	6	8
Class 7.—Special and Temporary Objects.						
To defray the Expense of the General Board of Health; to the 31st day of March, 1850	14,652	0	0	11,638	7	3
To pay the Salaries and incidental Expenses of the Central Board of Health in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1850	2,447	0	0	1,415	5	4
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1850, one Moiety of the Cost of certain Works of Navigation connected with Drainage in Ireland	18,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray, in the year 1849-50, the Charge of Works and Repairs to the British Ambassador's House at Paris . .	838	0	0	838	0	0
Towards defraying, in the year 1849, the Expense of rebuilding the British Ambassador's House at Constantinople .	10,200	0	0	6,700	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
To defray, in the year 1849–50, the Expense of Militia and Volunteers in Canada	16,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Cost of erecting and maintaining certain Lighthouses Abroad; also of the Establishment at Stable Island for the Relief of Shipwrecked Persons	7,300	0	0	1,981	4	9
Towards defraying, in the year 1849, the Expense of repairing the Harbour at Lybster as a Place of Refuge for Fishing-boats on the East Coast of Scotland	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
	[2]1,072,745	18	7	14,504,123	2	1
To pay off and discharge any Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the year 1849	17,786,700	0	0	9,156,100	0	0
	38,859,445	18	7	23,660,223	2	1

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR.

	PAID.			Estimated further Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners for Building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45	3,000	0	0			
For Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies	276,109	3	4	195,483	18	6
	279,109	3	4	195,483	18	6
				279,109	3	4
Total Services not voted				474,593	1	10
Amount of Sums voted				38,859,445	18	7
				39,334,039	0	5

WAYS AND MEANS

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 12 Vict., c. 3	.....			8,000,000	0	0
Ditto, per Act 12 & 13 Vict., c. 44	.....			3,000,000	0	0
Ditto, per Act 12 & 13 Vict., c. 98	.....			10,423,227	12	7
Surplus of Ways and Means . .	.....			122,518	6	0
				21,545,745	18	7
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means, per Act 12 Vict., c. 20	.....			17,786,700	0	0
				39,332,445	18	7
Total Grants and other Services not voted .				39,334,039	0	5
Deficiency of Ways and Means				1,593	1	10

IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the Demands Outstanding on the 5th January, 1850.

	PROVIDED.	UNPROVIDED.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exchequer Bills	.....	17,758,700 0 0	17,758,700 0 0
Sums remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	7,110,360 15 11	.....	7,110,360 15 11
TOTAL Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding	7,110,360 15 11	17,758,700 0 0	24,869,060 15 11
Ways and Means	7,189,869 7 11		
SURPLUS of Ways and Means	79,508 12 0		
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills	3,500 0 0		
SURPLUS of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	76,008 12 0		
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund	.....	.....	.....

V.—PUBLIC

Of Great Britain and Ireland, and the

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS Transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
GREAT BRITAIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debt due to the South Sea Company . . at 3 per cent.	3,662,784 8 6½	.. ..	3,662,784 8 6½
Old South Sea Annuities ditto.	3,204,578 9 10	9,384 5 5	3,195,194 4 5
New South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,203,784 9 5	8,114 2 8	2,195,670 6 9
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto.	498,000 0 0	3,219 8 3	494,780 11 9
Debt due to the Bank of England . . . . . ditto.	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Bank Annuities created in 1726 . . . . . ditto.	745,892 18 7	931 2 7	744,961 16 0
Consolidated Annuities . ditto.	375,124,004 10 8½	908,801 10 1	374,215,203 0 7½
Reduced Annuities . . . ditto.	122,544,022 1 1	1,267,560 0 4	121,276,462 0 9
Total at 3 per cent. . . .	518,998,166 18 1¾	2,198,010 9 4	516,800,156 8 9¾
Annuities at 3½ per cent. . . .	215,617,298 8 9	367,627 16 1	215,249,670 12 8
New 5 per cent. Annuities	430,576 3 2	624 15 0	429,951 8 2
Total, Great Britain . . .	735,046,041 10 0¾	2,566,263 0 5	732,479,778 9 7¾
IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities . . . at 3 per cent.	5,361,597 15 11	.. ..	5,361,597 15 11
Irish reduced Annuities . ditto.	115,475 1 2	.. ..	115,475 1 2
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	32,577,522 15 4	.. ..	32,577,522 15 4
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New 5 per cent. Annuities	3,173 11 2	.. ..	3,173 11 2
Total, Ireland	40,688,538 8 3	.. ..	40,688,538 8 3
Total, United Kingdom .	775,734,579 18 3¾	2,566,263 0 5	773,168,316 17 10¾

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom; and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners, to be applied to the Reduction of the said Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests," viz.:—

ON ACCOUNT OF

	The Sinking Fund.	Donations and Bequests.
Applicable between	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5th April and 5th July, 1849	.. ..	1,748 9 3
5th July and 10th October, 1849	.. ..	3,615 1 0
10th October, 1849, and 5th January, 1850	10,349 10 2	1,791 0 6
5th January and 5th April, 1850	302,961 6 3	3,787 3 7
	313,310 16 5	10,941 14 4

FUNDED DEBT

Charge thereupon, at the 5th January, 1850.

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. — Annual Interest on unredeemed Capital	22,521,116 11 2	1,315,317 5 6	
Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,247,500 12 0	46,024 18 10	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 1867	585,740 0 0		
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various periods	866,112 17 10	49,750 0 0	
Payable at the National Debt Office. — Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14	901,406 2 6		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — English	17,809 13 1		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — Irish	34,230 8 7	6,524 2 3	
	26,173,911 9 7	1,417,616 6 7	
Management	94,925 4 5		
Total Annual Charge	26,268,841 9 7	1,417,616 6 7	27,686,457 16 2

ABSTRACT.

*** *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Due to the Public Creditor.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Management.	ANNUAL CHARGE. TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	735,046,041	2,566,263	732,479,778	26,173,916	94,925	26,268,841
Ireland	40,688,538	..	40,688,538	1,417,616	..	1,417,616
Total	775,734,579	*2,566,263	773,168,316	27,591,532	94,925	27,686,457

		£ s. d.
* On account of Donations and Bequests		378,165 0 7
Ditto of Stock Unclaimed 10 years or upwards	Bank	473,568 0 1
	South Sea	20,717 16 4
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends	Bank	1,648,490 0 0
	South Sea	45,322 3 5
		£2,566,263 0 5

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and of the Exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the three Years ending the 5th of January, 1850; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from the UNITED KINGDOM, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1848	90,921,866	126,130,986	20,036,160	146,167,146	58,842,377
1849	93,547,134	132,617,681	18,368,113	150,985,794	52,849,445
1850	105,874,607	164,539,504	25,561,890	190,101,394	63,596,025

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FOREIGN PARTS.

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and of the Exports from, Great Britain, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1850; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and stated exclusively of the Trade with Ireland; distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

YEARS ending 5th January.	VALUE OF IMPORTS into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS from GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1848	32,886,971	125,880,130	19,999,344	145,879,474	58,610,156
1849	89,253,156	132,330,955	18,360,026	150,690,981	52,615,546
1850	99,843,038	164,275,454	25,557,329	189,832,783	63,319,937

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January, 1848, 1849, and 1850 respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1848.		Year ending 5th January, 1849.		Year ending 5th January, 1850.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	933	145,834	847	122,552	730	117,953
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	48	4,090	31	3,388	41	3,313
British Plantations	756	155,313	655	101,988	608	109,518
TOTAL	1,737	305,237	1,533	227,928	1,379	230,784

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January, 1849, is now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1784, 1848, and 1849 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1847.			On the 31st December, 1848.			On the 31st December, 1849.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
United Kingdom	24,409	3,254,353	183,278	24,832	3,344,764	185,826	25,071	3,427,140	186,959
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	791	53,568	5,706	806	56,045	5,651	831	58,818	5,941
British Plantations	7,788	644,603	43,906	8,034	651,351	44,592	8,188	658,157	45,071
TOTAL	32,988	3,952,524	232,890	33,672	4,052,160	236,069	34,090	4,144,115	237,971

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS employed in Navigating the same (including their repeated voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of Great Britain, from and to all parts of the World, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1850:—Also showing the Number and Tonnage of Shipping entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, during the same Period, exclusive of the Intercourse with IRELAND.

Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts of the World.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.
1848 ..	29,694	5,842,969	311,281	13,636	2,013,651	107,413	43,330	7,856,620	418,694
1849 ..	29,550	5,751,648	306,634	12,498	1,850,255	98,006	42,048	7,601,903	404,640
1850 ..	30,576	6,044,562	317,810	12,657	1,889,263	99,439	43,233	7,933,825	417,249
	Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts of the World.								
1848 ..	38,750	6,453,015	352,163	14,352	2,113,870	110,469	53,102	8,566,885	462,632
1849 ..	39,301	6,645,242	360,360	13,208	1,977,791	102,801	52,509	8,623,033	463,161
1850 ..	39,412	6,705,761	355,857	14,605	2,174,698	113,767	54,017	8,880,459	469,624

Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Great Britain, from all parts, except Ireland.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.
1848 ..	21,908	4,549,027	234,684	13,636	2,013,651	107,413	35,544	6,562,678	342,097
1849 ..	20,441	4,281,339	221,292	12,498	1,850,255	98,006	32,939	6,131,594	319,298
1850 ..	21,969	4,566,503	231,970	12,657	1,889,263	99,439	34,626	6,455,766	331,409
	Shipping cleared Outwards from Great Britain, to all parts, except Ireland.								
1848 ..	20,984	4,410,097	233,054	14,352	2,113,870	110,469	35,336	6,523,967	343,523
1849 ..	20,360	4,492,187	235,028	13,208	1,977,791	102,801	33,568	6,469,978	337,829
1850 ..	21,412	4,545,807	237,676	14,605	2,174,698	113,767	36,017	6,720,505	351,443

THE SAME RETURN FOR IRELAND.

Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts of the World.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total,		
	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.
1848 ..	19,620	2,393,075	131,420	1,153	240,288	10,913	20,773	2,633,363	142,333
1849 ..	20,338	2,460,247	133,608	602	110,157	5,526	20,940	2,570,404	139,134
1850 ..	19,683	2,436,522	128,307	769	146,427	7,240	20,452	2,582,949	135,547
	Shipping cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all parts of the World.								
1848 ..	10,110	1,678,414	95,592	904	198,923	8,995	11,014	1,877,337	104,587
1849 ..	10,506	1,720,296	93,567	437	78,863	4,021	10,943	1,799,159	97,588
1850 ..	9,998	1,739,951	96,974	670	124,362	6,268	10,668	1,864,313	103,242

Years ending 5th Jan.	Shipping entered Inwards in Ireland, from all parts, except Great Britain.								
	British and Irish Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.			Total.		
	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.	Vessls.	Tons.	Men.
1848 ..	2,109	393,067	18,124	1,153	240,288	10,913	3,262	633,355	29,037
1849 ..	1,342	284,194	12,640	602	110,157	5,526	1,944	394,351	18,166
1850 ..	1,677	317,707	13,743	769	146,427	7,240	2,446	464,134	20,983
	Shipping cleared Outwards from Ireland, to all parts, except Great Britain.								
1848 ..	1,685	360,273	16,764	904	198,923	8,995	2,589	559,196	25,759
1849 ..	817	231,840	9,943	437	78,863	4,021	1,254	310,703	13,964
1850 ..	916	239,621	10,352	670	124,362	6,268	1,586	363,983	16,620

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the SECOND *Session of the* FIFTEENTH *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

12° & 13° *VICT.*

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

I. AN Act to consolidate the Boards of Excise and Stamps and Taxes into One Board of Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and to make Provision for the Collection of such Revenue.

II. An Act to continue, until the First Day of *September* One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, an Act of the last Session, for empowering the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland* to apprehend and detain such Persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against Her Majesty's Person and Government.

III. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

IV. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Appointment of Vice Guardians of Unions in *Ireland*.

V. An Act to authorize an Advance of Money for the Relief of certain distressed Poor Law Unions in *Ireland*.

VI. An Act to repeal an Act of the Twenty-first Year of *George* the Second, for holding the Summer Assizes at *Buckingham*; and to authorize the Appointment of a more convenient Place for holding the same.

VII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of the Fourth Annual General Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

VIII. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Appointment of Overseers in Cities and Boroughs.

IX. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

X. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army, and their Quarters.

XI. An Act to amend the Laws in *England* and *Ireland* relative to Larceny and other Offences connected therewith.

XII. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

XIII. An Act to provide a more effectual Regulation and Control over the Maintenance of poor Persons in Houses not being the Workhouses of any Union or Parish.

XIV. An Act to enable Overseers of the Poor and Surveyors of the Highways to recover the Costs of distraining for Rates.

XV. An Act to amend an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of King *George* the Third, for the Recovery of small Sums due for Wages in *Ireland*.

XVI. An Act to protect Justices of the Peace in *Ireland* from vexatious Actions for Acts done by them in the Execution of their Office.

XVII. An Act to continue for Five Years so much of an Act of the Second and Third Years of Her present Majesty, as enables Justices to grant Warrants for entering Places in which Spirits are sold without Licence in *Ireland*.

XVIII. An Act for the holding of Petty Sessions of the Peace in Boroughs, and for providing Places for the holding of such Petty Sessions in Counties and Boroughs.

XIX. An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Tenth and Eleventh Years of Her present Majesty, for authorizing the Removal of Prisoners from the several Gaols in *Ireland* in Cases of Epidemic Diseases.

XX. An Act for raising the Sum of Seventeen millions seven hundred and eighty-

six thousand seven hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

XXI. An Act to confirm certain Acts of the Legislature of *Newfoundland* respecting the rebuilding of the Town of *Saint John's, Newfoundland,* and to enable the said Legislature to make other Provisions respecting the rebuilding of the said Town.

XXII. An Act to remove Doubts concerning the Validity of certain Grants of Land in the Colony of *New South Wales.*

XXIII. An Act to authorize further Advances of Money for the Improvement of Landed Property, and the Extension and Promotion of Drainage and other Works of public Utility in *Ireland.*

XXIV. An Act to make Provision, until the Thirty-first Day of *December* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, for a General Rate in Aid of certain distressed Unions and Electoral Divisions in *Ireland.*

XXV. An Act for giving effect to the Stipulations of a Treaty between Her Majesty and the Queen of *Portugal* for the Apprehension of certain Deserters.

XXVI. An Act for granting Relief against Defects in Leases made under Powers of Leasing, in certain Cases.

XXVII. An Act to remove Doubts concerning the Transportation of Offenders under Judgment of Death to whom Mercy may be extended in *Ireland.*

XXVIII. An Act to enable the Commissioners of *Greenwich* Hospital to regulate and manage the Markets held at *Greenwich* in the County of *Kent.*

XXIX. An Act to amend the Laws in force for the Encouragement of *British* Shipping and Navigation.

XXX. An Act for the better Preservation of Sheep, and more speedy Detection of Receivers of stolen Sheep, in *Ireland.*

XXXI. An Act for requiring the Transmission of the annual Abstracts and Statements of Trustees of Turnpike Roads and Bridges in *Scotland* to the Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament.

XXXII. An Act to continue to the End of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one certain temporary Provisions relating to the Collection of Grand Jury Cess in *Ireland.*

XXXIII. An Act for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.

XXXIV. An Act to amend an Act regulating the Justice of the Peace Small Debt Courts in *Scotland.*

XXXV. An Act for requiring annual Returns of the Expenditure on Highways in *England* and *Wales* to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and afterwards laid before Parliament.

XXXVI. An Act to make Provision, during the present Year, and to the End of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, relating to the Collection of County Cess in *Ireland,* and to the Remuneration of the Collectors thereof.

XXXVII. An Act to continue to the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.

XXXVIII. An Act to continue for Five Years an Act of the Second and Third Years of Her present Majesty, for the better Prevention and Punishment of Assaults in *Ireland.*

XXXIX. An Act for further continuing, until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England.*

XL. An Act to continue, until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, certain of the Allowances of the Duty of Excise on soap used in Manufactures.

XLI. An Act to extend an Act of the Fifty-sixth Year of King *George* the Third, for providing for a new Silver Coinage, and for regulating the Currency of the Gold and Silver Coin of this Realm.

XLII. An Act to provide for the Execution for One Year of the Office of Sheriff in the County of *Westmoreland.*

XLIII. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the *East India* Company, and for regulating in such Service the Payment of Regimental Debts and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service.

XLIV. An Act to apply the Sum of Three Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

XLV. An Act to amend the Procedure in Courts of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in *England* and *Wales,*

and for the better Advancement of Justice in Cases within the Jurisdiction of those Courts.

XLVI. An Act to facilitate the Union of Turnpike Trusts.

XLVII. An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.

XLVIII. An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in *Vancouver's Island*.

XLIX. An Act to extend and explain the Provisions of the Acts for the granting of Sites for Schools.

L. An Act for further amending the Laws relating to Sewers.

LI. An Act for the better Protection of the Property of Pupils, absent Persons, and Persons under Mental Incapacity in *Scotland*.

LII. An Act to suspend, until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

LIII. An Act for consolidating and amending several of the Laws relating to Attornies and Solicitors in *Ireland*.

LIV. An Act to continue until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.

LV. An Act to abolish the Gaol of *Newgate* in the County of the City of *Dublin*, and provide Compensation for the Officers thereof, and to enable the Grand Jury of the County of the said City to increase the Salaries of the Chaplains of certain other Gaols thereof, and to re-assess on the County of the said City certain Arrears of Grand Jury Cess.

LVI. An Act to continue, until the Thirty-first Day of *July* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty for amending the Law relative to Private Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland*.

LVII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

LVIII. An Act to extend to the Officers of Inland Revenue the Privilege of becoming Members of the Excise Benevolent Fund Society.

LIX. An Act to amend an Act of the Tenth Year of Her present Majesty, for facilitating the Improvement of Landed Property in *Ireland*.

LX. An Act furthur to amend an Act of the Tenth Year of Her present Majesty, for rendering valid certain Proceedings for the Relief of Distress in *Ireland*, by Employment of the Labouring Poor, and to indemnify those who have acted in such Proceedings.

LXI. An Act to continue, until the First Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Exemption of Inhabitants from Liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property to the Relief of the Poor.

LXII. An Act to authorize the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund to the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* Company.

LXIII. An Act to authorize a further Advance of Money for the Relief of certain distressed Poor Law Unions in *Ireland*.

LXIV. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Authority of Justices of the Peace to act in certain Matters relating to the Poor in Cities and Boroughs.

LXV. An Act to provide a more convenient Mode of levying and collecting County Rates, County Police Rates, and District Police Rates in Parishes situated partly within and partly without the Limits of Boroughs which are not liable to such Rates.

LXVI. An Act for enabling Colonial Legislatures to establish Inland Posts.

LXVII. An Act to extend the Remedies of Sequestrators of Ecclesiastical Benefices.

LXVIII. An Act for facilitating the Marriage of *British* Subjects resident in Foreign Countries.

LXIX. An Act to facilitate the Performance of the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Quarter Sessions in *Ireland*, with respect to Persons charged with Indictable Offences.

LXX. An Act to facilitate the Performance of the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Quarter Sessions in *Ireland* with respect to Summary Convictions and Orders.

LXXI. An Act to dissolve Regimental Benefit Societies, and to provide for the Application of the Funds of such Societies, and of Regimental Charitable Funds.

LXXII. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the Offices of the House of Commons.

LXXIII. An Act to limit the Enlistment in the Artillery and other Ordnance Corps.

LXXIV. An Act for the further Relief of Trustees.

LXXV. An Act to defray, until the First Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland;* to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

LXXVI. An Act to protect Women from fraudulent Practices for procuring their Defilement.

LXXVII. An Act further to facilitate the Sale and Transfer of Incumbered Estates in *Ireland.*

LXXVIII. An Act for the more effectual Taxation of Costs on Private Bills in the House of Lords, and to facilitate the Taxation of other Costs on Private Bills in certain Cases.

LXXIX. An Act to facilitate the Execution of Conveyances and other Instruments by or on behalf of the *New Zealand* Company in *New Zealand.*

LXXX. An Act to repeal the Allowances on the Purchase of Stamps and for the receiving and accounting for the Duties on Gold and Silver Plate, and to grant other Allowances in lieu thereof.

LXXXI. An Act to authorize Her Majesty to issue a Commission to inquire into and report upon Rights or Claims over the *New Forest* in the County of *Southampton* and *Waltham Forest* in the County of *Essex.*

LXXXII. An Act to relieve Boroughs, in certain Cases, from Contribution to certain Descriptions of County Expenditure.

LXXXIII. An Act further to facilitate the Inclosure of Commons, and the Improvement of Commons and other Lands.

LXXXIV. An Act for carrying into effect Engagements between Her Majesty and certain *Arabian* Chiefs in the *Persian Gulf* for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.

LXXXV. An Act to amend an Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *Ireland,* so far as relates to the Borough of *Dublin.*

LXXXVI. An Act to Provide additional Funds for Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for building Workhouses in *Ireland.*

LXXXVII. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain* for limited Periods, and to make certain Provisions respecting Turnpike Roads in *England.*

LXXXVIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Pilotage.

LXXXIX. An Act to reduce the Number of Signatures required to Instruments issued by the Lords of the Treasury.

XC. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.

XCI. An Act to provide for the Collection of Rates in the City of *Dublin.*

XCII. An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

XCIII. An Act to amend the Metropolitan Sewers Act.

XCIV. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health, and for other Matters relative to the Public Health and the Improvement of Towns and populous Places.

XCV. An Act to amend the Law concerning Judgments in *Ireland.*

XCVI. An Act to provide for the Prosecution and Trial in Her Majesty's Colonies of Offences committed within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

XCVII. An Act for the Improvement of the City of *Dublin.*

XCVIII. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine; and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

XCIX. An Act to encourage Endowment of Chapels of Ease, and facilitate Assignment of Pastoral Districts thereto; and to amend an Act of the Eighth Year of Her present Majesty for Marriages in *Ireland,* and for registering such Marriages.

C. An Act to promote the Advance of private Money for Drainage of Lands in *Great Britain* and *Ireland.*

CI. An Act to amend the Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in *England,* and to abolish certain Inferior Courts of Record.

CII. An Act to authorize the Sale of the Royal Pavilion at *Brighton,* and the Grounds thereof; and to apply the Money arising from such Sale.

CIII. An Act to continue an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for charging the Maintenance of certain poor Persons

in Unions upon the Common Fund; and to make certain Amendments in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor.

CIV. An Act to amend the Acts for the more effectual Relief of the destitute Poor in *Ireland*.

CV. An Act for converting the renewable Leasehold Tenure of Lands in *Ireland* into a Tenure in Fee.

CVI. An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Bankrupts.

CVII. An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy in *Ireland*.

CVIII. An Act to amend the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, 1848.

CIX. An Act to amend an Act to regulate certain Offices in the Petty Bag in the High Court of Chancery, the Practice of the Common-Law Side of that Court, and the Enrolment Office of the said Court.

CX. An Act for suspending, until the First Day of *June* One thousand eight hundred and fifty, the Operation of an Act passed this Session, intituled *An Act for granting Relief against Defects in Leases made under Powers of Leasing in certain Cases*.

CXI. An Act to amend the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1848.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. An Act to enable the *Blackburn* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and to amend the Act relating thereto.

ii. An Act for enabling the *Sunderland* Water Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and for amending and enlarging the Provisions of the Act relating to such Company.

iii. An Act for supplying the District of *Brierley Hill* in the Parish of *Kingswinford* in the County of *Stafford* with Gas.

iv. An Act for more effectually repairing and maintaining certain Roads in the Counties of *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*.

v. An Act to authorize the *Warrington* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

vi. An Act for better establishing and maintaining the Market Place and Markets at *Longton*, heretofore called *Lane End*, in the Parish of *Stoke-upon-Trent* in the County of *Stafford*.

vii. An Act for improving the Drainage of *Feltwell* Second District in the County of *Norfolk*, and for amending the Acts relating to the same.

viii. An Act for lighting with Gas and supplying with Water the Town and Borough of *Darlington* and the Suburbs thereof in the County of *Durham*.

ix. An Act for enabling the *Nottingham* Gaslight and Coke Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and for amending some of the Provisions of the Act relating to such Company.

x. An Act for more effectually assessing and collecting the Poor Rate and all other Rates and Assessments in the Parish of *Epsom* in the County of *Surrey*, and for the better Management of the Business and Affairs of the said Parish; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

xi. An Act for making and maintaining Docks near to *Wareham* in the County of *Dorset*, with an Entrance thereto from *Wareham Channel*.

xii. An Act for better assessing the Poor Rates on small Tenements in certain Parishes and Places within the Union of *Kidderminster*.

xiii. An Act for the Dissolution of the *Argyll* Canal Company, and for the Abandonment of their Undertaking.

xiv. An Act to amend an Act for the better regulating and improving the Port and Harbour of *New Ross* in the Counties of *Wexford* and *Kilkenny*.

xv. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

xvi. An Act for the Management and Disposal of the Freemen's Pastures in the Parish of *Great Grimsby* in the Parts of *Lindsey* in the County of *Lincoln*; and for other Purposes.

xvii. An Act for better supplying the Town, Port, and Harbour of *Whitehaven* and other Places with Water.

xviii. An Act for altering the mode of assessing the Drainage Rates authorized by the Act for draining and improving *Marshland Smeeth* and *Marshland Fen* in the Country of *Marshland* in the County of *Norfolk*, and to provide for the Repair of Roads within the Limits of the said Act.

xix. An Act for enabling the *North-Western* Railway Company to make an Extension

of the *Lancaster* Branch of their Railway, and a new Road to *Settle* Station, and to abandon the *William Lands* Branch; and for other Purposes.

xx. An Act for authorizing the *Bradford* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

xxi. An Act for incorporating the *Bury Saint Edmund's* Gas Company, and for better supplying the Town and Borough of *Bury Saint Edmund's* in the County of *Suffolk* with Gas.

xxii. An Act to incorporate the *Scottish* Amicable Life Assurance Society; to enable the said Society to sue and be sued, and to take and hold Property; and for other Purposes relating to the said Society.

xxiii. An Act to amend and equalize the Rates and Duties leviable at the Port and Harbour of *Perth*, to authorize the borrowing of an additional Sum of Money, and for other Purposes in relation thereto.

xxiv. An Act to amend an Act of the Twelfth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third, for embanking, draining, and preserving certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds in the Parish of *Ramsey* in the County of *Huntingdon*, and in the Parishes of *Doddington*, *March*, *Benwick*, *Wimblington*, and *Chatteris*, within the *Isle of Ely* and County of *Cambridge*, so far as relates to the Lower or Fifth District, and to annex other Lands thereto.

xxv. An Act for amending an Act passed in the Tenth Year of the reign of Her present Majesty, for lighting with Gas and supplying with Water the Town of *Hartlepool* and the Neighbourhood thereof in the County of *Durham*.

xxvi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Macclesfield* in the County of *Chester*, and for other Purposes connected with the said Borough.

xxvii. An Act for enabling the *Leeds and Thirsk* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money for the Completion of their Railways, to guarantee Interest on certain Shares, and for other Purposes.

xxviii. An Act for making a short Railway to connect the Line of the *Reading, Guildford, and Reigate* Railway with the Line of the *London and South-Western* Railway; and for other Purposes.

xxix. An Act to vest the *Stainforth and Keadby* Canal in the Company of Proprietors of the Navigation of the River *Dun*.

xxx. An Act for enlarging, improving, and maintaining the Harbour of *Kirkcaldy* in the County of *Fife*, for regulating the Petty Customs of the Burgh of *Kirkcaldy*, and for other Purposes relating to the said Harbour and Burgh.

xxxi. An Act to amend "The *Sunderland* Dock Act, 1846," and for other Purposes.

xxxii. An Act for defining the Boundaries of the Parishes of *Whittlesey Saint Mary* and *Whittlesey Saint Andrew* in the *Isle of Ely* in the County of *Cambridge* for Ecclesiastical Purposes, for the Union of the said Parishes for other Purposes, and for better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise regulating and improving the Town of *Whittlesey*.

xxxiii. An Act for extending the Powers of the *London and South-Western* Railway Company for purchasing Lands for, and completing the Works of, the Railways from *Basingstoke* to *Salisbury* and from *Farnham* to *Alton*; and for other Purposes.

xxxiv. An Act for enabling the *Windsor, Staines, and South-Western* (*Richmond* to *Windsor*) Railway Company to make an Extension of their Railway to the Town of *New Windsor*; and for other Purposes.

xxxv. An Act for the further Improvement of the Borough of *Ashton-under-Lyne*.

xxxvi. An Act to extend the Provisions and enlarge the Powers of the *Staffordshire Potteries* Waterworks Act, 1847.

xxxvii. An Act for granting further Powers to the *London* Gaslight Company.

xxxviii. An Act to enable the *Cockermouth and Workington* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Bridgefoot*; and for amending the Act relating to their Railway.

xxxix. An Act for vesting the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Union* Canal in the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway Company.

xl. An Act to confer certain Powers on the Railway Passengers Assurance Company.

xli. An Act to enable the *Chester and Holyhead* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

xlii. An Act for making the Parish of *Richmond* in the County of *Surrey* a District Vicarage, by dividing the Vicarage of *Kingston-upon-Thames* and *Sheen* otherwise *Richmond* into Two separate Vicarages, and for providing a Stipend and Residence for the Vicar of *Richmond* aforesaid, and for extinguishing the

Vicarial Tithes in the Parish of *Richmond*; and for other Purposes relating to such Vicarages.

xliii. An Act to authorize the *Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle* Railway Company to alter the *Alston* Branch of their Railway, to make a Branch Railway therefrom; and for other Purposes.

xliv. An Act for consolidating the Trusts of the *Truro* Turnpike Roads and the *Penryn* and *Redruth* Turnpike Roads in the County of *Cornwall*, and for making a new Turnpike Road from *Bosvigo Bridge* to the Turnpike Road from *Truro* to *Redruth*, and for making the Road or Highway from *Ferris Town* to *Bosvigo Bridge* a Turnpike Road, and for maintaining all such Roads; and for other Purposes.

xlv. An Act for amending an Act passed in the Thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, for dividing and leasing or letting certain Commons or Waste Grounds within the Borough and Township of *Congleton* in the County of *Chester*, and for applying the Profits of Part of the same in aid of the Poor's Rate or other Taxes or public Expenses within the said Township.

xlvi. An Act to facilitate the Prosecution of Criminal Offences before Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the County of *Renfrew*, and to simplify the Proceedings therein and lessen the Costs thereof.

xlvii. An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for more effectually amending the Road leading from the* Stones End *in* Blackman Street *in the Borough of* Southwark *in the County of* Surrey *to* Highgate *in the County of* Sussex *and several other Roads therein mentioned; and for other Purposes relating thereto.*

xlviii. An Act for the Improvement of the Haven, Bridge, and Navigation of *Great Yarmouth* in the County of *Norfolk*.

xlix. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to *Joshua Procter Westhead* of *Manchester*, Manufacturer.

l. An Act to alter, amend, extend, and enlarge some of the Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway, and for making Extensions of some of the Branches of the said Railway, and for making other Provisions in relation to the said Railway and to the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company.

li. An Act for improving the Approaches to the *Charing Cross Bridge* on the *Surrey* Side thereof, and for amending the Acts relating thereto; for authorizing the raising of a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

lii. An Act for extending the Time and Powers for making the *Ely and Huntingdon* Railway, and for amending the Act relating to the *East Anglian* Railways.

liii. An Act for the Dissolution of the *East Lothian Central* Railway Company, and for the Abandonment of the Railway.

liv. An Act to consolidate the several Acts relating to the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company, to enable the Company to alter their Line of Railway in the Parishes of *Egglescliffe* and *Stockton-on-Tees*, and to increase their Capital, and to vest in them the *Middlesbrough* Dock.

lv. An Act to authorize the *Shrewsbury and Chester* Railway Company to make certain Branches to the River *Dee*, with Wharfs and other Conveniences connected therewith, to enter into Agreements for a joint Station at *Shrewsbury*, and to subscribe towards the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway.

lvi. An Act regulating and maintaining Markets in the Town of *Torquay* in the County of *Devon*, and for constructing convenient Market Places therein.

lvii. An Act for repairing the Road leading from *Chatteris Ferry* to *Wisbeach*, and from thence to *Tid Gote* in the *Isle of Ely* and to *Downham Bridge* in the County of *Norfolk*, and to authorize the Conversion of the *Wisbeach and March* Low Road into Turnpike.

lviii. An Act for enabling the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway Company to make certain Branches in the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; and for other Purposes.

lix. An Act to alter and amend the Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *Black Sluice* Drainage, to extend the Time by "The *Black Sluice* Drainage Act, 1846," limited for the Completion of the Works, to authorize the levying and raising of further Rates and Monies, to alter existing Rates and Tolls; and for other Purposes.

lx. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland* Railway Company to divert their Railways between *Market Weighton* and *Beverley* and *Copmanthorpe* and *Tadcaster*, all in the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.

lxi. An Act for making a Branch from the *Taff Vale* Railway to *Dowlais*; and for other Purposes.

lxii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Irish South-Eastern* Railway.

lxiii. An Act for maintaining, improving, and keeping in repair certain Roads in the County of *Lanark* to be called "The East and West *Lanarkshire* Turnpike Roads."

lxiv. An Act to extend the present *Tinsley and Doncaster* Turnpike Road from *Tinsley* to *Sheffield*; and for other Purposes.

lxv. An Act for more effectually managing and repairing the Road leading from *Flimwell Vent* in the County of *Sussex* to the Town and Port of *Hastings* in the said County.

lxvi. An Act for continuing the Term of an Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for continuing certain Powers to the Trustees of the* New North Road, *leading from the South End of* Highbury Place, Islington, *to* Haberdashers Walk *in the Parish of* Saint Leonard Shoreditch *in the County of* Middlesex, and for vesting the Management of the said Road in the Metropolis Roads Commissioners, for the Purpose of paying off the Debt due thereon.

lxvii. An Act to effect the Sale of the *Wishaw and Coltness* Railway to the *Caledonian* Railway Company.

lxviii. An Act to continue and amend the Powers of an Act for repairing and improving the Roads from *Dublin* by *Ashbourne*, to *Slane* and *Drogheda*.

lxix. An Act for enabling the Dock Company at *Kingston-upon-Hull* to raise a further Sum of Money; and for amending some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to such Company.

lxx. An Act for better enabling the *Rock* Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued, and to alter certain Provisions of their Deed of Settlement, and to give further Powers to the Company.

lxxi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *East Lancashire* Railway Company, and to enable the same Company to make certain Branches at *Preston*.

lxxii. An Act to authorize the Transfer of the *Wilsontown, Morningside, and Coltness* Railway to, and to vest the same in, the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway Company.

lxxiii. An Act to extend the Time for the Purchase of Lands required for the widening of the *London and Blackwall* Railway, and to amend the Acts relating to such Railway.

lxxiv. An Act for vesting in the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company and the *London and North-Western* Railway Company the *Preston and Wyre* Railway, Harbour, and Dock, and all the Works, Property, and Effects belonging thereto.

lxxv. An Act to transfer the *Sheffield* Canal to the Company of Proprietors of the Navigation of the River *Dun*.

lxxvi. An Act for more effectually repairing the *Commercial Road*, and other Roads connected therewith, in the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

lxxvii. An Act for confirming and carrying into effect an Arrangement made by the Court of Chancery concerning the Proprietors of the *Bowling* Iron Company, and for granting certain Powers to the said Company.

lxxviii. An Act for regulating and improving the Markets and Fairs in the Borough of *Louth* in the County of *Lincoln*.

lxxix. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Northern* Railway Company to construct a Low-water Pier and other Works at *Granton*; and for other Purposes.

lxxx. An Act to incorporate the Governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, and to authorize the establishment of a Chapel in connection with the said Hospital, and to enable the said Governors the better to carry on their charitable Designs.

lxxxi. An Act to consolidate into One Act and to amend the Provisions of the several Railway and Dock Acts relating to the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company, and to amend their Canal Acts.

lxxxii. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of certain Acts for inclosing Lands in the Parishes of *Binbrooke Saint Mary* and *Binbrooke Saint Gabriel* in the County of *Lincoln*, and to vary the Awards made thereunder, and to unite the said Parishes.

lxxxiii. An Act to incorporate the *Great Indian Peninsula* Railway Company, and for other Purposes connected therewith.

lxxxiv. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Great Northern* Railway, aud to make a Diversion of such Railway at *Bentley-with-Arksey* in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, and to enlarge the *Boston, Lincoln*, and *London* Stations of such Railway.

lxxxv. An Act to alter and amend some of the Powers and Provisions of the

Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Acts, and to authorize the Formation of certain Branch Railways, a navigable Canal, and other Works connected with the same respectively; and for other Purposes.

lxxxvi. An Act to authorize a Deviation of the Branch Line of the *Stirling and Dunfermline* Railway to *Alloa* Harbour, and the Diversion of certain Works; to extend the Time for the compulsory Purchase of certain Lands; and for other Purposes.

lxxxvii. An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the *Lancaster and Preston Junction* Railway Company, and to transfer the Management of the Railway to the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway Company.

lxxxviii. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Ardrossan* Harbour and to the *Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan* Railway.

lxxxix. An Act to amend and extend and partly repeal the Provisions of an Act of Parliament for erecting the Town of *Airdrie* into a Burgh; to provide for the Municipal and Police Government of said Burgh, and for the better paving, watching, lighting, and cleansing, and for regulating the Police, and managing the Statute Labour of the said Burgh; for consolidating the Provisions of other Acts; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

xc. An Act to effectuate a Lease of the *Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct* Railway to the *Caledonian* Railway Company.

xci. An Act for the Incorporation of the General Land Drainage and Improvement Company, and for facilitating the Execution of Land Drainage and other Improvements.

xcii. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Eastern Union* Railway Company.

xciii. An Act for incorporating the *East Indian* Railway Company, and for other Purposes connected therewith.

xciv. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of King *George* the First, for regulating Elections within the City of *London*, and for preserving the Peace, good Order, and Government of the said City.

xcv. An Act to amend the "*Norfolk* Estuary Act, 1846," and to enable the *Eau Brink* Commissioners and the Corporation of *King's Lynn* to contribute towards the Undertaking; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act to enable the Trustees of a Society called or known by the name of "The Society for the Prosecution of Felons and Receivers of Stolen Goods" to distribute the Monies and Funds of the said Society amongst certain charitable Institutions.
2. An Act for authorizing the Sale and Exchange of certain Freehold and Copyhold Lands and Hereditaments forming Part of the Estate of the late *Charles Hayes* Esquire, and for authorizing certain Leases to be granted thereof; and for authorizing the Sale and Exchange of certain Freehold and Copyhold Lands and Hereditaments forming Part of the Estate of the late *John Rutherforth Abdy* Esquire, and for enabling the Trustees of this Act to shift the Charges affecting the Inheritance of the last-mentioned Lands and Hereditaments; and for other Purposes.
3. An Act to authorize the granting of Building Leases of the Estates devised by the will of *Richard Morris Griffith* Gentleman, deceased, called *Caemaeslodig*, situate in the Parish of *Bangor* in the County of *Carnarvon*.
4. An Act for confirming Two several Indentures of Lease, dated respectively the Twenty-sixth Day of *June* One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, respectively granted by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of *Christ Canterbury* and *Henry Penton* to *Thomas Clutton*, of Hereditaments situate at *Walworth* in the Parish of *Saint Mary Newington* in the County of *Surrey*, and for settling the Boundaries of the Hereditaments thereby intended to be demised.
5. An Act for settling all Questions of disputed Ownership between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Louth* and the Warden and Six Assistants of the Town of *Louth* and Free School of King *Edward* the Sixth in *Louth*, with reference to the Lands, Tenements, Fairs, Markets, Rents, Tolls, Powers, Rights, Privileges, and Property claimed by them respectively; and for vesting the Fairs and Markets within the said Borough in the Mayor, Alder-

men, and Burgesses thereof; and for other Purposes.

6. An Act to authorize the Sale of Part of the Estates devised by *William Lee Antonie* Esquire, deceased, and for applying the Proceeds in Payment of certain Incumbrances, and in Purchase of Hereditaments to be limited to the Uses declared of certain Estates substituted and settled by an Act of the Second and Third Years of the Reign of King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for vesting the Fee Simple of Part of the Freehold Estates devised by the Will of* William Lee Antonie *Esquire, deceased, in strict Settlement, in his Nephew* John Lee *Esquire, Doctor of Laws, (subject to a Term of Five hundred Years, as an Indemnification against a Sum of Ten thousand Pounds and Interest,) and for substituting Part of the Fee Simple Estates of the said* John Lee *in lieu thereof, and also for appointing new Trustees of the said settled Estates;* and to amend the said Act.

7. An Act to enable Leases for Mining Purposes to be granted to *Anthony Hill* Esquire of Parts of the Estate situate in the Parish of *Merthyr Tydvil* in the County of *Glamorgan*, devised by the Will of the Right Honourable *Other Archer* Earl of *Plymouth*, deceased; and for other Purposes.

8. An Act to incorporate, by the Name of "The Trustees of the Hospital in *Aberdeen* for Orphan and Destitute Female Children," "The Trustees of the *Aberdeen* Destitute Female Orphan Asylum" acting under a Deed of Constitution granted by the Trustees of *John Gordon* of *Murtle*, Esquire, deceased, and to alter and extend the Powers and Provisions of the said Deed, and to vest the Residue of the Estate and Effects of *John Carnegie* Esquire, deceased, in the Trustees so incorporated.

9. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Settlement made in pursuance of the Will of *George Granville* late Duke of *Sutherland* to grant or demise for a long Term of Years to the *Staffordshire Potteries* Waterworks Company certain Springs and Reservoirs of Water in Lands in the Parish of *Caverswall* and *Stone* in the County of *Stafford* comprised in the said Settlement, and certain Waterworks, Rights, and Privileges for supplying with Water the Towns of *Longton* and *Lane End* in the said County, and several Townships or Places near thereto; and to enable the said Trustees to take Shares in the said Company, and to advance Money to the said Company on Mortgage; and for other Purposes.

10. An Act to enable *Marianne Sarah Robertson* of *Ladykirk* to disentail certain detached Portions of the entailed Estate of *Ladykirk*, to be conveyed to *David Robertson* her Husband in lieu of the Lands of *Simprim*, to be added by him to the said entailed Estate; to grant Security upon the said Estate for a certain Sum of Money expended in Improvements; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

11. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Settlement made under Orders of the High Court of Chancery, after the Marriage of *Chaloner Ogle* Esquire and *Eliza Sophia Frances Ogle* his Wife, to grant Building, Improving, and other Leases of certain Estates and Hereditaments situate at *Patcham* in the County of *Sussex*, comprised in the said Settlement.

12. An Act for vesting the *Cole* and *Reynolds* Estates, situate at *Doddington*, *Leverington*, *Gayhurn*, *Broughton*, and *Buckden*, in the *Isle of Ely* and Counties of *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*, in Trustees for Sale.

13. An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Will of the late *Anthony Harman* Esquire to grant Building, Improving, and other Leases of certain Freehold Estates devised by the said Will.

14. An Act for authorizing the Trustees of the late *Thomas Gordon* to sell his Estates of *Cairness* and others in the County of *Aberdeen*, and to apply the Price thereof in Payment of the Debts and Burdens affecting the same; and for laying out the Residue of the Price in the Purchase of other Lands, to be entailed in Terms of the Trust Deed of Settlement by the said *Thomas Gordon;* and for other Purposes.

15. An Act to confirm the Title of the Trustees of the Will of *Philip Hurd* Esquire, deceased, to a Copyhold Estate at *Kentish Town* in the County of *Middlesex;* and to extend the Power to grant Building Leases contained in the said Will; and to empower the Trustees of the said Will to raise Money for the Improvement of the said Estate; and for other Purposes.

16. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the late Duke of *Cleveland* to raise certain Monies on the Trust Estates in the County of *Durham* by the said

Will devised, and for the Management of the said Estates.

17. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Will of *William Trenchard* Esquire, deceased, to pull down the Mansion or Dwelling House at *Lytchet Matravers* in the County of *Dorset*, and the Stables, Offices, and Outbuildings belonging thereto, Part of the Estates devised by the said Will, and to rebuild a smaller Mansion, Stabling, and Outbuildings suitable to the same; and to pull down Farm Buildings on the said Estates, and to rebuild the same; and to convert Shrubberies and Pleasure Grounds into Arable and Pasture Lands; and to raise Money for these Purposes by the Sale of Part of the Capital of the Personal Estate of the said *William Trenchard* deceased; and for other Purposes.

18. An Act for vesting the Real Estates devised by the Will of the late Sir *Hugh Bateman* of *Hartington Hall* in the County of *Derby*, Baronet, in Trustees, upon trust to sell a Part thereof, and to lay out the Monies arising from such Sale in Payment of the Mortgage Debts and other Charges and Incumbrances affecting the said Estates, and in Repairs and substantial Improvements upon the said Estates; and for other Purposes.

19. An Act for the better Administration of the Real and Personal Estates of the Right Honourable *James* Lord *Glastonbury* deceased.

20. An Act to remove Doubts relative to the Appointment of Mr. *George Bishton* as a Commissioner under the *Pattingham* and *Patshull* Inclosure Act.

21. An Act for removing Doubts relative to the Powers of granting Building Leases contained in the Will of the Right Honourable *George Augustus Henry* Earl of *Burlington* deceased; and for other Purposes.

22. An Act for supplying the Omission in the Will of the Right Honourable *George Augustus Henry* Earl of *Burlington* deceased of Powers of granting Farming and Building Leases of the Estates in the Counties of *York* and *Derby* devised by the same Will; of Powers of selling and exchanging the same Estates; and for other Purposes.

23. An Act to enable Sir *Thomas Maryon Wilson* Baronet to grant the Site of a Church for "The District of *Saint Thomas, Woolwich*," in the County of *Kent*; and for other Purposes.

24. An Act for authorizing the Sale of certain Parts of the Estates in the County of *Middlesex* devised by the Will of Sir *George Osborne* Baronet, deceased, for the Purpose of discharging the Incumbrances thereon.

25. An Act to authorize the granting of Building Leases of Parts of the Estates devised by the Will of the late *Henry Blundell* Esquire, situate in the Townships of *Heaton* and *Rumworth* in the County of *Lancaster*, and to lease Coal and other Mines, and to grant Farming Leases for Twenty-one Years of Lands within the said Townships; and for other Purposes.

26. An Act for the Sale of certain Hereditaments in the Parish of *Barkham* in the County of *Berks* affected by the Settlement made on the Marriage of *Theophilus Clive* Esquire.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

27. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Thomas William Waldy* Esquire with *Ellen* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

28. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *John James* with his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

29. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Hoghton* Esquire with *Louisa Josephine Hoghton* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

30. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Francis Hudson* Merchant with *Louisa* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

31. An Act for naturalizing *Richard Tufton* and *Henry Tufton* his infant Son.

32. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Edward Cripps* Esquire with *Augusta Sarah* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

33. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of the Reverend *Bryan Faussett* with *Helena Caroline* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

34. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Edward Eustace Hill* Esquire with the Honourable *Georgiana Charlotte*, commonly called Lady *Georgiana Charlotte*, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1849.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	O. S. S. Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
January	195	92	91 7/8	92 7/8	9	89	98 7/8	245	51 pm.	51 pm.
	189	88 7/8	89 1/8	89 1/2	8 1/2	86 3/8	97 1/4	139	40 pm.	40 pm.
February	197 1/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	95 3/4	8 7/8	89 1/8	102	249	59 pm.	52 pm.
	194	91 1/4	91 1/8	92 1/4	9 1/4	...	100	243	46 pm.	39 pm.
March	196	92 7/8	92 5/8	93 7/8	9 1/8	...	99 1/8	248	58 pm.	45 pm.
	194	91 5/8	90 3/4	92 5/8	9	...	...	240	47 pm.	36 pm.
April	194	91 1/8	93 3/8	92 1/8	8 5/8	89 1/8	101	248	71 pm.	50 pm.
	191 1/2	90	91 1/2	91	...	...	...	243	51 pm.	41 pm.
May	198	91 1/8	92 5/8	92	8 3/4	89 1/2	101 3/4	250	72 pm.	49 pm.
	192 1/2	89 3/8	90 7/8	90 1/4	8 5/8	...	98 5/8	245	67 pm.	44 pm.
June	195	92	92 3/8	92 3/4	8 3/4	88 5/8	...	252	73 pm.	48 pm.
	193 1/2	90 1/8	91 5/8	91	8 5/8	87 3/8	...	251	67 pm.	41 pm.
July	200	93 1/2	93 5/8	94 1/8	9	90 1/2	103	255	86 pm.	51 pm.
	195	91 5/8	92 1/4	92 3/8	8 3/8	90	102	243	69 pm.	43 pm.
August	200	93 1/4	93 1/8	94 1/8	9	90 7/8	102 3/4	255 1/2	85 pm.	51 pm.
	198 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 5/8	8 7/8	90 1/4	102 1/4	251	72 pm.	42 pm.
September	200	92 7/8	93 1/8	94 1/8	9	...	102 3/8	255	76 pm.	42 pm.
	199	92 5/8	92 3/8	93 7/8	8 7/8	...	...	250	71 pm.	35 pm.
October	198 1/2	91 7/8	93 1/4	93	8 1/2	...	102 1/2	257	84 pm.	47 pm.
	196	90 5/8	91 7/8	91 7/8	8 3/8	...	100 3/4	254	74 pm.	38 pm.
November	201	94 5/8	95 5/8	95 1/4	8 1/2	90 3/4	104 3/4	262	86 pm.	52 pm.
	198	91 3/8	92 3/4	92 1/2	8 3/8	89 3/4	102 3/4	257	80 pm.	42 pm.
December	203 1/2	96 7/8	97 5/8	98 5/8	8 5/8	94 1/4	108	264	91 pm.	61 pm.
	200	94 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/8	8 1/2	93 1/4	107	263	81 pm.	46 pm.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	47	6	31	1	18	0	28	3	28	10	33	7
February	47	0	29	8	17	2	26	9	29	9	34	4
March	45	4	29	2	17	0	23	9	30	11	30	8
April	47	0	30	4	18	10	25	0	27	4	28	0
May	44	9	28	0	17	8	25	9	30	7	29	11
June	46	4	26	7	19	11	24	0	29	4	30	9
July	50	0	28	0	19	10	29	0	33	1	29	0
August	46	2	32	0	19	9	26	0	30	7	29	5
September	44	2	30	11	19	1	26	0	28	3	30	1
October	41	1	28	2	17	4	24	9	29	5	30	3
November	40	6	28	3	16	11	23	7	29	7	30	7
December	42	1	27	3	17	2	26	0	27	5	30	9

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ℔ LOAD.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		s.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
Hay	from	48	52	55	50	50	50	45	45	50	48	50	48
	to	73	75	78	77	80	75	75	74	75	75	70	70
Straw	from	22	24	24	27	26	28	20	26	26	26	23	22
	to	29	30	36	31	30	33	35	32	32	30	30	28
Clover	from	70	70	70	60	60	55	65	60	80	60	60	60
	to	94	90	100	97	100	100	97	95	95	92	90	90

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1849.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	3	0	to	4	0	3	4	to 4 10	3	10	to 4	10	3	4	to 4	8
February	2	6	...	3	6	3	0	... 4 6	3	6	... 4	8	3	0	... 4	4
March	2	6	...	3	8	2	10	... 4 4	3	8	... 4	8	3	2	... 4	2
April	2	8	...	3	8	3	0	... 4 4	3	8	... 4	10	4	0	... 4	10
May	2	4	...	3	8	3	4	... 4 0	3	4	... 4	0	3	2	... 4	2
June	2	6	...	3	10	3	2	... 4 0	3	0	... 3	10	3	2	... 4	6
July	2	8	...	4	0	3	0	... 4 0	3	0	... 3	10	3	2	... 4	0
August	2	6	...	3	8	2	8	... 3 10	3	0	... 3	6	3	2	... 4	0
September	2	10	...	4	0	3	0	... 4 2	3	0	... 3	8	3	2	... 4	0
October	2	8	...	3	10	3	0	... 4 0	3	2	... 3	8	3	2	... 4	2
November	2	8	...	4	0	3	0	... 4 2	3	4	... 4	0	3	6	... 4	2
December	2	8	...	4	4	3	6	... 4 4	3	0	... 4	4	4	0	... 4	8

Summary of the Weekly TABLES of MORTALITY in the Metropolis for 1849, *published by Authority of the Registrar General.*

Population, 1841.		Number of Deaths Registered in the				
Males	912,001	Quarter ending Mar. 31.	Quarter ending June 30.	Quarter ending Sept. 29.	Quarter ending Dec. 29.	Year.
Females	1,036,368					
Total	1,948,369					
Estimated Population, 1849.						
Males	1,032,630					
Females	1,173,446					
Total	2,206,076	91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	91 Days.	364 Days.
Districts. West Districts		2230	2070	3158	1880	9388
Districts. North Districts		2783	2435	3569	2266	11053
Districts. Central Districts		2593	2266	3849	2138	10846
Districts. East Districts		3379	2647	5834	2987	14847
Districts. South Districts		4403	3590	10699	3606	22298
Ages. 0 to 15		7404	6026	10822	5926	30178
Ages. 15 to 60		4772	4478	11629	4212	25091
Ages. 60 and upwards		3187	2461	4624	2707	12979
Births, 1849. Males	37168	Males	7645	6763	13225	6399	34032
Births, 1849. Females	35494	Females	7793	6245	13884	6478	34400
Births, 1849. Total	72662	Total	15438	13008	27109	12877	68432

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, returned in the Years 1839—1849.

Years.	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Marriages	123,166	122,665	122,496	118,825	123,818	132,249	143,743	145,664	135,845	138,100	141,599
Births	492,574	502,303	512,158	517,739	527,325	540,763	543,521	572,625	539,965	563,138	578,102
Deaths	338,984	359,687	343,847	349,519	346,445	356,933	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,960	441,451

Total Number of BANKRUPTS and Declarations of INSOLVENCY.

1849.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	Declarations of Insolvency.
January	147	3	32	182	3
February	126	4	51	181	6
March	137	3	55	195	1
April	109	2	26	137	0
May	118	2	29	149	1
June	122	3	29	154	2
July	111	4	32	147	3
August	78	0	31	109	2
September	62	1	32	95	1
October	98	1	20	119	2
November	93	1	32	126	1
December	60	4	35	99	0
Total	1261	28	404	1693	22

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1849.—*From Tables prepared by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom. Mean.	Thermometer. Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temp. of the air.	Wind. Horizontal movement in Miles.	Pressure in lbs. on square foot. Greatest.	Mean.	Rain. In inches.
Winter	29·925	60·7	19·9	77·7	17·2	42·0	1186	22·0	0·6	4·24
Spring	29·718	80·7	26·8	106·8	19·0	52·0	530	12·0	0·2	6·33
Summer	29·807	84·1	39·5	109·0	32·8	61·3	534	6·0	0·1	6·15
Autumn	29·748	69·7	18·8	87·0	10·8	45·1	689	14·8	0·2	7·20
Year		84·1	18·8	109·0	10·8			22·0		23·92
Mean	29·800	58·5	42·9	55.7	37·5	50·1	735		0·3	

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. Term,—Paschal, 1849.

In Literis Humanioribus.

Classis I.

Hornby, James J. *Balliol.*
Morris, Charles D. *Lincoln.*
Smith, Henry J. S. *Balliol.*
Warburton, William P. *Balliol.*

Classis II.

Back, John. *Trinity.*
Bevan, Henry B. *Merton.*
Cooke, George H. *Wadham.*
Hutchinson, Charles R. *Brasenose.*
Kebbel, Thomas E. *Lincoln.*
Kempe, John. *Exeter.*
Knight, John W. *Magdalen.*
Ogle, William. *Corpus.*
Orger, Edward R. *Pembroke.*
Plater, Herbert. *Merton.*
Ranken, George E. *University.*
Sandford, Henry R. P. *Magdalen.*
Tyrwhitt, Richard St. J. *Christ Church.*

Classis III.

Balfour, James L. *Queen's.*
Beever, William H. *Jesus.*
Birch, Edward J. *Wadham.*
Cree, Edward D. *Oriel.*
Hughes, John. *New Inn Hall.*
Lee, Thomas. *Worcester.*
Nash, George L. *Christ Church.*
Pearse, Brice H. *Brasenose.*
Randolph, Gower W. *Christ Church.*
Rowe, Henry F. *Lincoln.*
Tidman, Arthur. *Lincoln.*
Tyndall, Charles M. *New Inn Hall.*
Windsor, Aubrey H. G. *Exeter.*
Wingfield, Harry L. *New College.*

Classis IV.

Bathurst, Frederick A. *Merton.*
Coldridge, Samuel P. *Christ Church.*
Hildyard, Charles F. *Worcester.*
Jacobs, Hugh. *Queen's.*
Kemp, John. *St. John's.*
Latham, George W. *Brasenose.*
Nettleship, Arthur. *Trinity.*
West, Richard T. *Christ Church.*
Woolmer, Charles E. *Exeter.*

Classis V.

Examiners.

O. Gordon.
M. Pattison.
J. T. B. Landon.
R. C. Powles.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

Classis I.

Faussett, Robert. *Christ Church.*
Smith, Henry J. S. *Balliol.*

Classis II.

Beever, William. *Jesus.*
Koe, Frederick P. *Pembroke.*

Classis III.

Cook, James. *Pembroke.*
Cree, Edward D. *Oriel.*
Lebrocq, Andrew. *Pembroke.*

Classis IV.

Clissold, Henry B. *Oriel.*
Cross, Henry A. *Christ Church.*
Griffiths, George P. *Wadham.*

Examiners.

R. Walker.
N. Pocock.
W. Hedley.

EXAMINATIONS. Term,—Michaelmas, 1849.

In Literis Humanioribus.

Classis i.

Bampfield, George F. L. *Lincoln.*
Dugdale, William S. *Balliol.*
Ryder, James O. *Pembroke.*
Sotheby, Hans W. *St. Alban's Hall.*

Classis ii.

Bell, William. *Brasenose.*
Colby, Frederick T. *Exeter.*
Finlay, Edward B. *Worcester.*
Hawkins, Edward C. *Exeter.*
Iles, John H. *Lincoln.*
Marlen, Henry J. *Wadham.*
Morier, Robert B. D. *Balliol.*

Classis iii.

Austin, Wiltshire S. *Exeter.*
Brodrick, Alan. *Exeter.*
Cleave, Reginald W. *Exeter.*
Cleaver, Eusebius D. *Christ Church.*
Croft, John F. *Balliol.*
Culsha, Edward W. *Magdalen.*
Eliot, Edward. *New College.*
Ellison, William J. M. *Wadham.*
Latham, Henry. *Brasenose.*
Neale, Edward F. *St. John's.*
Noyes, Thomas H. *Christ Church.*
Penryhn, Oswald H. I. *Balliol.*
Phelps, William W. *Queen's.*
Russell, John F. *Wadham.*
Temple, Henry. *Brasenose.*

Classis iv.

Bengough, George. *Oriel.*
Brown, Norman G. *Worcester.*
Buchanan, William F. *Exeter.*
Carrick, John L. *Queen's.*
Duke, Robert R. *Queen's.*
Fletcher, James. *Balliol.*
Godwin, Richard B. *Brasenose.*
Harvey, Richard. *St. John's.*
Hulse, Henry G. *Merton.*
Pearse, Robert W. *Brasenose.*
Powley, Matthew. *Queen's.*

Classis v.

Examiners.

O. Gordon.
M. Pattison.
B. Jowett.
R. C. Powles.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

Classis i.

Ashpitel, Francis. *Brasenose.*
Rumsey, Almaric. *St. Mary's Hall.*
Sclater, Philip L. *Corpus.*

Classis ii.

Hope, Charles A. *Exeter.*
Seymour, Henry F. *Balliol.*

Classis iii.

Macaulay, John J. *New Inn Hall.*
Marlen, Henry J. *Wadham.*

Classis iv.

Cecil, Lord Robert T. G. *Christ Church.*
Fletcher, James. *Balliol.*
Gatty, Robert H. *Trinity.*
Hackman, Adolphus. *Brasenose.*
Harries, Gilbert C. F. *Jesus.*

Examiners.

R. Walker. N. Pocock. W. Hedley.

Chancellor's Prizes.

Latin Prose, J. Conington. *University.*
English Prose, E. St. J. Parry. *Balliol.*
Latin Verse, A. J. Wallace. *Trinity.*

Newdegate Prize.

Not awarded.

Prize Theological Essay.

S. Edwardes. *Merton.*

Denyer's Theological Prizes.

1. Edward Walford. *Balliol.*
2. Not awarded.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. Mathematical Tripos, 1849.

Moderators. { William Bonner Hopkins, M. A., *St. Catharine's Hall.*
Harvey Goodwin, M. A., *Caius.*

Examiners. { George Gabriel Stokes, M. A., *Pembroke.*
Stephen Parkinson, M. A., *St. John's.*

Wranglers.

Ds. Pell ..... *John's.*
Phear ..... *Caius.*
Porter ..... *Peter's.*
Campion ..... *Queen's.*
Edwards, W. F. ..... *Trinity.*
Jeffery β ..... *Catharine.*
Thrupp α ..... *Trinity.*
Drew ..... *John's.*
Hose ..... *Trinity.*
Wray ..... *Trinity.*
Mason ..... *John's.*
Wrench ..... *John's.*
Whale ..... *John's.*
Edwards ..... *John's.*
Burton ..... *Christ's.*
Lilly γ ..... *John's.*
Dobson ..... *John's.*
Earle ..... Æq. { *John's.*
Phillips ... Æq. { *Corpus.*
Lloyd ..... *Caius.*
Davis γ ..... *Peter's.*
Robinson ..... *Catharine.*
Williams ..... *John's.*
Greenfield γ ..... *Pembroke.*
Durham γ ..... *Jesus.*
Cole ..... *Sidney.*
Rigby γ ..... *John's.*
Ferguson ..... *Trinity.*
Headlam α ..... *Trinity.*
Porter ..... *Queen's.*
Cornwell ..... *Emmanuel.*
Scargill ..... *Queen's.*
Preston ..... *Trinity.*
Clarke, G. P. γ ..... *John's.*
Wiglesworth ..... *Trinity.*

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Eade ..... *John's.*
Grimes ..... *Clare.*
Waddington α ..... *Trinity.*
Wilde ..... *Trinity.*
Carter ..... *Trinity.*
Clapin ..... *John's.*
Billington ..... *Emmanuel.*
Rowe α ..... *Trinity.*
Hodges ..... *Trinity.*
Cusins ..... Æq. { *Sidney.*
Day ..... Æq. { *John's.*
Swan ..... *John's.*

Ds. Wylie ..... *Sidney.*
Gibbon ..... Æq. { *Clare.*
Glover ..... Æq. { *Jesus.*
Dundas ..... *Trinity.*
Chepmell ..... *Caius.*
Edwards, G. O. ..... *Trinity.*
Baxter ..... *Catharine.*
Stewart ..... *John's.*
Olver ..... *Corpus.*
Thomas ..... *Trinity.*
Carver α ..... *Trinity.*
Brown ..... *John's.*
Skilton ..... *Corpus.*
Stephenson, J. J. ..... *Caius.*
Cobb ..... *Sidney.*
Probert ..... *Queen's.*
Boutflower β ..... Æq. { *Christ's.*
Frere ..... Æq. { *Caius.*
Spencer ..... *Queen's.*
Willett ..... *Clare.*
Morse ..... Æq. { *Caius.*
Newbolt ... Æq. { *John's.*
Fenn β ... Æq. { *Trinity.*
Gosset ... Æq. { *Trinity.*
Edwards β ..... Æq. { *Pembroke.*
Mitchinson γ ..... Æq. { *Clare.*
Smith ..... *Catharine.*
Baxter β ..... *Trinity.*
Hemming ..... *Christ's.*
Cockshott ..... *Catharine.*
Crallan ..... *Emmanuel.*
Harrison ..... *Emmanuel.*
Coopland α ..... *Catharine.*
Rogers ..... *Clare.*

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Stoddart ..... *Sidney.*
Boughton ..... { *Trinity.*
Clay, J. ..... { *Trinity.*
Stephenson, A. K. .... { *Caius.*
Bromehead α ..... *Trinity.*
Tandy .... Æq. { *Peter's.*
Taylor α Æq. { *Trinity.*
Christmas Æq. { *Jesus.*
Smith, C. Æq. { *John's.*
Codd ..... Æq. { *John's.*
Dickson ... Æq. { *Trinity.*
Leith ..... *Trinity.*
Hewett ..... *John's.*
Elwyn α ..... *Trinity.*
Tayler α ..... *Trinity.*

Ds. Kirkpatrick ..... *Trinity.*
Butt ..... *Trinity.*
Gifford, Hon. G. R. } Æq. { *Caius.*
Weale ..... } { *Clare.*
Gibson γ... } Æq. { *Trinity.*
Greathead } { *Christ's.*
Consterdine ..... *Trinity.*
Gee γ ..... *John's.*
Greenstreet ..... *Trinity.*
Metcalfe..... *Jesus.*
Andrews γ... } Æq. { *Trinity.*
Lermit ..... } { *John's.*
Hartley β ..... *Magdalen.*
Hinchliffe β } Æq. { *Trinity.*
Raymond ... } { *Clare.*
Hadow ..... *Christ's.*
Helm α ..... *Jesus.*
Arthy ..... *John's.*

Ds. Foster β } Æq. { *Christ's.*
Voigt β } { *Clare.*
Bull ..... *Trinity.*
Molyneux } Æq. { *John's.*
Poland ... } { *Emmanuel.*
Orman β ..... *Corpus.*
Compton ... } Æq. { *Corpus.*
Price γ ..... } { *John's.*
Fowler β ..... *Queen's.*
Downing ..... *Caius.*
Temple β ..... *Clare.*
Puget ..... *Trinity.*
Attenborough γ ..... *John's.*
Merry ..... *Jesus.*
Jones..... *Catharine.*
Thornbury ..... *Caius.*
Canning ..... *Emmanuel.*

Classical Tripos. 1849.

Examiners. { Albert Henry Wratislaw, M.A., *Christ's.*
Rowland Williams, M.A., *King's.*
Edward Atkinson, M.A., *Clare Hall.*
Benjamin Wrigglesworth Beatson, M.A., *Pembroke.*

First Class.

Ds. Elwyn ..... *Trinity.*
Waddington ..... *Trinity.*
Rowe..... *Trinity.*
Tayler, H. ..... *Trinity.*
Taylor, C. J. ..... *Trinity.*
Carver ..... *Trinity.*
Coopland ..... } *Catharine.*
Helm..... } *Jesus.*
Herbert, Hon. R. C.... } *John's.*
Headlam ..... *Trinity.*
Thrupp ..... *Trinity.*
Bull ..... *Trinity.*
Bromehead ..... *Trinity.*

Second Class.

Ds. Hartley ..... *Magdalen.*
Fowler ..... *Queen's.*
Neville, Hon. L. ..... *Magdalen.*
Voigt ..... *Clare.*
Boutflower ..... *Christ's.*

Ds. Edwards ..... *Pembroke.*
Baxter ..... *Trinity.*
Orman ..... *Corpus.*
Hinchliffe ..... *Trinity.*
Jeffery ..... *Catharine.*
Fenn..... *Trinity.*
Temple ..... *Clare.*
Foster ..... *Christ's.*

Third Class.

Ds. Rigby ..... *John's.*
Clarke, G. P. ..... *John's.*
Price..... *John's.*
Andrews ..... *Trinity.*
Davies ..... *Peter's.*
Gibson ..... *Trinity.*
Attenborough } Æq. { *John's.*
Gee..... } { *John's.*
Lilly..... *John's.*
Mitchinson ..... *Clare.*
Durham ..... *Jesus.*
Greenfield ..... *Pembroke.*

Prizemen.

Chancellor's Medallists.

H. E. Rowe..... } Æq. { *Trinity.*
W. H. Waddington } { *Trinity.*

Smith's Prizemen.

H. C. Phear ..... *Caius.*
M. B. Pell ..... *John's.*

Bell's Scholars.

J. T. Pearse..... } Æq. { *Trinity.*
T. Sharpe..... } { *Trinity.*

Porson's Prize.

F. Kewley..... *John's.*

Brown's Medallists.

Greek Ode, J. D. Williams... *Trinity.*
Latin Ode, D. A. W. Thompson *Pembroke.*
Epigrams, J. D. Williams ... *Trinity.*

Seatonian Prize.

J. M. Neale ..... *Trinity.*

Camden's Medal.

W. Owen ..... *John's.*

Craven's Scholar.

F. H. Whymper ..... *Trinity.*

Chancellor's English Medallist.

H. Day ..... *Trinity Hall.*

Members' Prize.

E. H. Perowne ..... *Corpus.*

STATE TRIALS.

The State Trials in the Annual Register of last year presented the most solemn and most dignified phase of the Irish Insurrection, in the trial and condemnation of the principal offenders in that discreditable and abortive movement, and the volume closed with the solemn and impressive words of the Judges who sentenced those unhappy gentlemen to the punishment of their follies and their crimes. To a Sovereign who bore her sceptre so mildly, and to a Government and a public opinion so little vindictive, the prisoners, condemned to capital punishment by the course of the law only, might have safely trusted for the compassion which would certainly have shrunk from the infliction of death in such a case, and would have been satisfied with any degree of vindication sufficient to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes. With that strange perversity and insensate defiance which had characterized their conduct throughout this unhappy affair, these misguided men adopted a different course, and, instigated either by a morbid love of notoriety, or stimulated by the worthless cry of the so-called patriots, they preferred attempting to evade the sentence these vapourings had proved inadequate to avert. They resolved by a series of legal technicalities to protract the punishment which they must have felt conscious was all but inevitable, and to trust to the chapter of accidents, which had so well served some of their minor associates, for escape. Whatever their motives, they were entirely disappointed; the public, tired of the long-vaunted schemes of the rebels, and satisfied that the law had been brought to its due conclusion, troubled themselves little about the subsequent proceedings. Thus the scene of the Irish rebellion resembled an ill-constructed drama, where the catastrophe of the piece occurs in the fourth act, and the audience care very little what the *dramatis personæ* do or say in the fifth, or on what tableau the curtain finally drops.

The first of these appellants to a new contest was Mr. John Martin, whose conviction for felony under the 11th Vict., cap. 12, will be found in the preceding volume, p. 385. The prisoner sued out a writ of error, which was duly argued before the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. Of the nature of the grounds assigned, and of the arguments by which they were supported, a sufficient account is given in the judgment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, (IRELAND.)

November 18, 1849.

Before the Full Court.

John Martin in Error, *v.* The Queen.—Judgment.

Blackburne, C. J.—In considering the different grounds of

error which have been assigned in this case, I shall take them in the order adopted in the arguments at the bar.

The first is the caption of the the indictment, which is contended to be defective in not stating where and before whom the grand jury was sworn; in not stating that they were sworn and charged to inquire for our lady the Queen, and the body of the county of the city of Dublin; and in not stating that the indictment was found by twelve good and lawful men of the city. It is to be observed that the caption is not a pleading nor any part of the indictment. It is a statement of the proceedings, and should describe the Court where the indictment was found, the time and place it was found, and the jurors by whom it was found, with sufficient certainty. The Crown contends that this caption does so, and such is our opinion. It states an adjournment of a commission of Oyer and Terminer; that it was held on the 8th of August, at Green-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, before commissioners appointed by commission under the great seal, and that at that adjournment it was presented on the oaths of good and lawful men of the said county of the city, naming twenty-three, that Martin committed the felonies of which he was afterwards convicted. The question is, does this caption afford the required certainty? First, it states a presentment on oath, in Court that day, and before these commissioners, so that this oath must have been there and then administered and taken, and the supposition suggested that it might have been administered by some other Court, on some other day, is absolutely repugnant to the plain meaning of these words. Next, it is objected that the words "sworn and charged," which are used in the common form, are here omitted. In support of the objection, many cases, most of them in the reign of Charles II., have been cited and relied on. Were we constrained by their authority we should act on it with reluctance, considering, as I have said, that the caption is not a pleading, but a copy of the entry of the proceedings made by the officer of the Court, and also considering that we have here a presentment on oath by a jury of the county of the city, of a crime committed in the county of the city. But the formality of this caption, which is in accordance with the precedent in the case of *The King* v. *Weldon*, in this very same commission Court, is supported by three distinct authorities. In the case of *The King* v. *Morgan* (1 Lord Raym. 710), there was an indictment for riot removed into the Queen's Bench, and afterwards tried at the assizes. There was a motion of arrest of judgment, and there, where the ground of that motion was the omission of the words "sworn and charged" in the caption, Holt, C. J., says, that the whole Court was of opinion that it was good, although the words "sworn and charged" were omitted. And the case of *The King* v. *Greycox* (Sir Thomas Jones, 180), was on a motion to quash an indictment for the omission, in the caption of the word *jurati*, and the Court held it supplied by the words *supra sacramentum*. And in 2 Keble, p. 59, *The King* v. *Ambler*, the case came before the Court on a writ of error, and the indictment was there *supra sacramentum*, and it was objected that it was not *onerati et jurati*, and it was there held to be

sufficient. Twisden saying in the case that was cited, *Williams's case*, the words *supra sacramentum* were omitted. Besides this, it is, as far as the opinions of text writers can be referred to or relied on at this day considered that, if it appears that the finding was on oath, it is sufficient, though the words "sworn and charged" be omitted, and for this several text writers have been cited. The last objection is, that the indictment is not said to be found by twelve men. This has scarcely been relied on, because it is answered by the fact that there are twenty-three names, although their number is not stated. We are, therefore, of opinion that the first cause of error must be overruled.

The second class of objections is to the counts of the indictment. The two last of them, that is, the thirteenth and fourteenth, are objected to, on the ground that they do not set forth the writings which the indictment charges as overt acts of the compassings stated in those counts. It is not necessary to decide on this objection, and I pass it by, merely observing that the counts here are conformable to the precedents of indictments for high treason under the English Act of the 36 Geo. III., of which the Act of the 11th Vict., on which the present indictment is founded, is a literal transcript, and no objection ever appears to have been made to any of those counts, so framed on the similar enactments of the statute of the 36 Geo. III.

But we think the other counts of the indictment are not open to any of the objections that have been made to them. They severally charge that "the prisoner did feloniously compass, imagine, invent, devise, and intend to deprive and depose our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the style, honour, and name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom; and the said felonious compassing, imagination, device, and intention, did express, utter, and declare, by then and there feloniously publishing certain printings in a certain number of the *Felon* newspaper, one of which is as follows."

This is in the exact terms of the statute, and it is contended by the Crown to be therefore sufficient. But it is objected that, in pleading, it should have been further averred that there was some particular design imported by the article published, and in prosecution of and in reference to which it was published, and that it should have stated that it was published "of and concerning" that design. I confess I do not see how more could have been done than is found in this indictment. The crime is to depose the Queen. The expression of that design and the means used, that is, the overt act to effectuate it, are the publication of the article, and on its contents must depend whether it is such as to evidence that design and tends to its effectuation,—and no question has been raised that it does both.

Nothing can be more clear than the language of the pleading and of the statute. The design, the evidence of it, and the act done in pursuance of it, are clearly and explicitly stated, and no other design need be stated, if, indeed, it were possible to do so. The cases in which the prefatory words "of and concerning" some matter or person are required, are cases of libel and oral slander, in which words written or spoken require innuendoes to explain their object and application, when these are not

plainly expressed. But this is not a case where the design or intent of the publication is left at large or to conjecture. For here the charge is made. It is a compassing to depose the Queen, and it is expressed by the publication of these articles, so that all that would be required, even if the case before us were strictly analogous to the case of libel or slander, is in substance contained in the present indictment; and there is not, as my brother Perrin suggests, a single innuendo in reference to any of these publications, not a single instance in which it was necessary to explain the object or the intention by the insertion of an innuendo.

It was, in the second place, objected that the publications should be said to be felonious. I do not see how, in propriety of language, those publications could be called felonious. The word "felonious" is properly descriptive of the intention with which means are used or acts are done; but the instruments used, the gun, for instance, with which a murder is committed, and here the articles, which are proof of the felonious intent of the publisher, can be called felonious only by a misapplication of the term.

The act done by the prisoner, namely, the publication, is properly stated to have been feloniously done by him, and this satisfies all the law requires. We are, therefore, of opinion, that all these errors assigned on these various counts should be overruled.

The third error assigned is the disallowance of the challenge for cause of William Duff, to which challenge the Crown demurred, and which demurrer the Court allowed. I need not here repeat the words of the challenge; it is this in effect, that the juror, being a burgess of the corporation of the city of Dublin, and a ratepayer, had an interest in the conviction of the prisoner; Henry V. having granted to the corporation the goods and chattels of felons within, or, as has been contended, convicted within the city. Various objections have been made to the form of this challenge. Were it necessary, we should consider them in detail, and some of them are of a very serious character; but as we think the challenge should be disallowed on its merits, I shall not intimate any opinion upon those defects in form which have been suggested at the bar; to one of them I shall have occasion particularly to refer—I mean that which relates to the enjoyment of this franchise.

This challenge contains double matter, first, it suggests an interest in the juror as a burgess of the corporation, and, secondly, an interest as a ratepayer in the county of the city of Dublin. Taking these separately, I shall inquire first what interest has a burgess as such in the forfeiture consequent on the conviction of a felon? I can discover none. The goods and chattels forfeited will belong to the corporation. Can he have any share of or personal interest in the goods so forfeited? They are all dedicated to public and specified purposes; the corporation is but a trustee to see to their application to these purposes, and even this application and disposition is confined to the council, to the total exclusion of the burgesses. My Lord Chief Baron, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court below, in which Baron Pennefather concurred, speaking on this particular objection, says,—"The objection

is, that he is not indifferent as he stands unsworn, and not indifferent because he has an interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, that is, because he has an interest in conviction in order to obtain a benefit from the goods. The Municipal Corporations Act, whether it does or does not vest the property in the lord mayor, aldermen, and burgesses at large, does unquestionably vest the whole control of the property and entire management of it in a select body, which the Act of Parliament creates; and although the burgess may, as an individual, compose a part of the entire corporation *quâ* burgess, as a burgess he is not entitled to do a single act for the disposal of the property which may be the subject-matter of recovery under the right to obtain the felon's goods. The town council alone are invested with the authority to dispose of them; and although the entire corporation may be nominally the trustees, yet, even in the capacity of trustees, the effective power is vested in the town council. Looking, then, at that condition of things, and looking to the circumstances in which burgesses stand; looking to the enormous inconvenience that must necessarily result from any other decision, it appears to me we ought to hold in this case that the juror is not disqualified by the fact stated in the challenge, and, therefore, we ought to allow the demurrer, and overrule the challenge." In every part of the judgment of that eminent judge I entirely (and so do the rest of the Court) concur. These reasons which I have just stated, with that I have already assigned, satisfy me that as a burgess this juror was not liable to any objection. The next question is, was he interested as a rate-payer? The challenge states that the goods and chattels of felons are applicable to the purposes of the borough fund, and that William Duff is a burgess, and an occupier and tenant of certain hereditaments liable—that is, as the counsel for the prisoner contend, presently liable—to be rated to a borough rate, and that the borough fund, after the payment of all debts of the whole corporation, and satisfaction of all lawful claims on the real and personal estate of such body, is not sufficient for the purposes in the Act stated. The result that we are called on to infer is, that William Duff has an interest in the forfeiture, as the goods forfeited go in ease and reduction of the rate to which he is so liable. The authority mainly relied on in support of this challenge is a passage in Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, in the following words:—"It hath been allowed a good cause of challenge on the part of the prisoner that a juror hath a claim to the forfeiture which will be caused by the party's attainder or conviction." When this passage was cited in the Court below, the authority for it not being at hand, my Lord Chief Baron observed: "In Hawkins it is alleged as a ground of challenge that the juror has a claim to the felon's goods; I must, I think, consider that to signify a direct and immediate interest in the subject-matter of the trial." Now that the authority is before us, his lordship's opinion of the author's meaning is most fully confirmed. That authority is *Lord Maguire's case*, in the 4th volume of the State Trials, and there the matter of objection suggested and allowed as a challenge was, that *Lord Maguire's*

lands had been actually sequestered, and that the juror had obtained a grant of them. In such circumstances nothing can be plainer in justice and in principle than the incompetency of such a person to serve on the jury. The case of *Hesketh* v. *Braddock* (3 Burrows, 1847), and several passages from the judgment of Lord Mansfield were also strongly relied on in support of this challenge; in that case, the ground of objection was that the sheriff who returned the jury, and the jury who tried the case, were freemen of the city of Chester; the action was an action of debt on a by-law made to enforce a custom that none but the freemen of that city should carry on trade in the city of Chester. Lord Mansfield says—these passages were not cited—"Every freeman"—and, indeed, it is quite obvious—"was interested in the issue to be tried; the exclusion of foreigners is a monopoly in the freemen themselves; therefore, every freeman had an interest and bias of and in the very issue to be tried in that case." The very object of the suit, it is quite manifest, was to assert and establish the rights of the sheriffs and the jurors themselves. In this and the various other cases of the objections to witnesses which have been cited, and which I have examined, there was an actual present and immediate right claimed or vested dependent on, and to be affected by, the result of the depending suit or action. But to see if these cases, or any position established by them, have any sort of application to the case before the court, let me now inquire into the exact character and nature of the interest which the challenge alleges to exist in the present case. The allegation is, that the borough fund, after the payment of the whole liabilities of the corporation, is not sufficient for the purposes in the said Act mentioned. This, it is contended, shows a present and immediate liability in the juror to be rated for the borough fund; and, therefore, sustains the allegation that the juror is now liable to be rated for the borough fund, in the words of the challenge. But this is not so. The 133rd section of the Municipal Corporations Act makes it imperative on the council in the first instance, as an essential preliminary to the right to impose any rate, that they shall estimate as correctly as may be what amount in addition to the fund will be sufficient for the payment of the expenses to be incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act. This estimate is not averred to have been made, and never may be made, and until made, the amount of the rate is not ascertained, nor can a rate exist at all in law. So that it is purely casual and contingent whether the juror will ever be liable to be rated. But, again, the borough fund, by sect. 128, is declared to consist of the rents, issues, and profits of all hereditaments, estates, and tenements, and the annual proceeds of money due, chattels, and valuable securities. Now, it is manifest that income derived from such and so various sources may and must fluctuate. It may now, though insufficient, increase, and be quite sufficient before the preliminary inquiry and estimate are made; so that it does not follow that, because when the challenge was made there was a deficiency, there may not be ample means to supply that deficiency before the ascertainment of its

amount, and, therefore, before any legal rate can be made at all. Again, the goods of a felon are not forfeited until judgment; and in the time intervening between the challenge and his conviction he might dispose of all the goods that he possessed at the time of the challenge; so that, *non constat*, though he may have goods now, he will have any hereafter liable to forfeiture; but, in addition to this, it is possible that the juror may die or cease to be a proprietor of rateable property before a rate is imposed. Without ascribing any value whatever to the uncertain and indefinite amount of the liability which is contended to exist, the reasons which I have stated satisfy my mind that it did not exist at all, and is altogether ideal. Were the expectation of advantage to the juror, from the grant of the felon's goods, to be accurately expressed, it would be in such terms as these: that his rate will be lessened, provided the town council shall have hereafter a right to impose any rate, and provided they take the steps prescribed by law for the purpose of enabling them to make one for the purpose, provided the juror shall live until a rate be made, and provided he does not dispose of his rateable property in the mean time; and, finally, provided the prisoner do not dispose of all his chattels before conviction. To my apprehension it is utterly impossible to discover, describe, or define any actual interest in the result of a suit which is to depend and arise on such a series of contingencies as this. I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that, rightly understanding the matter of this challenge, there is not any resemblance between this and any decided case where an objection to a juror or witness was allowed on the ground of interest; nor do I think there is any authority or position to be found which can warrant us in holding that this juror did not stand indifferent as he stood unsworn. But were it true, as I have shown it is not, that this challenge averred matter that proved the juror's present liability to be rated, there is authority to show that this liability would not, unless he was actually rated, be a ground of incompetency. Authority establishes the distinction between present and actual interest and that which is future and contingent. The authority I refer to is the case of *The King* v. *Kirkford* (2 East, 559). There an objection was made to a witness on the ground that he had rateable property; but he was not actually rated, and Lord Ellenborough gives us these words:—"To disqualify a witness on the score of interest, it must be an actual existing interest at the time, and not merely one that is expectant. The rule is well laid down in *The King* v. *Prosser*, that a liability to be rated is no objection to the competency of a witness. Here it was perfectly contingent at the time whether the witness would be interested or not." What were the contingencies to which Lord Ellenborough referred? Not such as exist in the present case; but the simple contingency that he might die, or part with his property before the making of the next rate. And in the case of *Marsden* v. *Stansfield* (7 B. & C. 815), the issue was to try whether a certain tenement was within a chapelry, within which the witness had rateable property; yet he was held to be competent, because he was not actually then rated, though on a

future occasion he might be so. In considering and disposing of this challenge on its merits, I have had no regard whatever to the consequences that would follow if it were allowed; embarrassing and injurious as they would undoubtedly be, I have excluded them, and confined my attention altogether to the inquiry whether it was supported by authority, precedent, or principle of law. But I think it right and necessary to add, that the matter of this challenge, if it had any real existence, has lain dormant for centuries; that if it had the tendency now for the first time attributed to it, it must notoriously and vitally have tainted the most important branch of the administration of justice in this populous city, and that, therefore, the discovery of its pernicious nature and effects could scarcely have been reserved and delayed until the nineteenth century. It is this consideration that has impressed me with the omission, in this challenge, of any actual averment of such user, possession, or enjoyment of this franchise under the charter of Henry V.—an omission, in my mind, not of form but of substance; for rights of this kind may be, as the authorities abundantly prove, lost or forfeited by non-user or misuser. Were it necessary to decide the case on the ground of this omission, which it is not, I should be strongly disposed to think it fatal to this challenge, and to conclude that the averment of user and possession was not made, because it could not have been made without tendering an issue on the fact. But it is enough to say, in conclusion, that on its merits this challenge, in my judgment, is utterly untenable.

The last error assigned is, that for the felony of which John Martin has been convicted, he has been sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for a term of ten years. This, it is contended, is varying from the sentence which the statute, introducing transportation as a punishment, prescribes, and which, it is said, requires some place not in Europe to be specified in the sentence pronounced by the judge. This argument assumes that the sentence of transportation is governed by the Act of the 26 Geo. III. c. 24, s. 66. We think that this is not so. The sentence itself is in the very terms of the Act of the 11 Vict. c. 12, which creates the felony of which the prisoner has been found guilty; and, under the 30 Geo. III. c. 32, the lord-lieutenant is to appoint the place to which the convict is to be transported in execution of his sentence; but on this subject there are various authorities. The case of *Gray* v. *The Queen* (in error) is one, and the case of *Roe* v. *The King* (in error) is another. But I have before me the decision of this Court on the very point, in the case of *William Reynolds* v. *The Queen* (in error); and this Court awarded the sentence of transportation, in the following words:—"It is considered by the Court, that the said William Reynolds should be transported for the term of ten years;" not saying, "parts beyond the seas." One of the errors assigned and overruled by the Court was, that the sentence of transportation awarded by the Court was too wide, and bad, not being a sentence of transportation beyond the seas to any particular colony. The objection, therefore, is not only met by the very terms of the statute, in which terms the sentence was pronounced, but it has been long since raised and decided. For

these reasons, it appears to me, and I believe to my learned brethren, that all these causes of error ought to be overruled.

Crampton, J., Perrin, J., and Moore, J., concurred.

The prisoners William Smith O'Brien, Francis Meagher, J. Terence Bellew M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donoghue, who had been severally convicted of high treason at Clonmell (see the STATE TRIALS in the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1848), having sued out writs of *habeas corpus*, were brought up before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 17th of November, 1848, to assign error.

The assignments were the same in each case; but as the errors wherefore the prisoners respectively prayed that the judgment against them might be reversed, and the arguments by which the prayer was supported by the learned counsel, sufficiently appear by the judgment, it is unnecessary to give an abstract of them here.

The writ of error on behalf of William Smith O'Brien was argued by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Fitzgerald on behalf of the prisoner; Mr. Napier, Q.C., was counsel for M'Manus; Sir Colman O'Loghlen for Meagher; Mr. Butt, Q.C., for O'Donoghue.

Judgment was delivered for the Crown on the 16th of January, 1849, by the Lord Chief Justice Blackburne, Mr. Justice Crampton, Mr. Justice Perrin, and Mr. Justice Moore concurring. The judgment of the Lord Chief Justice was as follows:—

"In these several cases, writs of error have been brought to reverse the judgments and convictions for high treason pronounced at a special sessions under a commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the county of Tipperary. The errors assigned, and which have been argued, are the same in all, and I shall consider them in the order in which they have been argued at the bar.

"The first is to the caption of the indictment, that it does not show with sufficient certainty that the commissioners of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, before whom the convictions were had, had authority to hold the special sessions. The caption states that at a special sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery before the two Chief Justices and Mr. Justice Moore, nominated and appointed to hear and determine, and from time to time, as need should be, to deliver the gaols by virtue of a commission under the great seal of Ireland, directed to them and others, it was found and presented. It is contended that this represents the commission as conferring a joint authority on the three judges named, and others. If this were so, the objection would be well founded; but I think this is not the import of the caption. It contains two averments, each independent of and distinct from the other: one, that the three judges were nominated and appointed to hear and determine; the other, that the commission whereby they were so appointed was directed to them and to others. Each of these refers to a different matter: one, the direction and address to all the commissioners; the other, to the operative part of the instrument: so distinct are these from each other, that the address contains not the least intimation of the contents of the patent, or of the authority it confers. Both of these being matter of record cannot be averred against, and must be taken to be true; nor is

there any reason why they should not be both in fact true. A commission may be directed to many, and authorize them to fulfil its duties severally as well as jointly. The arguments for the plaintiffs in error assume that, because the commission was directed to others besides the three who acted, the statement that those three were nominated and appointed is necessarily falsified. But there is no contradiction between them; and it would be against all right and reason that one should be used to disprove the other, both standing on the same authority, and being therefore entitled to the same credit. Nor are the consequences of the assumption we are required to make to be lightly regarded; they are no less than the inculpation of the officer in making a false entry, and of the judges in the illegal usurpation and exercise of the authority of this commission. There is no authority to warrant such an assumption; and it appears to conflict with the rule of law in favour of judicial and official acts, *omnia presumpta rite et solemniter acta*—a rule which might very reasonably be applied in the present case, if it were necessary (which it is not), to maintain the proceedings of the high Court which is contended to have inquired and decided without jurisdiction. English precedents have been referred to to show that the caption in the present case deviates from them in form. Now, we must remember, that the caption is the minute or record of the clerk of the Crown of the proceedings in Court, and of the commission which is delivered to him by the particular judges, to whom it is issued by the Crown to be executed, and is then read by him in open Court. As the contents of such commissions may vary in a vast variety of particulars, so must the form of the captions. The precedents of commissions in England show that they differ from the forms of commissions in Ireland. We have judicial knowledge that the commissions for the circuits here are joint and several, and may be executed by one, two, or more judges. I have had a search made for the forms of commissions in the Hanaper Office, and except in commissions for counties of cities and towns, in which, as in general in English commissions, there is a quorum clause, all commissions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, whether general or special, are joint and several, and authorize their execution by one, two, or more of the judges named in them. I have also had a search made for the captions of indictments in this Court returned on writs of error and certiorari; and although in a great many cases the ground of objection that is assigned to the present case does not exist, yet there are sixteen precedents in the form of that before us in the certiorari returns, and within a very short time exactly similar captions of indictments are returned on writs of error, and in none of those was the matter of this objection ever alleged to be error. It is, therefore, very obvious from the precedents of commissions in use in Ireland, that a commission in the ordinary form would be truly described and recorded, if it were stated to be a commission directed to three and others, whereby three were nominated and appointed to execute it. It is not improbable that the present form was adopted to suit that of the commission; and for these reasons I think these

captions are not erroneous. As I am the legal depositary of this commission, I think it is not impossible that, if I were silent as to its contents, it might be erroneously supposed that this caption is upheld by reasoning and arguments which the production of the commission would refute. I think it right to say, that any one, two, or more of the judges are expressly authorized to execute it; and there is no foundation, in fact, for the objection, that the Court below had not jurisdiction.

"The second objection is, that it is not, and never was, high treason to levy war against the sovereign of these realms in Ireland. As I entirely dissent from the position and grounds on which that is rested, and think it is important, and mean to state my reasons for doing so, I shall not dwell on the answers suggested by the numerous precedents of indictments in Ireland on which convictions have been had, and which contain counts for levying war; nor shall I do more than express my concurrence in the position that this was treason at the common law, of which the 25 Edw. III. was only declaratory. I come, therefore, at once to consider the proposition, whether the 25 Edw. III. became the law of Ireland by the Act of 10 Hen. VII. c. 10, called Poyning's Act. That that Act made the 25 Edw. III. the law of Ireland, with respect to the treason of compassing the death of the sovereign, is admitted; but it is at the same time denied that the offence of levying war, also declared to be treason by the same Act, became treason in Ireland, because, as is said, we must read Poyning's Act as if it contained the words 'his realm,' and used them in the same sense as that in which they were used in the statute of Edward —that is, as meaning England, then the only realm of the king. If we yield to this argument, Poyning's Act must be understood and read to enact that it shall be treason to levy war against the king in his realm—that is, in England—which would be utterly nugatory and absurd. What could be the use or meaning of enacting, by an Irish statute, that that was, or should be, treason in England, which was and had been always so by the common law, or, at all events, from the reign of Edward III.? The Irish Parliament had no right to declare what was, or to enact what should be, law in England. But if we must read Poyning's Act as if it used the very words 'his realm,' and if they cannot, without leading to the most absurd consequences, be understood to mean England, I can see no reason why they should not be held to mean Ireland as the king's realm or territory, over which he exercised sovereign authority by any style or title, and for which it was in the power of the Irish Parliament to legislate. That this is the effect of Poyning's Act is established by the authority referred to in the course of the argument by my brother Perrin, Coke on Littleton, 141, B. That states that Poyning's Act enacted, that all the statutes made in the realm of England before that time should be in force and put in use in this realm of Ireland. And to the same effect is the passage in 1 Hale, 147, which refers to the statute of 25 Edw. III. as one of the affirmative Acts which were introduced into Ireland, and made it treason to levy war therein. That this is the true meaning and effect of the statute will be so obvious as to preclude all doubt on simply referring to its language.

After reciting that 'there are divers good and profitable statutes made in the realm of England, whereby the said realm is ordered and brought to great prosperity, and by all likelihood so will this land if the said statutes were used and executed in the same,' it is enacted, 'that all statutes of late made within the said realm, concerning and belonging to the public weal, shall, from henceforth, be deemed good and effectual in the law; and over that, be accepted, used, and executed in this land of Ireland in all points and at all times, according to the tenor and effect of the same, and over that, by authority aforesaid, that they, and every of them, be authorized, proved, and confirmed in this land.' The mere perusal of this language makes it impossible to doubt that it was intended that the same offence which would be treason in England should be treason if committed in Ireland. But if any doubt still remained on the subject, it would be removed by 5 Geo. III. c. 21, the Irish statute, which enacts, that any person indicted in Ireland under 25 Edw. III. shall have a copy of the indictment and counsel assigned to defend him. This recognises and acts on the liability of a party to be indicted in Ireland for any of the offences which, committed here, are declared to be treason by that Act, and of course includes the levying of war against the Queen. For these reasons I think that the second cause of error is utterly insupportable.

"The next cause of error is, the disallowance of the pleas. These indictments contain six counts, the first five are for levying war against the Queen, and the sixth is for compassing the death of Her Majesty. This sixth count states various overt acts, all of levying war or conspiring to levy war; and the two first overt acts are concluded with averments, that the purpose was to bring or put our lady the Queen to death. The plea of William Smith O'Brien to this count alleges, that the prisoner should not be compelled now to answer the indictment, because he says he is thereby indicted, amongst other offences, for compassing, imagining, and intending to put our lady the Queen to death; and that by the statutable enactments in that case made and provided, and now in force in this realm, any person indicted for compassing death or destruction to our lady the Queen is entitled to have delivered to him, ten days before his trial, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, a copy of the indictment, and at the same time a list of the witnesses to be produced on the trial, mentioning their names, professions, and places of abode. It then avers, that the indictment was found on the 21st of September, on which day a copy of it was delivered to him in open court; but that no list of witnesses was then or at any time delivered to him, and that ten days had not elapsed since the indictment was so delivered. It concludes with a verification, and prays judgment that he may not now be compelled to answer the indictment. In the case of *Meagher* v. *The Queen*, the plea is the same, with the addition of an allegation, that he ought to have been, and was not, given a copy of the panel of the jurors who were to try him. The pleas in the other two cases aver, that by an Act of Parliament of Great Britain, in the 7th year of Queen Anne, it was enacted, that where any one should be indicted for high treason, a list of the witnesses and a copy

of the jury panel should be delivered to him, and a copy of the indictment, ten days before trial; and it avers, that no list of the witnesses was furnished to them. The commencement and conclusion of all the pleas are the same. The Attorney-General demurred to all, and the demurrers were allowed. On the form of these pleas there has been a great deal of controversy and argument. Amongst other objections, the Crown has strongly insisted, that the matter of them was ground of motion, not of plea. If we should decide that the pleas on that ground only, or on any matter of form, are invalid, the judges who presided below, and who refused the application by motion to postpone the trials, would undoubtedly adopt a course by which the consequences of their mistake would be obviated. So that I feel myself bound to consider what are the real merits of the case made by the pleas; that is, were the prisoners entitled to be served with copies of the indictments, and lists of the witnesses and panel, ten days before they were called upon to plead; or, as two of the pleas put it, to the benefits given to persons charged with treason by the English Act of 7 Anne, c. 7? The counsel for the plaintiffs in error contend they are so entitled by the 4th section of the Act of 57 Geo. III. c. 6. This Act of the Imperial Legislature, they argue, is unrepealed and in force in Ireland. On the part of the Crown it is insisted, that this section of that Act did not, and does not extend to Ireland. The counsel for the plaintiffs in error, in the second place, contend, that even though this section of the Act of 57 Geo. III. did not originally extend to Ireland, yet that by the Act of 11 Vict. c. 12, it has now become the law of Ireland. This is controverted by the counsel for the Crown, who also insist that, were the effect of the 11 Vict. such as it is contended to be, the present indictments are not so framed as that the plaintiffs in error can take any benefit from it. These are the three distinct propositions which I now proceed to consider.

"In considering these important questions, it is necessary to refer to the state of the law, both in England and in Ireland, when these different statutes were passed. The Act of 25 Edw. III., amongst other things, declared it to be treason to compass the death of the sovereign. The actual death of the sovereign, in the literal sense of the word is, and was always held to be, what the statute meant; but in administering this law it was always held to mean and include not only an attempt meditated directly against the person, but designs to subvert the authority and power of the monarch, the accomplishment of which would naturally put his life in peril. Both were equally designs against the person, and equally treason. The English Act of 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 3, in cases of treason, made it necessary to prove the overt act or acts by two witnesses, entitled the party charged to a copy of the indictment five days before the trial, and to have counsel assigned to him for his defence. The English statute of Queen Anne, which is referred to in two of the pleas, and is the foundation of the others, entitled persons so charged to a copy of the indictment and a list of the names of witnesses and jurors ten days before trial. This latter Act was not followed by any Act of the Irish Parliament. The only Act passed in Ireland before the Union on this subject was the 5 Geo.

III. c. 21; this was an Act for the better regulating trials in cases of high treason under the 25 Edw. III., and thereby every person so charged is entitled to a copy of the indictment five days before trial, and to have counsel assigned. The next statute is the English statute of 36 Geo. III. c. 7, intituled 'An Act for the Safety and Preservation of His Majesty's Person and Government against Treasonable and Seditious Practices and Attempts.' The provisions of the first section of this Act must hereafter be particularly referred to, and, therefore, I shall only observe of them here, that they were as to some treasons declaratory, and as to others enacting; that the treasons it deals with appear to be divisible into two distinct classes—one relating to treasonable attempts as against the person of King George III. or of his heirs, the other to treasonable practices and attempts against his government; that the Act was temporary—to continue for the life of his then Majesty, and until the end of the session of Parliament next after his demise; and lastly, that although the offences thereby made treason will have that character, whether committed within the realm or without, yet the persons charged with them were triable only by courts of competent jurisdiction in England. The 5th section provided, that every person who should be indicted for any offence made or declared to be treason by that Act, should be entitled to the benefits of the Acts of King William and Queen Anne, as I before stated. This enactment in relation to persons charged with a treason, as to which the Act was declaratory, would seem to have been unnecessary, for the Acts of King William and Queen Anne were, and continued, in full force, and were made for the benefit of persons who might be charged with the acts of which this was declaratory. But it is more important to remark, that this Act made the course of proceeding in England in all cases of treason precisely uniform, and put all persons charged with offences made treason by that Act upon the same footing as persons indicted under the 25 Edw. III. Soon after the passing of this Act, the English Parliament found it necessary to deprive of the benefits of the Acts of King William and Queen Anne persons who should compass the death of the then king, and commit an overt act of direct violence against his person; and, accordingly, the 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 93, enacted, that when the overt acts were assassination or direct attempts against the life or person of the sovereign, the person charged should be tried as in cases of murder. Such in England was the law under these temporary Acts at the time when the 57 Geo. III. c. 6, was passed: it is intituled 'An Act to make perpetual certain parts of the Act of 36 Geo. III., and for the Safety and Preservation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, against Treasonable and Seditious Practices and Attempts.'

"The first section recites the first section of the 36 Geo. III., and that it is necessary and expedient that such of the provisions of the said Act as would expire at the end of the session of Parliament next after the demise of the Crown should be further continued and made perpetual; and it enacts that all the recited provisions which relate to the heirs and successors of His Majesty, the sovereign of these realms, should all be, and the same are thereby, made perpetual. The 2nd section extends to the Prince Regent the same protection

which the 36 Geo. III. enacts in relation to the then sovereign, making it treason to compass his death: and the 3rd extends the provisions of the 39 & 40 Geo. III. to the case of direct attempts against the Regent's person. The 4th section enacts, that any person who shall at any time be accused, indicted, or prosecuted for any offence made or declared to be high treason by this Act, shall be entitled to the benefit of the Acts of King William and Queen Anne, save in cases of high treason, in compassing the death of any heir or successor of His Majesty, or the death of the Prince Regent, where the overt act alleged shall be assassination or any direct attempt against the life or person. This section is a repetition of the 5th section of the 36 Geo. III., but it excludes from its operation the cases of treason specified in the 39 and 40 Geo. III., without, however, providing, as that Act did, that they should be tried as cases of murder. It is perfectly obvious that this, the 4th section, had reference to persons who might be indicted when and after the operation of the first section should commence, that is, at the end of the session of Parliament next after the demise of King George III. The question therefore is, could an indictment after that time be maintained in Ireland for any of the offences made treason by the 36 Geo. III.? In support of the affirmative, it is contended that Ireland is included because it is not excluded in express terms by the enactment of the first section. The rule of construction on which this argument rests must obviously be understood with a great deal of qualification. However general the words of the Act may be, the object and nature of these enactments may make it necessary to read and construe them in a restricted sense, and to hold that it could not have been intended that they should operate according to their very letter. We must, therefore, see whether it was or could have been intended to include Ireland in the first section of this statute. Whatever be the value of the omission of the words of express exclusion, it is certain that the statute does not contain any indication of an intention so to extend it, or to extend it in a manner to include any subject or confer any power which the 36 Geo. III. would not have done had it been perpetual *ab initio*. The title, the preamble, the recital, of all the English Acts have all one single, common, and, I think, exclusive object, namely, to continue and perpetuate the recited provisions of the English statute. That object is strictly and simply executed in terms which show that there was no second or ulterior purpose. Indeed, I cannot reconcile the plain meaning of the words 'continue and perpetuate' with any other idea or intention than that the law as it was should so continue after the time limited for its duration, from which time its duration was to be enlarged, and it was to become perpetual. Not only is any other intention at variance with the proper and common sense of the words used, but their meaning and effect in relation to the very subject are established by authority to be exactly the same. Lord Hardwicke says, in the case of *Rex* v. *Morgan* (2 Strange, 1066), 'When an Act is continued, every one is estopped from saying that it is not in force.' And in *Dingley* v. *Moore* (Cro. Eliz. 1750), it was held that when an Act which created an offence was made perpetual

without any new addition or alteration, the offence may well be supposed against the form of the first statute, for that is made to continue. This is the very case before us, for not the least addition or alteration is made in the nature or character of the offences recited and continued. But suppose it possible (which I confess I do not) to doubt the meaning of this section, can we ascribe to it the object contended for, that of making all these offences treason, and cognizable by the legal tribunals of Ireland, and that of assimilating the proceedings here to those which are established by the English statutes of King William and Queen Anne? We must keep in mind that the Act 36 Geo. III. was not to expire until the end of the session of Parliament next after the death of King George III. Until that time it was to continue to be the law. Until that time the 57 Geo. III., extending it, could have no immediate, present, or practical effect in England. Was it then to have immediate effect in Ireland? There is nothing in the Act to warrant the position or assumption that it was to have a different period for its commencement in each country. If, then, its effect is to commence in both countries at the same time —that is, at the end of the session of Parliament next after the demise of King George III.—that postponement is utterly inconsistent with the alleged intention to assimilate the law and practice of the two countries; they would remain in the mean time as dissimilar as they had always been. Indeed, if any such an assimilation was intended, I cannot conceive any rational object of deferring in Ireland the operation of provisions made, and in present force in England, for the safety of the person of King George III., his heirs and government, for the period during which the postponement must necessarily take place. But not only would the assimilation be future and reversionary, but at the utmost it would be partial and highly inconvenient. It would assimilate the proceedings in Ireland only when the treason is one of those in the 36 Geo. III., so that in all other cases, that for example of levying war, the persons charged would be only entitled to the benefit of the Acts which regulate the proceedings in Ireland. So, if the levying of war be laid as an overt act of compassing the death of the sovereign, as it may, the course of proceedings will be different from that where the same fact is charged as a substantive treason.

"These, the necessary results of the construction contended for by the counsel for the plaintiffs in error, form the most decisive and striking contrast to the practice in England; the assimilation to which is the object imputed to the Legislature, for there the practice and proceedings are uniform in all prosecutions for treason, as the statutes of King William and Queen Anne comprise and extend to all the treasons in the Act of Edw. III. I cannot, I confess, bring myself to think that a construction of the words of this Act is rational or possible which leads to such consequences as I have referred to. Opposed to this construction, and corroboratory of the view I have taken of it, is the further important consideration, that the provisions of the Act 36 Geo. III., which it is contended extend to Ireland, are penal in the highest degree, and, therefore, not to be extended by construction. Best, Chief Justice, in the case of *Fletcher* v. *Sondes*

(3 Bing. 580), says—'Penal laws are to be construed strictly, that no case should be holden to be reached by them but such as come within both the letter and spirit of the law.' Were we to suppose the case of a person indicted in Ireland under this Act, I cannot discover on what grounds it could be contended that he was within the spirit and letter of a law which was not, at its origin, the law of Ireland, which there was no intention expressed of extending to Ireland, and which by being perpetuated as it was, fulfilled all that we can reasonably imagine the Legislature to have contemplated. Great stress has been laid by the counsel for the plaintiffs in error on the recital of the Act 11 Vict. c. 12, that doubts are entertained whether the provisions of the 36 Geo. III., made perpetual by 57, extend to Ireland. These doubts, it is to be observed, do not relate to sect. 4 of that Act, or to the question whether persons indicted in Ireland for compassing the Queen's death, under the 25 Edw. III., are entitled to the benefits of the English statutes of King William and Queen Anne. But it has been argued that the expression of these doubts as to sect. 1, and the omission of any such expression as to sect. 4, show that there was no doubt that the latter section extended to Ireland. This is attributing to omission an effect perfectly arbitrary, and it may be met by as positive an assertion on the part of the Crown, that no doubt was expressed for a very opposite reason, namely, because it was plain that sect. 4 did not extend to Ireland. But we have what at once decides, not only which of these inferences or assertions is the correct one, but is almost decisive of the whole matter in controversy. The Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 24, is conversant of the very subject of the course of trials for high treason in Ireland. It begins by reciting two of the provisions of the English statute 7 Will. III. c. 3,—one requiring two witnesses to the overt act or overt acts of treason; and the other, that no person shall be indicted unless the indictment be found within three years after the treason committed. It then recites that these recited enactments do not extend to Ireland; that it is expedient, just, and reasonable that they should, and it enacts that they shall be, so extended. This directly contradicts the assertion, that this statute of King William had already and theretofore been extended to Ireland; and at the same time refutes the same assertion as to the Act of Queen Anne, as both rest on exactly the same grounds; and if the Act 57 Geo. III. did not so extend the one, it could not possibly have extended the other. These various reasons have induced me to come to the conclusion, without any doubt, that sections 1 and 4 of the Act 57 Geo. III. do not extend to Ireland, nor is the conclusion in any degree weakened by the circumstance that some of the other sections of the Act do or may relate to Ireland. The section before us, is in my opinion, by its terms, and the plainest tests by which we can arrive at the intention of the Legislature, limited to one definite purpose, which may be defeated, but cannot be advanced, by any presumptive intention derived from other sections of the Act enacted for purposes equally distinct, and equally independent.

"I now proceed to consider the second question, which is the argument in support of the plea founded on the provisions of the Act 11

Vict. c. 12. The first section of this Act repeals all the provisions of the Act 36 Geo. III. made perpetual by the 57 Geo. III.; and all the provisions of the 57th in relation thereto, save those which it enumerates, and which are all before set forth in the recital of the 36 Geo. III. Sect. 2 of that Act declares and enacts, that such of the said recited provisions made perpetual by the 57 Geo. III. as are not thereby repealed, shall extend to and be in force in Ireland. What the recited provisions of the 36 Geo. III. not thereby repealed, are, there is not the least difficulty in ascertaining. They are such as relate—I copy the very words—to 'the compassing, devising, or intending death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maiming, wounding, imprisonment, or restraint of the person of the heirs or successors of King George III., and the expressing, uttering, and declaring such compassings therein.' These are the recited provisions, and the only recited provisions of the 36 Geo. III. which the 57th makes perpetual, and of necessity they are the only provisions which by sect. 2 are made law in Ireland. Sect. 4 of 57 Geo. III. is not, and could not be amongst them; so that it is impossible to say that it became the law, or of force, in Ireland. But it has been argued, that although sect. 2 does not in terms include or refer to sect. 4 of 57 Geo. III., yet that that section is not repealed by sect. 1 of 11 Vict., but is included in the exception, and is, therefore, still in force, and available to persons that may be indicted in England; and from hence it is inferred that it is also in force in Ireland. But no such inference can, in my opinion, be made, for, giving to the exception the effect contended for, and assuming that sect. 4 of the 57 Geo. III. is included in the exception, the consequence is not that it is to be in force in Ireland; but the consequence is, that the law in that respect is to remain unchanged, and that sect. 4 must continue to be, as it had been, the law of England. Any other construction would be repugnant to the language and intention of the Legislature; while this, adhering to the words of the Act, continues the course of the proceedings in both countries as it had been theretofore regulated by the several statutes which have been so often referred to. This closes the observations I have to make on the second of those questions.

"But before I leave it, it is necessary to notice the argument according to the construction which has been urged by the counsel for plaintiffs in error. They contend that if sect. 4 of the 57 Geo. III. be not held to extend to Ireland, a person indicted here under 11 Vict. c. 12, for any of the treasons created by 36 Geo. III.—for example, the treason of compassing to maim or wound—could not in his defence have any benefit from the Irish statutes, and must be sentenced to undergo the barbarous punishment of treason at the common law. I cannot adopt this view of the case as affording grounds for questioning the conclusion, which, I think, is the plain and just result of such a great number of considerations. But though I think, from the terms in which the 5 Geo. III. c. 21, is expressed, there might be some question whether a person so indicted should have the benefit of its provisions, I think he would at all events be entitled to the benefit of the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV.; and I

further think that whatever may have been the reason for the introduction into the Act 57 Geo. III. of that of the 54th, the plain meaning of the 54 Geo. III. was to substitute the sentence prescribed in all cases in which, according to the existing law, the sentence for high treason was, or would be, that which it was the object of the statute to abolish.

"I now come to the position contended for by the Crown, and I think successfully, that even if a person indicted in Ireland under the 11 Vict. c. 12, could be entitled to the benefit of the English statutes, the plaintiffs in error cannot be so, as they are not so indicted —the indictments not containing any overt act of personal violence, either actual or intended. I have already stated that 36 Geo. III. c. 7, appears to me to refer to two distinct classes of treasons—the first class having for its object the protection of the person of the sovereign, the other the preservation of his authority and government. I think that these two classes are unequivocally recognised and distinguished by the Act 11 Vict. c. 12. After a full recital of all the treasons made or declared by the 36 Geo. III., the preamble states that its object is to repeal such of those provisions, so recited, as do not relate to offences against the person of the sovereign. This is a plain declaration that some of them do, and that others do not, relate to such offences—that some are in their nature personal, and others not so. The enactments that follow are in conformity with, and in exact execution of, the preamble. Sect. 1 preserves and continues the first class, by excepting it from the effect of the general repeal; and that every one of the offences so specified and excepted is, in strictness and in the common acceptation of the words, an offence against the person, whether by violence actual or intended. It is most important to observe, that the words which describe the treason of compassing the death of the sovereign are not those used in the act of Edw. III., but are the compassing the death or destruction of the person; for these latter words at the conclusion of the enactment must be made to apply to every antecedent member of it. Sect. 3 of the Act makes all the offences comprised in the second or repealed class, felonies, and amongst them there is not one which can be properly termed an offence against the person. I therefore have come to the conclusion, that though now, as before the recent Act, the charge of compassing the death of the sovereign may be sustained under the 25 Edw. III., by overt acts directed against her imperial authority, as well as against her person, yet the 11 Vict. is confined to the latter species of treason; and as this indictment is framed, it cannot be considered as founded on its provisions, so as to let in these pleas, if in any view of these statutes the matter of them could have been made available to the plaintiffs in error. I have already, however, assigned my reasons for thinking that it could not. The result is, for these various grounds, and the reasons which I have stated, that I consider the demurrer to these pleas to have been properly allowed.

The next error assigned is, the rejection of the peremptory challenge of a juror, twenty having been already challenged peremptorily. The counsel for the Crown insist that the right is limited to twenty by 9 Geo. IV. c. 54, s. 9. The words of that Act are—"That

no person arraigned for treason, murder, or for other felony, shall be admitted so to challenge, or to challenge more than twenty peremptorily." On the other hand, the counsel for the plaintiffs in error contend, that the words "or for other felony" show that the section is conversant with felonies only, and that, therefore, we must read and understand the word "treason" as intended to signify the felony of petit treason. If this were the intention of the Legislature, the use of the word "treason" would have been superfluous, for, according to this argument, petit treason as a felony would be included under the words "or for other felony." But it besides appears to me, that the word "treason" is to be taken in its common, which is also its legal, sense as defined by Blackstone and other writers. Treason is the general appellation made use of by the law to denote, not only offences against the king and his government, but also that accumulation of guilt which arises whenever a superior reposes confidence in a subject or in an inferior. In Coke's Littleton, 133 B, it is said, if any do compass the death of the Queen, and declare it by overt act, the very intent is treason. I have looked through a great number of statutes, in order to ascertain the sense in which the word "treason" is used and understood; and I have found that the word without addition, and standing by itself, has uniformly been used to signify high treason. I have not discovered one in which it meant petit treason where that term has not been added to it. In many of the Acts which I have examined, treason and high treason are used as convertible terms, for example, in 10 Hen. VII. c. 13; 13 Hen. VIII. c. 1; 28 Hen. VIII. c. 7; 33 Hen. VIII. 1, c. 1. The Act of 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, c. 11, is intituled "An Act whereby certain Offences are made Treason;" and so is the title of 2 Eliz. c. 1; and 11 Jac. I., relating to Admiralty commissions, enacts, that all treasons and felonies shall be tried as therein. The 10 Car. I., ses. 2, c. 18, enacts that the justices before whom any party shall be brought for any treason, murder, or manslaughter, shall take examinations. And the 10 & 11 Car. I. c. 9, on this very subject, is intituled "An Act for limiting Peremptory Challenges in cases of Treason and Felony." There are various other statutes in which the word "treason" is used to signify high treason. The Act of Will. III., relating to the observance of the Sabbath, provides that warrants for treason may be executed on the Sunday; and 33 Geo. III. c. 45, is an Act for the trial of treasons committed out of the king's dominions. The very title of one of the Acts referred to, that of Will. III., is for the regulating of trials in cases of treason. There is a recent Act, the 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 33, which enacts, that when on the trial of any person charged with treason, murder, or any other offence, it shall appear he was insane when the crime was committed, that certain proceedings shall take place. The very Act before us, 11 Vict. c. 12, in the 7th section uses the word "treason" as describing high treason, no less than three times; and the 6th section quotes the statute of Edw. III., and uses the same words. But if a more certain test of the exposition of this word was required, it is supplied by other sections of this very Act, in which its meaning

is the subject of inquiry. In the 8th and 11th sections, the word "treason" is not only used in its largest sense, but as contradistinguished from "felony." There can be no reason for giving it in the 9th and the intervening sections a construction not only narrower than its natural import, and different from that in which it is used in such a vast number of statutes, but also at variance with the sense in which it is used in other parts of the very same statute. I have only further to remark, that the Act of 9 Geo. IV. c. 54, did not introduce for the first time the restriction of the right of peremptory challenge. That restriction had existed from the time of Charles I., and was enacted by one of the very statutes to which I have already referred. So far, therefore, as regards that objection, I think there is no ground for it.

"The last error assigned is in the *allocutus* that it was demanded of the prisoner whether he had anything to say why the Court ought not on the premises and verdict to proceed to judgment? It is contended that it should have added, "to judgment of death," or "to judgment and execution;" and several precedents have been cited where these forms have been used; but none have been cited in which the judgment in the present form has been held to be void. The prisoner must have an opportunity afforded him by the Court, either of moving in arrest of judgment or pleading a pardon, but when he is demanded to show cause why judgment should not be pronounced, he has that opportunity fully afforded to him. The demand made is the plainest intimation that, unless he can allege matter of law or fact as cause, such judgment as the Court has power and is bound to pronounce will be pronounced. The judgment here is that which is prescribed by the 54 Geo. III., which does not use the word "execution," and uses the word "sentence" as synonymous with "judgment." I cannot attribute, as the counsel for the plaintiffs in error contended we should, any technical meaning which makes the use of the word "execution" absolutely indispensable. It would neither add to the sense nor explain the meaning of the word "judgment;" in that word are comprehended all the details that are to constitute the punishment, and there is no imaginable end to be answered by the enumeration of them. If, however, precedent and authority be required to sustain the present proceeding, I can refer to some. In 4 Bla. c. 29, he says, "The verdict being found, the prisoner is asked by the Court why judgment should not be awarded against him?" In Comyn's Digest, tit. Indictment, N., the form stated to be proper is, "*Si quid dicere habeat quare judicium non*," &c. In the case of *Rex* v. *Royce* (4 Burr. 2086), the question was, why judgment should not be pronounced upon him, and sentence awarded against him? Now, when "sentence" and "judgment" have the very same meaning, as the statute here shows they have, this is an authority against the position which it was cited to establish. Two of the other cases cited for the plaintiffs in error, viz., *Rex* v. *Stack* (Comb. 144), and *Betscomb's case* (3 Mod. 265), were cases in which there was no *allocutus* at all. In the former case, the very error assigned was, that the prisoner was not asked why judgment should not be

given against him. There is, besides, the authority of the highest Court in this kingdom, that of the House of Lords, in the *Duchess of Kingston's case*, for the very form which has been adopted here.

"For these several reasons, I think this, as well as the other errors assigned, should be disallowed."

Resolved to carry their contest with the Government to the uttermost, the prisoners, remembering, perhaps, the fortunate experiment of Mr. O'Connell, appealed to the last and supreme tribunal of the empire, the House of Lords.

The appeal was heard before the House of Lords on the 9th and 10th of May, the Lord Chancellor presiding.

The Peers were assisted by the Judges—the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas being seated on the right hand of the Lord Chancellor, and on his left the Lord Chief Baron; at tables on both sides of the woolsack were Baron Parke, Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Mr. Justice Erle.

The Counsel for the Crown were—the Attorney-General, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Peacock. For the plaintiffs in error—Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Napier, M.P., Mr. Seager, Recorder of Wigan, Mr. M'Mahon, Sir C. O'Loghlen, and Mr. O'Callaghan, of the Irish bar.

The counsel for the plaintiffs in error having been heard, the Attorney-General was about to proceed with the arguments on the part of the Crown, when the Lord Chancellor informed the Peers that he had received an intimation from the Judges that they were unanimously of opinion that the error assigned could not be maintained, and submitted that, therefore, it would be of no advantage that the arguments should proceed.

A short interval elapsed, during which the Judges retired to consider their verdict.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, advancing to the woolsack, read the decision of his learned brethren to the following effect:—The arguments in the case of William Smith O'Brien and Terence Bellew McManus, plaintiffs in error against the Queen, having been referred to the Judges, he was authorized by them to state that it was their unanimous opinion the errors assigned had not been maintained by the arguments urged at the bar. With respect to the first objection, that the allegation on the record that the Judges who conducted the commission were nominated and appointed to execute the commission with others, the Judges thought the terms of their authority were precise, and that the words "nominated and appointed" were not in any respect rendered uncertain or ambiguous by the subsequent allegation that the commission by which they acted was directed "to them and others." The second objection involved two points—first, that the plaintiffs in error were, with respect to the sixth count of the indictment, entitled to a copy of the jury panel and a list of the witnesses ten days before trial, under the provisions of 7 & 8 William III. and 7th of Anne, c. 7; second, that if they were so entitled, the matter was one which could be properly urged by plea. With respect to the first, the Judges were of opinion that the plaintiffs in error were not entitled, and therefore

it became unnecessary to consider whether the objection should have been urged by plea or not. The arguments urged for the plaintiffs in error in support of their claim were, first, that the 36th of George III. (which conferred on persons accused of certain treasons a title to the benefits of the statutes of William and Anne) applied to Ireland, and that if it did not extend to Ireland originally, the operation of the 57th of George III. c. 6, and of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 12, had been so to extend it. But the 30th of George III., having been passed by the Parliament of this country before the Union, did not extend to Ireland. If, therefore, it had any application to Ireland, it must be through the force of the 57th of George III. and 11 & 12 of Victoria. The 1st section of the 57th of George III. merely perpetuated the provisions of the 36th of George III., and the effect of it was only to extend the time of the operation of this last Act, which had been passed temporarily. The 4th section, that which had been principally relied on by the plaintiffs in error, entitled persons indicted for treason, made or declared under the Act, to the benefits of the Acts of William and Anne, except for direct attempts on the life of the heir to the Throne, and was thought to apply to the offence charged under the 6th section. But with respect to the 11th & 12th Victoria, its only effect was to extend certain of the provisions of 36th George III., made perpetual by 57th George III., to Ireland, and the operation of the 4th section of that latter Act was limited to treason, to which the sixth count of the indictment did not at all refer. The next objection, that the charge of levying war against the Queen in Ireland did not constitute any offence by law, depended on the construction of the 10th Henry VII., commonly called Poyning's Law, by which those statutes in force in England up to that time were extended to Ireland. The Judges could not say more than that the 25th of Edward III. was, by that Act, necessarily extended to Ireland. With respect to the objection, founded on the form of the *allocutus*, the Judges were of opinion that all that could properly be asked of the prisoner was, whether he had anything to say why judgment should not be assigned against him, and with respect to precedents, which went further and said more, the Judges were of opinion (as we understood his Lordship) that they did not weigh against that form. The next objection, as to the challenge to the juror having been very properly abandoned by the counsel for the plaintiff, did not require any comment. In conclusion, the Judges had not thought it necessary to trouble their Lordships with the reasons for their opinion at any length, as the several errors assigned had been so fully, ably, and satisfactorily discussed by the learned Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor.—Your Lordships having now heard the opinion of the learned Judges, I, concurring in that opinion, which confirms that of the learned Judges of the Queen's Bench of Ireland, do not apprehend that your Lordships will feel any difficulty in coming to the same conclusion. For my own part, I never, after reading the papers before me, had a doubt on my mind with respect

to the result of these writs of error. The reasons assigned by the learned Judges in Ireland, who have most learnedly and deliberately considered the question in a manner highly creditable to them (and, considering the importance of the question, have most properly done so), could not, if carefully perused, have left any doubt in the mind of any lawyer whatever. We have now the confirmation of their opinion from the learned Judges before us; and if your Lordships concur in it, I have now only to move that the judgment of the court below be confirmed, and that judgment be given for the defendant in error.

Lord Lyndhurst briefly expressed his concurrence in the opinion given by the Judges, and seconded the motion.

Lord Brougham.—My Lords, I entirely agree in what has fallen from the noble Lord, and in the opinion of the Judges. I cannot express my entire concurrence in that opinion without adding my tribute to the great learning and distinguished ability with which the learned Judges in Ireland have dealt with this case. I never, my Lords, in my whole experience, read a more able and satisfactory argument than that of the right honourable gentleman the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, who and all the other Judges have, in my opinion, greatly distinguished themselves.

Lord Campbell.—I must also add my tribute of approbation, and indeed of admiration, with respect to the admirable manner in which the opinions of the Judges of the Court below in Ireland have been expressed. And I entirely agree in the judgment which has been given.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question that the judgment of the Court below be confirmed, and judgment given for the defendant in error, which was carried unanimously.

Immediately after this final and conclusive judgment, Her Majesty's Government took a step which showed how respectfully they had awaited the ultimate result of the law: it was not until after Mr. O'Brien had been finally adjudged a felon and traitor that Lord John Russell, on the 18th May, moved that a new writ be issued, directing the electors of the county of Limerick to elect a new knight of their shire, the conviction of the late representative being *ipso facto* an avoidance of his seat.

Soon after it was announced to the prisoners that it was Her Majesty's pleasure that the sentence of death recorded against them should not be carried into execution, but should be commuted to transportation for life to one of the colonies.

To one who reads the minute narratives of these events, with which the industry of the daily journalists laboured to satisfy the cravings of public curiosity, it would seem that nothing was wanting to complete the ridicule which the vapourings of this wild party, their contemptible attempt at insurrection and ludicrous failure, had brought upon themselves and their cause. The perverse ingenuity of these misguided men had, nevertheless, yet one more subterfuge, which served as the appropriate climax of their insensate proceedings; for, on this act of mercy being communicated to the prisoners, they raised one of

the most singular and absurd controversies recorded in the annals of jurisprudence—they refused to be pardoned, and insisted that to such a commutation their own assent was required; and that, as Her Majesty had been pleased to remit the sentence of death, which they admitted she had full power to do, and which was complete by the act itself, but had no power to direct them to be transported without their own assent, which they refused, this amounted not to a conditional but an absolute pardon. No attention was paid to such an extravagant theory in the cases of the prisoners; yet, strange to say, the law officers of the Crown, while protesting that there was no scintilla of legal reason in their objection, deemed it advisable to introduce into Parliament a Bill to put the question beyond further controversy.

The course of the law was now complete, and these unhappy men were, without delay, dispatched to the several colonies in which they were to undergo the punishment of their treasons and their follies. Mitchell was embarked on board the convict ship *Neptune*, with other criminals convicted of ordinary offences, to be first conveyed to Bermuda, whence, after undergoing a preliminary course of punishment, it was intended that he should be transferred to the Cape of Good Hope, to be there admitted to a certain degree of freedom, according to the philanthropic views of the Colonial Secretary (Earl Grey), at this time in operation for the reform of convicts. Martin and O'Doherty were sent to the Australian colonies in the *Mount stuart Elphinstone*, a convict ship. The convicts O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghu, there being no convict ship about to sail, were sent to Van Diemen's Land in H.M. brig *Swift*, which sailed in July. It was intended by the Government that these several prisoners should be distributed into such parts of our Australian possessions that no further power should be left to them of combining for the disturbance of the public peace; and that, by admission to the benefits of the "tickets of leave," they should enjoy as much freedom as would be consistent with the idea of punishment.

By the accounts which have been received from these distant lands it seems that the consideration of the British Government for these offenders has been thankfully received by all the prisoners, except O'Brien, who, consistent in perversity to the last, has refused the boon which would have been readily accorded to him, has declined the "ticket of leave," and insists upon being considered as a martyr.

It now remains to trace the remaining conspirator, Kevin Izod O'Doherty through the mazes of the law, among which the skill of his legal advisers, and the perversity of the juries, aided by no small amount of good fortune, this prisoner was able so long to baffle the advisers of the Crown.

The law officers of the Crown having preferred an indictment, charging the prisoner with felony, under the 11 Vict. c. 12, in contriving and compassing to depose the Queen and to levy war against Her Majesty, and containing six counts, the prisoner put in a general demurrer, which, after argument, the Court disallowed.

The Attorney-General upon this

asked the Court for final judgment on each and every count.

This demand was opposed by the prisoner's counsel; and the Court, after much consideration, allowed the prisoner to plead, and he pleaded not guilty. The Court also directed another indictment, which had been preferred against the prisoner by the Crown, to be quashed.

On the opening of the Commission in the ensuing term, the Crown preferred another indictment against the prisoner (being the fourth in succession), to which, after it had been found by the Grand Jury, the Attorney-General called upon him to plead. The prisoner's counsel, however, insisted that the old indictment should be quashed before the prisoner pleaded. The Court ruled against the application; and the prisoner then put in a plea in abatement, averring that one of the grand jurymen was not a freeman or burgess or so resident in the city of Dublin as to be qualified to sit as a juryman. The Attorney-General replied, and the demurrer was disallowed. The prisoner now proposed to plead to some parts and to demur to others of the indictment; but the Court required him either to plead or to demur: he therefore demurred to the whole indictment. This demurrer also was overruled. The prisoner now pleaded not guilty. The prisoner having been thus compelled to plead, his counsel did their best to obstruct the course of proceeding by taking technical objections at every stage. The trial did, however, at length get into progress, according to the customary fashion of Irish trials, but was enlivened by an incident not very usual in trials by jury in Ireland or elsewhere; for Mr. Butt having alluded to "repeal," one of the *jurymen* sprung up, clapped his hands, and vociferated at the top of his lungs, "Hear, hear, hear!"

In the course of the trial the convict Meagher was brought up from Kilmainham Gaol to give evidence, and was greeted with great applause. After the exhibition of feeling by the juryman above related, the Crown could expect no very favourable issue; accordingly it was found that the jury could not agree upon their verdict, and they were discharged.

The Commission being adjourned to the 7th of April, the Attorney-General again tried his fortune against the prisoner, to receive a more signal defeat than before; for the customary haggling having been got over, and the case duly left to the jury, it was again found that the jury were unable to come to a verdict, and they were discharged. The fortunate prisoner, after these manifold escapes, was permitted to go at large, on finding bail to surrender to be tried again at the next Commission Court.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

IN the volumes of the Annual Register, since its first publication in the year 1758, will be found from time to time, and at no long intervals, the records of fearful crimes, of which the perpetration is attended with such circumstances of horrible detail, or of such deliberate and coolly-planned villainy, that the reader shrinks from admitting them to any kin to human nature or to human actions, and would fain consider them exceptional aberrations. There are other fearful incidents therein recorded which occasion less pain, though not less horror in the perusal, because it is evident that the intellect of the miserable perpetrators had perished by the dispensation of Providence, or had been uprooted and torn from its seat by the pressure of overwhelming calamity. When several of these catastrophes occur about the same time, they seem, in the eyes of those living and moving within their shadow, to mark the period as one of declining civilization, and of retrogression in the course of society.

To one who turns over the recent volumes of this work recording the social events of this country, it may appear that these fearful incidents have become more frequent, and that our advances in social and intellectual amelioration, whatever blessings they may have produced to a large part of society, are accompanied by at least a proportionate amount of crime, and that crime by more than a proportionate amount of aggravation, in other parts; and he may point out the many appalling cases in which crimes have been perpetrated with circumstances of sickening horror or refined deliberation, or to those even more harrowing cases, in which murder and suicide have swept away entire households, and the intellect, rendered more excitable by culture, and familiarized to ordinary sorrows by the daily records, has imagined to itself an accumulation of horrors. Horrors, however, the prototypes of these, are to be found in most of the Chronicles of this work, and if the reader will reflect on the great increase of population compared with that of a century, or of half a century ago, the admirable organization by which crime and suffering is now instantly discovered and investigated, and, perhaps, more than all, the wonderful increase in the means and in the desire of recording and making known all such incidents as disturb the current of ordinary life, he will find reason to conclude that crime is, at least, not more frequent relatively than before; that the imagination is not more stimulated to crime or excess than in times of less education; and that our police records are rather to be viewed as memorials of the detection and punishment of crime, than of how little has been done, and how much remains unvisited.

It must, however, be confessed that the present volume records crimes and miseries so fearful in

their perpetration, and so deliberate in their motive, that the reader may well be startled, and ask himself, can these things be, and yet our boasted progress be more actual than a dream? Does the cultivation of the intellect teach greater crimes, as well as greater virtues? Is the enjoyment of greater pleasure but the motive to greater abandonment in the means of compassing it? Knowledge, however, is but an instrument, powerful for good or for evil, as its possessor shall apply it. The human mind is not changed, though its operation may be modified, by the acquisition of knowledge. It is not in the acquisition of much, but in the increased power to perceive and to adopt the good and to reject the evil, in the increased motives to good, and a clearer perception of the futility of evil here and hereafter, that the human mind has received its advance. There may still be great crimes, still much misery and suffering; but the universal horror and excitement they cause, the intense eagerness of the community to witness the due detection and punishment of the one, their noble efforts to alleviate the other, are undeniable proofs that they are antagonistic to the general moral sense, and that, as society has advanced to improvement, crime has shrunk back to the other confine.

These reflections have been called forth by the fearful events which have been reserved for this portion of this work—crimes so enormous in their inception, so ruthless or so reckless in their execution, and attended with circumstances so enthralling in their detection and punishment, that neither could space be accorded nor sufficient elaboration be permitted in the Chronicle. And even here, where so much depends upon the preservation of minute circumstances and characteristic traits, it is not practicable to preserve much that tended to keep up the public interest, and to invest these fearful deeds with the full enormity with which they appeared to the public at the time of their occurrence.

The first of these terrible deeds which are now to be recorded is the catastrophe of the tragedy at Stanfield Hall, the particulars of which, so far as time had then developed them, are briefly given in the Chronicle of last year, p. 155.

That retribution which human foresight and Divine Providence have appointed to those who violate the sanctuary of human life was now about to overtake the great criminal for this and his other manifold misdeeds; of the victims of Rush's atrocious projects who had not been immolated on the spot, the miserable Mrs. Jermy, who had witnessed her husband and father-in-law perish before her sight and despite her fruitless devotion, was still lingering in a state of apparently hopeless suffering, and although her life was ultimately saved, it was not without the loss of her arm, and the ruin of her health. The devoted servant, Eliza Chestney, dreadfully injured, was now sufficiently recovered to be removed from the Hall to Norwich for the purpose of giving evidence on the trial; she was carried in a litter closed with curtains, and escorted by a body of police, to protect her from the not discreditable curiosity of the townspeople. Emily Sandford, the victim of the murderer's treachery and lust, and the unconscious tool of his crimes, had been

under the care of the authorities, and had been delivered of a child, against whose father she was now called on to give damning testimony. Of the murderer himself, the few accounts that had reached the public during the interval represented him as firm in mind, cheerful in aspect, devout and reliant in conduct; nothing that could become an innocent man was wanting to a wretch whose crimes, now about to be clearly proven, and others more than suspected, suggested a long course of hardened iniquity.

The trial commenced on the 29th of March, in the Court House at Norwich, before Mr. Baron Rolfe. The building and the open space around the castle was crowded with a mass of eager spectators; and the seats on the Bench and the galleries were occupied by the Bishop and the principal nobility and gentry of the eastern counties. A model of Stanfield Hall and Potash Farm and the fields around was placed on the table.

The prisoner, James Blomfield Rush, was brought into the dock in the custody of the governor of the gaol and of a turnkey, and advanced with a firm but slouching step to the bar, where he deposited a large bundle of papers. His features were resolute and set, but his hands trembled excessively, which might, however, be habitual. Rush was a powerfully made man, with strong but rather coarsely moulded limbs, and below rather than above the middle height. His shoulders, which were slightly inclined forwards, supported a short bull-neck, on which a large and massive head, which a craniologist would declare indicative of the possession of strong animal passions and considerable intellectual power, was firmly set in such a way as to render it rather difficult for him to look straight before him. His mouth, and the general formation of his jaw and of the lower part of his face, betrayed great determination and an unflinching will. He was dressed with care and neatness in a suit of black and a white cravat; his gray hair was carefully brushed, and his appearance altogether that of a respectable yeoman.

The indictment charged him with the murder of Isaac Jermy by shooting with a pistol, &c. On being called on to plead, he said in a firm and distinct tone "Not guilty," and put in the same answer to an indictment on the coroner's inquisition. The prisoner requested a few moments to arrange his papers.

Mr. Serjeant Byles, Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Evans were counsel for the prosecution. The prisoner conducted his own defence, but had, it was said, applied to counsel to assist him upon such points as he might choose to refer to him; but no counsel would undertake the responsibility upon such terms; the prisoner was said to be confident in his own abilities and resources. He repeatedly interrupted the Crown counsel during his statement, in such a manner as to compel rebuke from the Judge, even under such circumstances.

Mr. Serjeant Byles stated the case for the Crown. The prisoner at the bar, said the learned serjeant, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mr. Isaac Jermy, late Recorder of Norwich. As the jury might naturally ask what motive the prisoner could have for such a crime, it would be necessary, in order to give a satisfactory answer, to go into the history of transactions

some time back between the late Mr. Jermy and the prisoner at the bar. The deceased gentleman had been Recorder of Norwich, and a gentleman of fortune. His father, the Rev. Mr. Preston, died in October, 1837, and the deceased had taken the name and arms of the Jermy family on coming to the estate of Stanfield Hall. In the immediate vicinity of the Hall was the Potash Farm, of which, as well as of Stanfield Hall Farm, the prisoner had been the tenant. The deceased had also two farms at Frelingham, at the other side of Norwich—one of them occupied by the prisoner, and the other by the prisoner's mother, since deceased, so that he occupied four farms in all. In 1844 Mr. Jermy advanced to Rush considerable sums of money on Potash Farm by way of mortgage, and one of the deeds connected with this transaction, dated the 20th of September, 1844, would have a most important bearing on the case. It set forth that 5000*l.* was charged on the estate by way of mortgage at 4 per cent., making an annual charge of 200*l.*, and was to run till November, 1848. The money became due on the 30th of November, 1848. The murder of Mr. Jermy took place on Tuesday, November 28, just two days before. In the prisoner's pocketbook was this entry,—"September 20, Potash Farm, interest due; principal due November 30, 1838,"—the latter date being evidently a mistake for 1848. Soon afterwards disputes arose between Mr. Jermy and Rush about the Stanfield Hall property, and in October, 1847, the former put in some distresses, and brought an action against the prisoner for miscultivation of the farm, so that no good feeling existed on the prisoner's part towards the deceased. In fact, it would be proved he had expressed himself with great hostility towards the deceased, and declared "it would not be long before he served Jermy with an ejectment for the other world." It would also be proved that he said, speaking of Mr. Jermy and Mr. Clarke, a solicitor engaged in these proceedings, "Damn them; I will do for them the first opportunity I have." This, however, depended on verbal evidence, which was not so satisfactory as written testimony, being liable to be misunderstood at the time. But the evidence he was now about to read would not be subject to any such observations as the evidence of which he had just spoken, inasmuch as it consisted in passages from a pamphlet printed by Rush, and purporting to be a report of the trial at Norwich on the action brought by Mr. Jermy in March, 1848, and also a case, "Jermy against Jermy, as to who is the right owner of the Stanfield Hall and Frelingham Estates." It might here be necessary to observe, that, shortly after the death of Mr. Preston, persons named Larner and Jermy had laid claim to the estates in question. The passages were as follows:—"Even if the villain had behaved as he ought to have done—to have acted with common honesty—I would never have done myself so much good—not half so much, as if I had remained at Dowling." Another passage contained these words:—"That fellow Jermy has no right to the Stanfield Hall property. He knows it, and he knows that I know it as well. His whole conduct in keeping possession of the estate and taking the name of Jermy, and his behaviour to the

poor people who have a right to the estate, have been most villanous and disgraceful to any man with any pretensions to respectability, and I shall be happy to prove it whenever I am called upon to do so." And further on,—"Why I have published this is that some one who has money may come forward and see justice done to this poor man Jermy, who is the real owner, and who is only kept out of it by want of means to employ counsel, and to have it brought to trial." And again, "I hope some one will come forward and oust this fellow, who has not half as much right to the property as I have. I hope this may be done by the steps I have taken, and am about to take." Again,—"If there is truth in the Bible, such villany is sure to be overtaken, and that when it is lest expected." In May following the prisoner became bankrupt. A witness would prove that a meeting took place beween the prisoner and men named Jermy and Larner, the claimants already alluded to, on October 3, at the prisoner's lodgings, No. 2, Milne Street, Pentonville, when an agreement had been signed, to which he would call their particular attention. The witness to whom he referred was a young person named Emily Sandford, whose father had been a clerk to an extensive house of business, and who had been engaged by Rush as governess for his children. Her evidence on this point would be confirmed by a letter in the prisoner's handwriting, dated October 2, and addressed to a person named Reed, who seemed to be disposed to lend his assistance to Larner and Jermy in obtaining the Stanfield Hall and Frelingham properties. At that meeting Emily Sandford was pointed out as the lady who would find the money to carry out the claim, and the result of the meeting was, that an agreement was written, in which Jermy and Larner agreed to let Rush have the Potash Farm for 21 years, from October, 1848, at a rent of 230*l*., while on his part he agreed to put them into possession of the estate, and assist them in maintaining it. Rush at this time being in possession of Frelingham Farm, it was arranged that Thomas Jermy should go down there and be put in possession of it, and accordingly, on the 4th of October, he went over there, accompanied by Larner. Next day Emily Sandford returned from London to the Potash Farm. On the 10th of October Rush, accompanied by Emily Sandford and a boy named Savory, drove over, though it was so late that the night was quite dark, to Stanfield Hall, and went in to see Mr Jermy, leaving Emily Sandford at the bridge leading across the moat round the house. He could not state what took place at that interview, but he returned to the Potash Farm, while Emily Sandford proceeded to Norwich the same night in the gig, and took lodgings at Stacey's, in Theatre Street. This happened on the 10th. It would be observed that Rush's interest in the farm would expire on the 30th. While she was there Rush asked her to sign a paper, which purported to be a memorial of an agreement by Mr. Jermy to let to James Blomfield Rush the farms lately occupied by him for 12 years for 300*l*. a year, reserving the right of shooting and the use of bedroom and sitting-room to his son. She hesitated to do so, but as Rush told her it was only a copy, she put her name to it as witness. Subse-

quently she became uneasy at having done so, and kept a copy of a letter she had addressed to him about it. He appeared angry with her, and remonstrated with her for writing on such a subject, and destroyed the copy. On the 4th of November she returned to the Potash Farm, and about the same time Larner and Jermy left Frelingham, where they had nothing to do, and returned to London, against the will of Rush, though he gave them money to go. On the 21st of November the prisoner produced some more agreements for Emily Sandford to sign, one dated the 10th of October, purporting to be an agreement to let the 5000*l.* remain on the Potash Farm for three years beyond the term of the original deed at 4 per cent., signed by Mr. Jermy and the prisoner, and the other, dated the 21st, by which Mr. Jermy was made to cancel the mortgage altogether. He would call the attention of the jury to this fact, that if Larner and the other Jermy were in possession, Rush had a lease of the farms for 21 years, and if the deceased Recorder were, he had in his possession two agreements, one cancelling the mortgage altogether, and the other extending the period of the mortgage. As the latter were forgeries, they would be much more likely to take effect after than before his death. About this time the prisoner was in the habit of going out after dark. There was to be a concert at Norwich on Tuesday the 28th of November, for which the prisoner bought a family ticket, and for this and other reasons the family and servants were absent, leaving the prisoner and Emily Sandford the only persons at Potash Farm. At the usual hour, on Tuesday the 28th, they sat down to tea. Emily Sandford observed he was agitated, and in answer to her inquiries he said he had been thinking a great deal about the story of the Scotch chief, alluding to the well-known story of Robert Bruce before Bannockburn, who, on observing a spider fail six times in endeavouring to gain a beam in the ceiling, and succeed the last, said, "Well, I have failed several times, I will try now again, and I dare say I shall succeed." "And," said the prisoner, "I too have tried five or six times. I may succeed in my object this time also." She expressed her alarm, and asked him what he meant? But he only replied, "I shall like you better if you don't ask me now." He was in tears at the time. Some time between seven and eight o'clock he went out. Emily Sandford heard, but did not see him go. And here it would be necessary to remark, that the path leading to Stanfield Hall from the Potash Farm had been covered over with fresh straw by the command of the prisoner some days before, up to the commencement of the greensward, so that no impression of a foot could be visible from the farm up to the hard gravel outside Mr. Jermy's residence. About the same time Mr. Jermy was sitting alone in his dining-room. His son and daughter-in-law were in the drawing-room preparing for a game of picquet. Mr. Jermy left the dining-room and proceeded to the hall-door. The moment he opened it and came into the porch before it some person discharged a gun or pistol, loaded with slugs, at him, blowing his heart nearly to pieces and breaking several of his ribs. He fell, and instantly expired. Immediately after this, a man of the

size, shape, and carriage of the prisoner, with a cloak and firearms —whether a short gun or guns, or a brace of double-barrelled pistols, he would not attempt to say—entered by a door on the same side of the house, but further down than the hall-door, and proceeded along the passage, in which he dropped two papers, to which he would hereafter call their attention. In his way he encountered the butler, whom he pushed back into the pantry. Mr. Jermy, junior, also came out of the drawing-room to learn the cause of the report. He encountered this man at the door leading into the hall. The man again presented his fatal weapon; it was discharged, and Mr. Jermy, junior, fell down dead in the hall. Mrs. Jermy was at this time in the drawing-room. She left it; and, proceeding towards the hall, passed over or by the dead body of her husband. She screamed for help. Her maid (Eliza Chestney) ran to her, and, taking hold of her by the gown, exclaimed, "Oh, my dear mistress!" At this moment the man, who had proceeded into the dining-room, returned from it, and saw the women in the hall. He presented a pistol, with a little inclination downwards, and the shot hit the servant in the leg. He fired again, and hit Mrs. Jermy in the arm. He then proceeded along the passage, and went out by the same door at which he had entered. About nine o'clock the prisoner at the bar was heard at his own door. He knocked and Emily Sandford went to the door, opened it, but did not see him come in. He went up to his own room, and, after a short interval, returned down stairs without his shoes, with his stockings about his legs, and his coat off, and, addressing Emily Sandford, said, "If any inquiry should be made, say I was not out more than ten minutes." Emily Sandford slept that night in her own room for the first time during a long period, as, among other misfortunes that had befallen her, was an improper connection between her and Rush. He told her to do so. Meantime messengers had been dispatched to Norwich from Stanfield Hall, and the police were at once sent to watch Rush's house. They reached the Potash Farm about two or three o'clock. Whether Rush observed them or not he could not say, but about half-past two o'clock Rush rapped at Emily Sandford's door, and desired to be let in. She opened it, and he said to her, "Now, you be firm. Say I was only out about ten minutes last night." She became extremely agitated. She questioned him, but could learn nothing further than that "she should hear further in the morning." She observed also that his hands trembled violently. Her hand trembled also, and the prisoner, remarking it, said he thought she must have the ague, and went for a cloak to cover her. The police continued their watch till towards morning. They then apprehended the prisoner; and it was deserving of attention that some of the police would depose that he mentioned the hour at which Mr. Jermy's murder took place, although it had not been previously mentioned. The direct evidence against the prisoner would be that of Eliza Chestney, Watson the butler, and Reed, the cook at Stanfield Hall. Another species of direct evidence was contained in the papers left by the man in the hall. They were in a large disguised hand, written on the outside covers of a book, and were as follows:—"There are seven of us—three

outside and four inside the hall—all armed. If any of you attempt to leave the premises you will be shot dead. Therefore all of you keep in the servants' hall, and you shall not be touched. (Signed) J. Jermy, the owner." The object of these papers was to make it be believed that the parties who perpetrated the outrage were Jermy and another man; but both Jermy and Larner had returned to London before that time. Persons well acquainted with the prisoner's handwriting would inform them that the writing of the notices was that of the prisoner, although evidently disguised. The paper on which they were written had formed apparently the covers of a book, and among the prisoner's property had been found two books, the covers of which were nearly similar. The booksellers in question, Messrs. Garrard, would tell them that they were in the habit of selling such books in sets of three, and on the covers on which the notices had been written the printed labels had been scratched off, so that it would be impossible to say what had been on them. It was equally impossible to say what Rush had done with the contents of the third book. It would be proved he went up stairs with his books, and that he came down without them. It would be easy, however, to destroy the insides of the book by an ordinary fire. Meantime it would be his duty to state how the evidence of Emily Sandford was corroborated. She stated that Rush told her he kept his papers in a secret place, known only to his mother and to himself, the position of which she described. A search was made there, and the papers which had been already mentioned as forged deeds were found. He had mentioned that the man who fired at the servant had inclined the pistol downwards, and accordingly a ramrod had been found in the hall too short for either of the guns found in Rush's house, and which would appear to have belonged to a carbine or large pistol.

Such was an outline of the case—it consisted of two species of direct evidence, and of circumstantial—which was sometimes the only species of available evidence, because when people meditated such crimes as this, they took care to surround themselves with all those circumstances of secrecy which made it impossible to procure direct evidence. They would proceed to consider that evidence calmly and dispassionately, having dismissed from their minds all they had heard of the case before they entered the box. The prisoner had a right to require that they should sift the evidence well and thoroughly; but if, after having done so, they had no doubt of his guilt, their duty to society required that such outrages should be punished by the arm of the law. It was a case of universal publicity. The eyes of that great assemblage, as well as of their countrymen, were upon them; but he was sure that fact would have no influence on them, further than to make them more anxious to adhere to that golden rule of human conduct, which was, they might believe him, to do their duty, and to leave the consequences to God.

The first evidence called was to prove the correctness of the models of the hall and farm.

Mr. J. S. Cam, solicitor, said, I went on the 2nd of December to Potash Farm, attended by several police officers. I entered a closet in the parlour, and a board in the floor having been moved I

took a box from the aperture. I had no key to unlock the box at the time; but having found one next day I opened the box, and found there three agreements—one dated the 10th of October, 1848, another the 21st of November, 1848, both of which I now produce, and a third dated the 3rd of October, 1848, which I now produce. I afterwards found at Felmingham a carpet-bag in an iron chest, the draught of a letter dated the 19th of April, and a letter to Mr. Reeves, dated the 2nd of July, 1848. I found at Potash a notice dated the 12th of October, and signed, "I. Jermy;" another, dated the 19th of May; a letter dated 14th of October, 1848, addressed to the prisoner by a person named Reeves, and another dated 19th of September, 1848; a notice dated the 23rd of October, 1848; two notices signed by the prisoner, dated in the month of October; a letter from Reeves to the prisoner, dated the 30th of September, 1848.

This witness was cross-examined by the prisoner upon an infinity of trifling points having no bearing on the case. The object, if any, appeared to be to inculpate the proceedings of the magistrates at the examinations. The learned Judge mildly pointed out that he might have been wrongfully committed, but that he was now on trial for the fact. In answer to a question, witness said, When Miss Sandford was examined I did not sit between you purposely to intercept your view, but you moved your chair several times, and were very violent.

Prisoner.—As you are there, with God's eye on you, are you not aware that I was placed so that I could not see her?—No; you stared at her very hard, and she fainted, being in weak health at the time. You were told, when you came into the room, that unless you behaved yourself you must be removed.

Did I show any violence until you and Mrs. Bryan interfered with the witness?—I should not think that at all likely.

It was enough to make any one violent, my Lord, to see one of his principal witnesses interfered with.

The Judge.—We should have known nothing of your violence if you had not mentioned it yourself. Had you been a person occupying a poorer position in life I should have been obliged to caution you against committing yourself as you have done. You have been asking a great many questions that are very irrelevant.

Prisoner.—Oh, my Lord, you will see by and by that it is not so; I have nothing but unproven innocence to protect me, and I hope the jury will remember the questions I have put.

James Watson said, I was footman in the service of Mr. Jermy, the Recorder, having entered his service last May. I have seen the prisoner Rush often at the Hall, which he used generally to enter at the side door. There is a bell to it, which he never rang. When he entered he went first to the servants' hall, but he knew all the rooms of the house well. The dinner hour was usually at six o'clock. There were a groom and six female servants in the house besides myself. There was a lamp with a reflector in the staircase hall, and another in the passage leading into the pantry. There were two wax candles in the dining-room. In the entrance hall there was no light. There was a fire in

the staircase hall under the landing. After dinner Mr. Jermy was in the habit of going to the porch door for a minute. On the evening of the 28th of November, about a quarter past eight, I heard a report as if from the outer porch, on which side of the house my pantry window looks. I went towards the passage, and had reached the corner, whence I could see the door leading into the staircase hall. Standing there, I saw a man coming from the direction of the side door. He was three feet from me when I first saw him, and as he passed me he moved his left elbow out towards me. I saw him go to the hall staircase door. It was opened by young Mr. Jermy, who came along the passage and had got about three feet from the door when the man pointed a gun or pistol at him. He fired it, and Mr. Jermy fell backwards on the mat before the door. I then went into the pantry, and when there heard a light foot, like a woman's, running as if from the servants' hall to the lobby, and screaming. I also heard two reports immediately in succession. I then went out of the pantry to the door of the staircase hall where Mr. Jermy was lying. I there saw Mrs. Jermy run to the back staircase wounded, and Chestney was lying in the lobby opposite the staircase door. There are now on the wall marks from the discharge of the fire-arms. I dragged Chestney to the back staircase. I did not see the man again, nor do I know which door he went out at. Old Mr. Jermy was lying in the porch with his head towards the door. I procured the assistance of Mr. Gore and his son, who lived near, and it was on my return with them that I found Mr. Jermy, who was then dead. When the man came in I saw him drop two papers in the passage with covers like those produced. He was low in stature, stout, and had his face covered; with what I can't say. There was light enough to see his appearance and gait, but I did not observe how he carried his head.

Serjeant Byles.—Who was that man?—I believe it was Mr. Rush.

Prisoner.—That is a very wrong question to put.

The Judge.—It is the only way to put it, and the question is a very proper one.

Witness.—The man wore a black cloak, and he had in his hand what struck me at the time to be two large pistols.

Prisoner.—When did you first make up your mind that the cloak the man wore had a cape to it?—I never remember having said so.

When was the first statement you do remember of the man having something on his face?—Next day, in your presence. I do not remember any one else saying anything about a mask before I did. I have seen a curly wig put on a man's head at the inquest, to ascertain if that recalled to my recollection the figure of the person who fired at Mr. Jermy, and it did not at all resemble that man. (*Sensation.*)

The witness-box and stand were here removed, and

Eliza Chestney was borne in upon a litter, amidst the breathless silence of the court. Her face was very pale, and she appeared to have suffered much; but she gave her evidence with great decision of manner. She said:—I was housemaid at Stanfield Hall at the time of the murder of the two Mr. Jermys. On the 28th of November I was in the servants' hall about eight

o'clock, and heard a gun fired. I then heard another, and a groan. I then went into the passage which leads to the butler's pantry, and there I met Mrs. Jermy. She said, "Watson!—Watson!—Eliza!—go to Mr. Jermy." I threw my arm round her waist, and with the other took her hand, and said, "Good God! my dear mistress, what is the matter? For God's sake, don't go." She did not speak, but looked wild, and we went down the passage to the staircase hall together. I got as far as the doorway, when I saw young Mr. Jermy lying on the floor. I then saw a man, apparently coming from the dining-room door, with what appeared a short gun or pistol in the right hand, and up to the right shoulder. He levelled it and shot me. I did not fall; and then another shot followed, and I saw my mistress's arm whirling in the air. My mistress then ran up stairs. I twisted round several times and fell down, giving three violent shrieks, and said I was going to die and no one would come to help me. The butler then came to me, and said, "Lord have mercy upon us; what is the matter?" I remember no more till I woke at the bottom of the staircase. I found Mr. Jermy had been removed, and that I had been seriously wounded in the leg, near the hip.

Mr. Prendergast.—Can you form any notion who the man was who shot you?—Yes; I saw his head and shoulders.

Were they remarkable in shape?—Yes; the head was flat on the top, with the hair set out or bushy on the sides. The shoulders were very wide.

Have you any doubt as to who the man was?—I can't say I have any doubt in my own mind about it.

Whom do you believe it to be?—That man (pointing her finger to Mr. Rush).

Did you know the appearance of the prisoner before?—Yes; I had seen him several times at Stanfield Hall. I could observe nothing about his dress. He was looking towards the porch door when I first saw him, but he turned, and when he saw me, levelled the gun at me. I saw the side of the head and the front part. I could not see the features, but I could the form. He has a way of carrying his shoulders which cannot be mistaken, and he keeps his head a little on one side. No person of the same appearance was in the habit of coming to Stanfield Hall.

Prisoner.—Did you not say in your examination before the magistrates that after the first shot you heard a groan?—I might have said so, but I was in so much bodily agony that I could not speak as accurately and guardedly as I would have done if well. The cook was with me when I heard the first report.

How long was the man after you first saw him before he levelled at you?—Not a second.

Did he use one hand or two?—I saw only one.

How did you state to the magistrates that you had formed the opinion that it was me?—By the head and shoulders.

Did you not say that you did not notice the man's dress, as you had no time?—I may have done so.

After you had said so, how could you have noticed the man's hair?—I said the head and shoulders; if I saw the head, I must have seen the hair. I did see the hair, and it was as I described. (*Sensation.*)

She was then removed, and the Court gave way for a few moments.

to the excitement which so singular a scene had produced.

Margaret Reid said she had been five months in Mr. Jermy's service, as cook, when the murder took place. After the two first reports she heard a noise like the rustling of clothes, and then other two reports following in quick succession. She heard screams, and rushed to the servants' hall door, which opened into a long straight passage. She saw Miss Jermy running to the servants' hall, screaming the whole way, "We shall all be murdered." I then saw a man coming towards me, seven yards behind Miss Jermy, and he had firearms in his right hand. It appeared to me larger than a usual-sized pistol. He wore a loose garment like a cloak, with a narrow cape, I thought, to it. He was a low stout man. I have often seen Rush at the door, and the person I speak of was the height and size and carriage of Rush.

Mr. Serjeant Byles.—Did you form any opinion who it was?—The moment I saw him my impression was that it was Rush. That is my belief still. Miss Jermy and I ran from the servants' hall to the stable, and so lost sight of the man.

The witness was cross-examined by the prisoner in the same irrelevant manner as the other witneses.

Mr. W. P. Nicholls, a surgeon in Norwich, said, at two o'clock on the 28th of November I was summoned to Stanfield Hall, and found the bodies of Mr. Jermy and the son deposited in the dining-room. The wound in Mr. Jermy the elder was in the left breast. The fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs were shattered, and the force of the charge carried away the entire body of the heart, passed through part of the left lung, and lodged in the muscular part of the back, posterior to the spinal column. The shot was all angular. The wound in the body of young Mr. Jermy was small, a little above the nipple of the right breast. The shot extracted was angular also. Both wounds would have caused immediate death. I found in the substance of the lung of the senior Mr. Jermy a portion of paper like cartridge paper.

Prisoner.—How many pieces of lead did you take from each of the bodies?—Ten or a dozen. I saw Mr. Tunnally put his hand in the wound, and take part of the lead out; but I know not what he did with it. The pieces were much alike in size. I am aware that some pieces were found in the hall similar to those taken from the body. I know what a cartridge covering is, and I think it would be like that which I found in the body. I took lead also from the thigh of the servant, Eliza Chestney, and have one piece now in Court.

James Tunnally, surgeon at Wymondham, produced the angular pieces of lead taken from the bodies, weighing, each piece, from 11 to 13 grains, and numbering about 15 in all.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—More pieces were taken out of the bodies than those produced, and more, I believe, remained in the bodies.

The Court then adjourned.

The appearance of the prisoner had undergone little change from his long confinement. His hand trembled very much occasionally, and his body now and then was slightly agitated, but his voice and bearing were perfectly firm, and tempered by an air of submissive-

ness very like what might be expected in an injured man. He looked confidently around him, but not with any expression of bravado, for he seemed to feel perfectly the danger of his position, and it was a most remarkable spectacle to see the resolution with which he went through long cross-examinations of the witnesses produced, asking the most minute questions, and yet never appearing to give way to any flippancy of manner.

March 31.

Although the Court was again crowded, there did not seem to be the same degree of interest felt. It was generally thought that the prisoner's mode of cross-examination was neither skilful nor advantageous to his interests, and that the case would have been much better placed in the hands of even a junior member of the learned profession whose services he had cast aside. The prisoner looked much paler than on the preceding day, and his hands trembled excessively. There was an air of lassitude and, at the same time, of anxiety over him, which was very perceptible. He was engaged some time in arranging a great mass of papers, consisting of copies of depositions, &c., till the usher called Emily Sandford (alias James), as the first witness, when he fixed his eye firmly on the entrance where she was expected to appear. A long pause ensued, and it was understood that the witness was not able to come into Court. Before the next witness was called the prisoner interrupted the Court by a very senseless attempt to charge a witness, named Lowe, with being a bad character, although he did not know who he was. In this he persevered for some time, notwithstanding the refusal of the Judge to entertain a charge made in such a manner.

Edward Harvey, of Wymondham, carpenter, was next examined. The substance of his statement was, that he was at the gate on the outer side of the moat bridge at the Hall with some of the maid-servants, when he heard the report and saw the flash of a gun, and very shortly afterwards heard a second report. After the first report he saw a light as from the Hall, and a figure moving by the porch. They heard the alarm-bell ring at the Hall, and went away towards Wymondham. The witness was cross-examined by the prisoner, but upon no point of value.

On "Emily Sandford" being called by the usher the most intense anxiety and excitement was manifested throughout the Court House. Every eye was turned on the door at which she was expected to appear, and as she came in, with feeble steps and tottering, draped in a black dress, whose ample folds did not, however, conceal the outlines of her emaciated and slender frame, a murmur of some feeling which was nearly allied to regret ran through the audience. Rush fixed his eyes on her with a severe and watchful scrutiny, but no change came over his features. His hands, however, shook in every fibre. When she got into the witness-box she raised a thick crape veil, which had previously concealed her face, and turned a look full of anguish —almost of despair—upon the prisoner. Her features were pale as death, the lips parched and white, and her whole appearance that of one who was worn away with grief. When she had been sworn, and just as Mr. Prendergast was about to open the examination, the prisoner rose, and again fixing his eyes

on the witness said, My Lord, I wish to say—

Mr. Baron Rolfe.—You must not speak.

Prisoner.—I must make one observation, my Lord. I have a higher Power than yours to cite to this witness. She knows that I am not guilty of the charge laid to me. I cannot help it, my Lord; but I must say so. But in every respect I am quite willing she should speak the truth.

Mr. Baron Rolfe interrupted the prisoner's address, which was heard by the witness with averted head, and with solemnity said—If she does not speak the truth, she will be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury in this life, and to punishment in the next.

Prisoner (in a loud voice).—I wish her well to consider what evidence she is about to give.

Mr. Baron Rolfe.—You do yourself no good by that observation.

Prisoner.—I cannot help it, my Lord; I must prove my innocence.

Mr. Baron Rolfe.—No one will be better satisfied than myself, if you should be able to do so; but you cannot speak now.

Prisoner.—I never have been angry with her for contradicting her first evidence. I only want her to speak the truth, and—

Mr. Baron Rolfe—Prisoner, you are entitled to be in Court when evidence is given, unless you misconduct yourself. With that hint perhaps you will sit down.

Emily Sandford examined by Mr. Prendergast.—I was living in London about twelve months ago. It is two years since I became acquainted with the prisoner Rush. About a year ago I left London to live with him at Stanfield Hall Farm. After living with him there for some time I went back to London—about the beginning of February, 1848—where we lived together, at lodgings, in 2, Milne Street, Islington. I went under the name of James. I remember persons of the name of Thomas Jermy, Larner, and Richard Reed coming there in October last. A writing was produced at that meeting. It is the same as that which is now before me. It is dated October 3—that is the day I wrote it. (The paper was the agreement respecting the farms, found in the secret drawer.) I wrote it before they came, from a copy given to me by Mr. Rush. The paper he gave me was in his handwriting. He told me to copy it. The men came about six o'clock in the evening, and before that time I looked over the paper. It remained on the table when they came. I saw them all put their signatures to it. After they were gone Mr. Rush asked me to sign it, and I did so. Mr. Rush said that Larner and Jermy should go down to Frelingham to the farm. I never saw them after. Next day but one—that is, October 5—I came from London by Mr. Rush's directions, and put up at the Bowling Green in Norwich.

Witness then stated that Rush drove her to Potash Farm; that they drove towards the Hall on the following day, when Rush left her in the gig while he went to see Mr. Jermy. Witness afterwards went to Norwich, and while there Rush and Reed came. Reed soon after went away, and Rush remained. Witness proceeded:—

He asked me to copy some papers, and produced them. After he left me I began to copy, and next morning he called and told me I need not trouble to do it. I cannot say whether the paper was destroyed or not. Mr. Rush returned from

London on Saturday morning, and we breakfasted together, after which I went to Mrs. Stacey's by his desire. He went home, and I cannot say how soon after he called for me there. When he came he said he had some writing to occupy my time, and produced a paper to copy from. He also showed me some paper on which to write, and which was stamped. I did as he directed, and we dined together afterwards. After making the first copy he wanted me to make another of the same paper, which I did. That also was on a stamp. He took both copies away with him. The Sunday after that he came again and showed me one of the pieces of stamped paper. (Here the witness leant back weeping and quite overcome. Her emotion appeared to be caused by a hurried glance which she took at the prisoner.) On showing me the papers he said, I want you to put your name to what you wrote for me the other day. I think he produced both the copies I made.—The prisoner here interrupted, when

The Judge said—Had anything been added since you wrote the papers?

Witness.—I observed that the words "I. Jermy" had been added. (*Sensation.*) He asked me to write my name and the word "witness" after it; which I did. He left me about four o'clock. I remarked to Mr. Rush that the paper was dated on the day we went to Stanfield, and that he made me a witness although I did not go in. We had some words about it, and he said he did not wish to make me a witness. He told me that the papers were only copies. I wrote on Monday a letter to him on this subject, but I can't say that he has destroyed it, or has said so to me. In the letter I wrote I complained that it would be swearing falsely to be a witness. He came next day and was very angry at me for writing, saying it was very indiscreet to write about such matters, and asking me if I had a copy of the letter. I went to look, and found one in pencil, which I gave him, and he tore it up. Nothing more passed between us on the subject, and he left me the same evening. I saw him after that some day in the week, when he told me that on the Friday following I should go to Potash. That was Friday, November 3. He took me thither, and when I arrived I found young Mr. Rush before us. I took possession of his bedroom, which has a closet attached. Young Mr. Rush had his wife and servants there. We made that room our parlour and sleeping-room for about a week; after which I went down stairs one day to air the furniture, and then returned. On the Tuesday before the murder Mr. Rush produced a paper for me to copy on stamped paper, which I did. When they were finished Mr. Rush took them and said he was going to take the original to Mr. Jermy to sign. I had made three copies, I believed all the same. Mr. Rush was away from about half-past eleven o'clock till nearly two o'clock. I asked him if Mr. Jermy had signed the papers? and he said "No," that he was going to call in the afternoon again on his way to Felmingham. He said Mr. Jermy had behaved very kindly, and that he appeared as if they never had had any words, and that he was a strange man. He also said that young Mr. Jermy kept coming in to hear what the conversation was, and that old Mr. Jermy desired him to leave the room, telling him he was not

wanted. After dinner Mr. Rush told me I had better take my walk, saying he had a little writing to do. I returned in about half an hour, and found a great many papers on the table. After I had put off my things, he asked me to put my name to two of the papers I had written for him, which are those now produced. He said, "Put your signature to these, and the word witness"—holding the papers, as he said so, only open at the bottom. After I had written my name, he signed the papers also. When I signed I could not see the words "Isaac Jermy," which I now observe on one of the papers. It was not there when I copied it. On signing the other I think I observed the words "Isaac Jermy." Mr. Rush did not sign it after me, as he did with the first paper. On Friday, the 24th, Mr. Rush dined at Potash, and during the day told me he had seen a fresh stake driven into the ground, from which I understood that poachers had done it. He said that he should go out to-night after them.

Witness then stated with much minuteness the proceedings of the prisoner during the week preceding the murders, from which it appeared that he frequently went out at night, saying that he was looking after poachers, and returned with his boots muddy; that he seemed nervous and unsettled, and sometimes drank some gin on pretence of being unwell; and once got up in the night to look for something he said he had lost.

Witness here seemed much depressed, and asked permission to retire to suckle her infant, which was granted.

On the Sunday, the 26th, he was occupied in arranging his papers and burning some. On Saturday he said he had bought a ticket for Madame Dulcken's concert, at Norwich, on the Tuesday. The ticket was for five, and Mr. Rush and I were to go and meet a governess and two of his daughters. On Monday, after dinner, he told me he had given the ticket to his son James and his wife, and I asked him how he and I were to go? to which he replied that we were to go by ourselves. Monday was my birthday. Young Mr. Rush had remained at Potash up to that time. On the 27th I left the bedroom and went to live in the parlour, young Mr. Rush having left. Before going he brought me some loaves and butter to serve until his return. The servant left also, for I went to ring the bell, and Mr. Rush said, "Whom do you want?" I said, "The servant;" and he replied, "She has gone home." On the Monday I had dinner and tea as usual, and Mr. Rush went out afterwards, but I did not see him either in going or in coming in. He was not absent more than an hour and a half. On the Tuesday we had tea about six o'clock. I had been preparing for the concert, but a few minutes before dinner Mr. Rush came up stairs, brought his gun and fired it off. He went out shortly before tea, and at tea he said he was not well. We had a great deal of conversation. He asked me if I was much disappointed at not going to the concert, and I said, "No, not in the least, if you are unwell." He said that we should go next morning instead. During the conversation he said he should go out that night again.

Mr. Prendergast.—What did you say?—I objected to his going, and said, I was sure there was something more than poaching.

What did he say then?—He

said there was something more he would not have me know then, but he would tell me another time.

What followed?—He asked me how many times he had been out, and I said five or six times.

What did he say then?—That he should only have two or three more times to go out, and then he should succeed.

What had you been reading then?—The Scottish history, which I read sometimes, and sometimes he.

Prisoner.—Ask her what I did say?

Mr. Prendergast.—What did he say?—He asked if I recollected that anecdote of Bruce; he succeeded the seventh time. He thought he should too, and he would try again that night.

What were his words?—"Do you recollect Bruce watching the spider? It made several attempts to spring to the wall. It tried six times and failed; on the seventh it succeeded." The Scottish chief succeeded, and he thought he should succeed. Seeing his eyes fixed on me, I asked him why he looked at me so; and he cried. He left about half-past seven o'clock. I went up stairs during the afternoon, and there were the remains of a fire in his bedroom. I went up the first time and the bedroom door was shut, which was unusual. The fire was quite out in the evening when he went out. I was in the parlour at the time, and he was in his bedroom a quarter of an hour before going. I heard him also go to the keeping room, but did not see him. I then heard him go right through the back premises, which are not connected with the parlour side of the house. He desired me to fasten the front door up till he returned. Being alone, I remained in the parlour. It was nine or half-past nine when he returned, and I heard him rattle at the porch door. I went and asked, Who is there? He said, "It 's only me; open the door." I undid the bolt, went into the parlour, and said, "It 's undone."

Did you say anything to him?—When he came in he went past upstairs, and I asked him if he would have a light. The parlour door was closed at the time. He said, "No; go to bed." I remained a few minutes in the parlour, and he came down into the room.

How was he, so far as his dress?—He had neither coat nor shoes on. I could tell by the noise that he wore no shoes when he went out.

What state was he in?—He appeared very excited, and looked pale and agitated.

What did he say to you?—He told me to take the fire off and come to bed. I asked him what was the matter—had anything happened?

What did he say?—"No, nothing. If you hear any inquiries for me, say I was out only ten minutes." (*Sensation.*) I then threw water on the fire, and went upstairs to his bedroom, the door of which I just opened, and went in about a yard. I said, "Which room shall I go in to sleep?" he said, "Here;" and immediately after, "No, in your own."

When he said that, did he remain where he was?—No; he walked towards me and said "You want your dress unfastened." Since I had been at Potash we had always slept in the same bed. I went into my own room then.

Did you observe when you went into his room, if there was a fire?—Yes, there was a fire burning brightly. I had lighted none before he came home. When I was in my room I heard him go down stairs, and come back again very

shortly. When I retired he appeared to lock himself in. When I got into bed I bolted my door inside.

Were you disturbed in the night?—Yes; about three some one came and knocked. I asked, Who was there? and he said, "It's only me; I came to wish you good night; undo your door."

How did you observe him then?—He came inside and was talking a great deal. He said, "You must be firm. If any one asks you how long I was out last night, you must say only ten minutes."

What did you say?—I asked him what had happened? and he answered "Nothing; you may hear of something in the morning." (*Sensation.*)

What state were you in?—I was trembling, and said I felt cold; to which he replied, "You appear as if you had the ague." He then went and brought his great coat from the room, and laid it on the table. There was a great deal said that night.

Did you make any observation to him?—I asked him several times for God's sake what he had done, and why his hand trembled? But he repeated "Nothing."

Did he say anything besides?—He said his poor mother would be ruined. He hoped God would bless me, for I had done nothing wrong.

Do you remember a peculiar pair of boots which Mr. Rush was in the habit of wearing?—Yes; a pair open at the side, with a loop behind to pull them up. I have seen them drying repeatedly next morning, as if they had been worn the day before. I had seen them last on Saturday, but not since.

Some days before this do you remember Mr. Rush showing you a closet in the parlour?—Yes. He showed me where he kept his papers that were valuable. No one, he said, knew the place but his poor mother. He took up one of the planks, and showed me how to raise it by a chisel, in case of fire. The closet in his bedroom he always kept locked.

Did Mr. Rush ask you any questions at breakfast next day?—He said, "You know I had my slippers on last night," and I answered, "No, I don't."

The cloak was here produced, and the witness identified it as belonging to the prisoner. It was made in London, and was kept in his room.

The prisoner then proceeded to cross-examine, and the witness, after a momentary embarrassment, eyed him firmly.

The prisoner's questions, as heretofore, related to matters of the most frivolous kind; they were apparently intended to awaken in the mind of his unhappy victim recollections of the intimate and painful relation in which they had stood towards each other. The witness, although sometimes dreadfully agitated as the prisoner referred to circumstances which had brought her to such ruin, stood the trial with unflinching firmness of mind; she presented a spectacle of a woman naturally good, reduced to disgrace by the machinations of a villain, but resolute to bear her affliction, and to redeem her misconduct at any expense of present suffering. The unfeeling coarseness and brutality of the prisoner, the distress and nerve of the witness, and the dreadful position of the unhappy mother, compelled from time to time to withdraw to give nourishment to the child, whose father her words were condemning to certain death, caused the greatest sympathy in

the audience. A few of the most striking points of the cross-examination are selected.

Prisoner.—From what you have seen of my character, and of my attention to my religious duties, can you, speaking solemnly before God, think that I could be guilty of this crime?—You always were amiable in temper to me, and I never knew you otherwise to any one else. You had prayers read every morning since you came to Potash. (*Sensation.*)

Have you not, when I was at prayers, knelt down at the bed-side by me and said your prayers at the same time?

The witness, who became much excited, was understood to deny having done so often; upon which the prisoner said, "I know you did." Have you ever given me any reason to believe that your conduct was not consistent with the prayers which you then offered up?—Do you complain of my conduct towards you?

No, my dear; but I repeat the question. I hope I feel that your conduct towards me at the time was always what it should be. Have I not often told you that my expenses were less with you than they had ever been previously?—Yes. I thought I was expensive, and asked you; when you said to me that the amount of your expenses was less than you had previously incurred.

Have I not promised you that you would never want a home while I had one?—You said so.

Was it not on that condition that it was agreed between us that after the second child was born all connection should cease between us, and that I would be kind to you if you continued to be my housekeeper?—Witness, who was greatly agitated, said "Yes."

At the time this conversation took place, was it not agreed between us that one of my daughters should sleep in the same room with you? and have you the least doubt that it was done for your good, and that I was sincere when I made that promise?—You had promised me marriage. (*Sensation.*)

Do you recollect the reasons which I gave you for pressing on you that course?—No.

Don't you recollect it was that we must not have a house full of children?—The witness (weeping bitterly), You must do this to wound my feelings.

The Judge.—I can't allow you, prisoner, to hurt the feelings of the witness in this manner. All this has no bearing on the case; and were you defended by counsel, you would not be permitted to put such questions at all.

Witness (still weeping).—Did you not tell mamma I was gone or going to France?—Prisoner.—I declare to God, my dear, I never did.

You did, for she told me so herself. You told mamma I was gone to France with Mr. James, who had a great sum of money.

Prisoner.—I have no intention, my Lord, of wounding the feelings of the witness.

The Judge.—But your questions have that effect, and I shall bind you to the strict legal path you should pursue, if you persevere. We have sufficient difficulty in disentangling the intricacies of this case without involving ourselves in irrelevant matters.

Prisoner.—Was it not with a view to your becoming my housekeeper, as I proposed, that I suggested you should be called Mrs. James?—No; it was done as a blind to conceal the promise of marriage you made me. (*Sensation.*)

The Prisoner (in a confused tone).—I am quite willing to acknowledge the promise. Have I not often told you that I could find passages of Scripture that would justify our acts if we committed no other sin; that God Almighty would forgive us if we committed no greater sin? (The indignation of the whole Court was so moved at this blasphemous question, that hisses and loud cries of "Shame" arose, which the officers at once suppressed. The witness gave no answer.) Turning to the witness he then said, I hope you won't attribute what I have said to any wish to hurt your feelings; but it is a question of life or death with me, and I am obliged to put these questions.—Were the questions proper ones I would not object to answer them.

The prisoner now proceeded with a series of questions, of which the object was to shake the statements of the witness as to the length of time during which he was absent—others as to his acts after his return—these last were of a most coarse description. The witness answered with unshaken consistency and firmness, and the prisoner, feeling his case sinking, endeavoured to postpone further evidence, by alleging the fatigue of the witness.

Saturday, March 31.

The prisoner was again placed at the bar, and resumed his cross-examination of Emily Sandford. It related to the most trivial circumstances, for the most part subsequent to the murder. In this course he was more than once significantly warned by the learned judge that he was doing himself more harm than good. The following incident seemed to hint at another crime of the deepest atrocity—that of removing the unfortunate instrument of his forgeries.

The witness said, At Mrs. Stacey's you brought me brandy instead of wine and nuts, which you first proposed to bring.

Prisoner.—When I brought you the pint of brandy did I not tell you it was to be taken when you were ill? On your oath, did I offer it to you then?—You asked me to take a little then, which I refused unless you did so too, and as you took none neither did I. (*Sensation.*) You desired me to tell Mrs. Stacey that you were going to marry a rich widow, in order that such a report might get about Norwich, and I did so. You also told me to tell her that the widow was my aunt, and I did so.

Have you not told me that you would make me repent of not keeping my promise to make you my wife after the birth of the first child?—Witness (with marked emphasis), I told you when you broke your promise, that before you died you would repent of not keeping your word. (*Great sensation.*) I told you that you would never prosper after breaking such a promise. You said I had made you a reformed man—when I charged you with being unfaithful, and you promised most solemnly to marry me.

The witness now retired, being exhausted by the long and distressing torture she had undergone. Other witnesses were examined in the interval.

Honor Holmes, kitchen-maid at the Hall.—Was one of the persons with the witness Harvey at the gate. They all went towards Ketteringham, through the gate. Just after they went through, wit ness heard the report of a gun or

of a pistol. Was looking from the house at the time. Did not see anything. Went on towards Ketteringham Gate in the middle of the lawn. Before she got there she heard two more reports. Heard the dinner bell ring also. Leach and witness then returned back into the house, round by the bleach-way and the stables, and through the back door. When she got in she heard Chestney call, and found her at the bottom of the staircase. Picked up a paper about twenty minutes afterwards (identified the notice left in the Hall), just past Eliza Chestney's feet, in the passage leading from the kitchen to the staircase hall, near the back stairs. Before that had heard a noise outside the house, like people walking past. Heard it about three times. It was about eight o'clock generally. It was like a person walking past the kitchen window. Looked out to see what it was, but could not see any one. Two days before the murder, as witness and Eliza Chestney were at the outside door, about eight o'clock, they observed a light moving across the lawn, and a figure, which appeared like that of a man with a cloak on him, going towards the Wymondham Gate. He was about 100 yards away. About a week before that saw a light on the lawn also, but no figure of a man. Eliza Chestney was with her at the time. The night was very dark. The light was lost at the lodge-gate. They all went away when they heard the report of the gun. Witness stood next to Harvey at the time of the report. After the gun went off she heard a groan. Harvey said he heard some one. He also said he saw a man. After the first report heard a door bang very loud. Had gone about 240 yards before she heard the next report. They all returned back when they heard the bell ring. It was about twenty minutes from the time they left the Hall till they returned. Picked up the paper near Eliza Chestney in the passage. Did not pick up two papers. Did not hear of another paper being picked up at the time. Heard of it afterwards. Heard of Watson picking it up and throwing it down again.

John Stanley examined.—Was at Stanfield Hall on 28th November at nine o'clock. The paper produced was given to him by Watson (the other notice). Was the first person from Wymondham. About five minutes after his arrival saw Mr. Jermy, sen., lying dead in the porch. Watson told him he found the paper in the passage leading to the servants' hall.

Jesse White, accountant, of Wymondham, had been acting as clerk for three or four years to the prisoner when he was an auctioneer and valuer at that place. Had often seen him write, and had copied papers after him. Believed the letter sent through Mr. Pinson to Mr. Cann; another, dated 28th of April, 1848 (not yet put in); another, 2nd of October, 1848, to Mr. Reed; a notice of the 29th of October, 1848, signed "Jermy Jermy," and relating to Felmingham Farm; three notices—23rd of October, 1848, 26th of October, 1848, blank day of October, 1848 (signatures only); two papers produced by Emily Sandford (signatures); and the notices found in the hall, to be in the handwriting of Mr. Rush. The last were not in his usual hand.

Cross-examined.—His reasons for thinking so were on account of certain letters in them—letters in some words. The witness pointed out those letters which he thought bore the most evident marks of

being written by the prisoner. Believed the notices to be written by prisoner before he saw some letters which had been recently shown to him.

Mr. T. Gerrard, bookseller and stationer, of Norwich, deposed that the prisoner had occasionally dealt at his shop. In 1844 made up sets of mercantile account books, of five books, three large and two small. (Produced a set of those books.) The witness recognised the two books found at Potash Farm as being books of this description. The covers on which the notices were written were similar in description to those which were on the books.

Mr. S. Bignold, mayor of Norwich.—Knew the late Mr. Jermy, and was well acquainted with his handwriting. The documents produced (the pretended agreements between Mr. Jermy and the prisoner as to the Potash Farm) were not in Mr. Jermy's handwriting.

Mr. Candle Clark produced a deed executed by the late Mr. Jermy, reciting two former mortgages on Potash Farm, and setting forth the advance of another sum of money up to the 30th of November, 1848, on Potash, at 4 per cent.

Margaret Doe proved her signature as attesting witness to the deed, as well as the signature of the prisoner and of the late Mr. Jermy.

Emily Sandford was then recalled, and the prisoner resumed his cross-examination in the same style as before. This irrelevant course seemed likely to be indefinitely protracted, when the learned Judge interrupted, and said that he could not allow him to put the questions unless he made out a *primâ facie* reason for doing so.

The prisoner thereupon intimated that he had closed his cross-examination, and Miss Sandford left the witness-box, after the long and trying ordeal through which she had passed, pale, but perfectly firm, and having impressed the whole Court with a strong sense of the propriety with which she had conducted herself in the witness-box.

Mr. James Boughen said—I was at Stanfield Hall on the 28th, about twenty minutes after nine, and found there the ramrod which I now produce. It lay near the body of young Mr. Jermy, and by the skirting. I saw shot marks on the opposite side of the wall.

The prisoner requested that the ramrod might be handed up to him, and he examined it minutely. It looked like the ramrod of a large pistol.

William Bailey, Elizabeth Cooper, and Charles Colson, residents in the neighbourhood of the Hall, severally deposed that, on several days preceding the murders, the prisoner had made repeated inquiries of them relative to the presence and movements of Mr. Jermy.

William Frederick Howe, living in London, said—I was a clerk to Mr. Waugh, Bedford Row, in 1847.

Prisoner.—I would esteem it a great favour if the examination of this witness was put off till Monday.

The Judge.—I have no objection to your deferring the cross-examination till then.

Witness.—In 1847 I was in Catherine Street, Strand, at Jessop's wine and refreshment rooms, with the prisoner, and a fighting man came in. Mr. Rush asked him who he was, and his name was mentioned as Samuel Simmonds. Mr. Rush then took up a glass of claret which was before him, and said, "If I could strike like him, I would knock down

Jermy like a bullock." Very early in 1848, at Mr. Waugh's office, there was an action of ejectment going on for Mr. Rush; and the prisoner and I were walking down James Street, when he said, with reference to the action and Mr. Jermy, "It will not be long before I serve him with an ejectment, or he has an ejectment, for the other world." When Mr. Waugh was out I used to see Mr. Rush, and though his expressions in respect to Mr. Jermy on these occasions were unfriendly, they were not violent.

The Judge.—Do you wish the cross-examination to be put off? —Certainly, my Lord.

The Judge.—I should have thought there would be no cross-examination at all.

Evidence was then given as to certain pamphlets distributed by Rush; and Robert Smith deposed to having laid down straw on the path leading from the farm to the Hall by the orders of Rush. It appeared that straw had been laid there before.

The Court adjourned shortly after half-past seven o'clock.

Before the prisoner left the dock the learned Judge said—As it is probable the case for the prosecution may close early on Monday, it would be desirable that you should be prepared for your defence.

The prisoner said he would be quite ready, and was removed to gaol.

Monday, April 2.

The prisoner was again placed at the bar. He looked somewhat paler and more fatigued to-day, and his head appeared to have acquired a very slight paralytic tremor, but his manner throughout betrayed no abatement in the confidence and resolution with which he had conducted his defence throughout.

George Pont, county policeman, said—On Tuesday, 28th of November, I was sent for to Stanfield Hall, and saw the bodies of both the Messrs. Jermy before they were removed. I picked up on the hall side of the lobby five slugs, which I now produce.

Serjeant Byles.—They are very irregular pieces of lead?—Yes. About nine or ten more policemen arrived at the Hall during the night, and by the magistrates' order we went to the Potash Farm, and stood at intervals near the house. While there, about three o'clock, I heard a dog bark faintly, and I then saw Savory going from the back premises with a light to the kitchen. He shortly afterwards returned and came into the yard, still carrying the lantern with him. I sent him with a message to the prisoner, and he came back with a reply. The prisoner came down after the message to the kitchen, and I went in. I said, "You must consider yourself my prisoner, on suspicion of having murdered the two Mr. Jermys last night." I handcuffed him at the same time.

Serjeant Byles.—What did he say?—He said "The two Mr. Jermys murdered! I don't like these handcuffs. God knows I 'm clear of that." I searched him and found three small keys, which are now produced. I also found half a sovereign, 13*s.* 6*d.* in silver, fourteen keys of different sizes, a pocket-book, containing a check, dated 25th of November, 1848, by a man named Cambler, in favour of the prisoner, for 49*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. Serjeant Byles read the following extracts from the pocket-book:—

"20 Sept., 1848.—Potash interest due." "Principal due 30 Nov. 1838." "Friday, October 27.—Called on Jermy. He has found out I am in earnest at last." "Nov. 21st, Tuesday.—With the Recorder in the morning; agreed to see him in the afternoon."

Witness.—I also found a white pocket handkerchief.

Prisoner.—My Lord, there are several points which it is most important for me to bring forward, and the dates of which I can only find by reference to my pocket-book. I have applied to see it in order to find out where I was at certain times.

Serjeant Byles.—You may see it now. (The pocket-book was handed up.)

Witness.—I went with the prisoner to his room upstairs. It was locked, and the prisoner having pointed out the key I went in, and went to a closet, which was also locked, and which I entered. I found there two double-barrelled guns, which are now produced.

George Pont, recalled, deposed to observations made by the prisoner when taken into custody.—I heard him say in his bedroom, "It was about eight o'clock when the affair happened some of you say?" whereupon one of the constables, named Mortar, replied, "No one said it but yourself." (*Sensation.*)

Mr. Prendergast.—Did you ask Savory for his master's boots?—Yes, he showed me a pair in the back kitchen, which I now produce, They are half boots, and were wet at the time. There was also found under the bed a pair which were dry, and a heavy pair in the wash-house, also dry. There was a pair of polished leather boots, too, under the bed.

After a long and irrelevant cross-examination, the prisoner said—I won't examine this witness any more without having his depositions read; he has contradicted himself so often.

The Judge.—I only want to point out to you, prisoner, that although in some minute points you may fix a contradiction upon the witness, in 10,000 far more important facts you confirm him. (*Sensation.*)

Prisoner.—I can't help that, my Lord. This man has perjured himself.

John Mortar, of the county police force, said that when told that the two Messrs. Jermy were killed, and that he was arrested, the prisoner said, "Good God, I hope they don't suspect me." The prisoner asked me when the murder took place; but neither I nor any one else told him. A little after that, however, the prisoner observed that he understood it had taken place about eight o'clock. I immediately said, "From whom did you hear that, as you are the first person who has named any time in this house?" He replied that he had heard one of the policemen say so; but no one had made such a statement to him in my presence, though I was with him up to that time from the moment of his arrest.

Henry Hubbertsy, superintendent of county police, said—I was at Potash Farm-house on the 1st of December, from twelve till four o'clock in the afternoon. I went up into the prisoner's bedroom, and found there the box which I now produce. It was shut, and on opening it, besides papers, I found a widow's cap, some old papers, a wig with whiskers attached, another wig with long hair, a woman's

front, and a travelling cap. When the prisoner put it on before Eliza Chestney he asked me to assist him, and I said "No, put it on yourself." He said nothing about its belonging to him. He also put on a cloak at the same time. Shortly after I went to Potash on Friday, I found Emily Sandford sitting alone in a room, and said to her, "Did you speak the truth yesterday?" She burst into tears and said, "No." None of those who were with me said anything to her. I then drew up a written statement of what she said. It was not signed by her; and I gave it to Mr. Cann.

William Bacon deposed—He was a sheriff's officer, and was employed to distrain on the prisoner, in October, '47, at Potash, by the late Mr. Jermy. Remembered the prisoner saying, on the 18th of October, something about Mr. Jermy and Mr. Clarke. He said "he would do for them on the first opportunity."

Richard Reed, lived at Thames Street, London. Knew John Larner. Was introduced by him to Rush in March, 1847. Had had some papers belonging to the former, and relating to the Stanfield Hall property, and was asked if he would lay them before some respectable solicitor. Accompanied the prisoner to Mr. Waugh, a solicitor in Bedford Row. The papers were afterwards taken from him and put into the hands of Mr. Wilson, another solicitor. They were put in the hands of Mr. Flower, a third solicitor, and Rush said, "They had got an honest lawyer to carry on the cause." [Identified a letter to himself from the prisoner, dated 21st of May, 1848, stating that he had unexpectedly got a will of the Rev. Mr. Preston, and asking for an appointment, in order to consult as to what steps should be taken in facilitating proceedings for the recovery of the property. Identified another letter, dated 2nd of Oct., which has been referred to in the trial, making an appointment for Reed, Larner, and Jermy, at 2, Mylne Street, Islington, on the 3rd of October, and stating they would be introduced to the lady who was to find the money (Emily Sandford, it may be remembered, was the only woman present on that occasion), and that the prisoner would unfold his plan—the only plan—to get possession of the property.] Went to Mylne Street about six o'clock. Thomas Jermy and John Larner arrived after he came. Emily Sandford was there when witness arrived, but was called out and left the room. There was an agreement on the table, and after it had been read Rush said, that that was his plan. Witness signed it (identified his signature). Rush said it was the only plan by which he would render the claimant any assistance whatever. Jermy hesitated about putting his mark to the paper, but on witness telling him it contained nothing unreasonable he signed it, as did Larner. Emily Sandford was called in to witness the signing of the papers. Prisoner said she would find whatever means were wanting to make good their claims. He called her "this lady," and she was present at the time it was said. Prisoner said he would require Jermy and Larner to go down to Felmingham to see after the property, and that he would pay all the expenses of any suit that might take place as to that property. He said he held the leases of the property; that

either one or both expired on the 10th of October; and that he would put the claimants in quiet possession. He said also that he expected to be served with an ejectment on the 12th of October. Jermy refused to go unless his cousin Larner went with him. As Rush refused to pay the expenses of the latter, witness did so. Witness went down from London on the 10th. Went over to Potash. Saw the prisoner at the Wymondham station, and accompanied him there. Was present when an agreement was made at Felmingham on the 12th of October. Identified the agreement which bound Jermy and Larner to give prisoner a lease of the farm, &c. Went over with prisoner on the 11th to Stanfield Hall, and tendered the rent to Mr. Jermy. (Identified a copy of the agreement made by him at the time, and also a notice to Mr. Jermy; that signed by Thomas Jermy, stating that he had entered on possession of the Felmingham estates.) Returned to London, and on the 14th of October Rush called on him, and they went together to Mr. Clowes', the printer. Had a sovereign given him by the prisoner for some notices which the latter directed to be sent to Norwich.

Mr. Frederick Howe was recalled and re-sworn by the prisoner's request, and was subjected to a long cross-examination by the prisoner, with the intention of shaking his moral character; the answers of the witness were explicit denials or explanations of the several charges.

Mr. W. P. Nicholls, surgeon, deposed that he was in attendance on Mrs. Jermy, and that she was in such a state that she could not appear.

The leases between Rush and Mr. Jermy were then read.

Mr. Austin, an officer of the Bankruptcy Court, in London, produced a fiat of bankruptcy, dated the 8th of May, 1848, against the prisoner, on his own petition. Mr. Jermy, it appeared, was examined before the assignees.

The following letters and documents were then put in:—a letter, April 28, 1848, addressed by the prisoner to his son; a letter dated September 27, 1848, signed "R. Reid," and addressed to the prisoner; the agreement signed by Jermy and Larner in London, October 3, 1848; another agreement, dated October 10; an agreement dated November 21, 1848; a letter addressed to the prisoner, signed "R. Reid," and dated October 14, 1848; a notice of protest by the prisoner, dated October 23, 1848, against the legality of a distress; a similar document, dated October 26, 1848, and the pamphlet written by the prisoner.

The effect of these documents has already been given in the opening speech of Serjeant Byles.

This was the case for the Crown.

Wednesday, April 4.

On entering the Court-house it became evident that the rumours which had been circulating as to the violent demeanour of the prisoner were not without foundation, for the rows of small iron spikes at the rear of the dock and across the narrow passage between it and the body of the Court were covered over with stout pieces of wood fastened down over the points, so as to render the spikes useless in any attempt which the prisoner might make on himself or others.

Rush was then brought in in the custody of the governor of the gaol. He looked more pallid even than

yesterday, but there was no very perceptible change in his demeanour.

The prisoner then proceeded to address the jury, at times reading from the great mass of papers before him, and again speaking in a low mumbling tone, so as to render his statement very incoherent. He said,—My Lord and Gentlemen, I am now about to submit to you my defence on one of the most important and awful charges I ever heard brought against any one in this country, and in doing so I have to beg of you to assist and support me under so awful a responsibility. I have prepared my defence, and God is my counsel to clear myself against the horrid charge which has been so unjustly brought against me. I am quite aware that the observations I made to the principal witness against me in the course of her evidence, and the questions I put to her on her cross-examination, and to some of the other witnesses, may not be understood, but they were put on this account, that she having done a previous wrong by departing from the evidence she had given on her first examination, I made up my mind to abide the consequences and tell the truth till the time came when all should be clear. I have been advised by my solicitor not to go beyond what has been proved; but have made up my mind to do so, and to draw your attention to what I have done. I hope and trust in God you will act so as to obtain the ends of justice, and that, as far as you find me concerned in any knowledge of something serious having happened at Stanfield Hall, you will, beyond that, acquit me of the crime, and say at once I am and must be innocent of such a horrid affair. The prisoner then read from papers before him a most extraordinary statement, of which the following is the substance:—About two o'clock on Friday, the 24th of November, a man told me that he and a lawyer were coming to Potash to speak to me that night, about eight o'clock, concerning taking possession of Stanfield Hall, as they had done some years before, and that he would like to hear from me what I thought of the matter, and what help I could muster for them. I said, Very well, they might do as they liked; but that they must not come to the house, for if they were seen at Potash I would be sure to be suspected from the way in which Mr. Jermy and I had been living for some time back. I said, You should come into the garden at Potash, when I will see you and speak to you. About eight o'clock I went out, and looked about the plantations to see if any one was standing about. The man was standing in the orchard, and the lawyer with him. I was on the outside of it. We went into the field where the stacks were. I stood by the stacks. He asked me what I thought ought now to be done—that he intended to take possession at once. I told him I thought it (his plan) a very dangerous one, and that to take possession would require plenty of help—and even then I did not think it would succeed. He said he had seven or eight others with him; that they would remain there all night and see what was to be done. I told him they would do something which would be spoken of, as they did before, and that then they would be sorry for it. He said, I will try the same way you did. I told him he would be turned out.

He said, No, no; nonsense. No one would have dared to break the doors open when we took possession before, if you had not gone down and broke them; and "that he was sure the soldiers would not dare to interfere." I said, You ought to know best, but I think different. He said, I have not the least fear; there are one or two more of us who will be completely able to do this. We will use no violence; and if the servants should be kept from giving an alarm everything will be right, and we will have plenty of help in the morning. He then said it was coming near the hour when the others should come, and asked me if I would come with him to show him the way to the Hall. I said I had no objection to do so, but thought he said he had been across the fields two or three times. I showed him the way and I then left him.

The Judge.—What day was this?

Prisoner.—On Friday, my Lord. He and the other went on, and I followed them at a distance, and heard them going towards Stanfield Hall. I went as near the Hall as possible to see if they made any attempt. I wandered about for about two hours, but I heard nothing more of them, and I went back to Potash, where I got about eleven o'clock. I never heard anything more of them till the 28th of November last. On that day the man called Joe and a lawyer came to me at Potash, and said he called once more to ask me if I would aid them in getting possession of Stanfield Hall; that if I once got in I should have plenty of help, and that they would not want me to assist them for more than half an hour. I told them I would not, and that they ought not to expect me after what I told them on Friday. (One reason, indeed, of my being at Potash was to prevent my son getting into trouble, owing to the men going there.) They said if I would not help them, they had made up their minds to do it by themselves, either next evening or morning; but that some thought it would be best to make the attempt in the morning—that others, besides the lawyer, thought it would be better and safer to take possession in the evening; that he had six or seven more to aid him, and he thought there was more dependence to be placed on them than in seventy or eighty in the morning, and that there would not be half the hubbub in getting in. I said, Very well, you know best, but I don't agree with you; I fear you 'll do something wrong. They went away, and I went out towards Stanfield Hall that evening. They were then in the fields, walking about on the lawn. They did not seem to have fully made up their minds what to do. I went back after waiting about three hours, and went through the wood towards Potash. As I was going towards the farm I met Joe. I said to him, Your coming in at night is not right, as you 'll find out when too late. He said, Before we do anything I and the lawyer will call and let you know how we are going to proceed. I said, I wish to know nothing about it—if you do anything I shall hear of it in the morning. He then left me. I went on home. I had some prepossessions of fear at the time, though I did not think anything serious would happen. I left Potash about eight, or a little after eight, as I shall prove very clearly to the satisfaction of your Lordship and

of the jury hereafter. I thought I would go as far as the farm, and had some thoughts of going to the Hall; but in going along I made up my mind not to go near it. When I got round from the plantations I went down by the side of the farm, and when I got to the fence of Stanfield Hall farm I waited there about five minutes, and thought I would go back. Just then I distinctly heard the report of a gun or pistol in a direct line with the Hall. Immediately after I heard two more shots, but not so loud. I was struck with amazement, as I thought if they took firearms with them it would only be to intimidate, and not to use them. I then heard the bell at the Hall ring, and I got back to Potash as quickly as I could, and went through the garden into the house. This is the most important part of the letter, which I shall read before I am done. I had seen Joe pass Potash repeatedly, and in Norwich. He was a man having the appearance of a porter, and always having parcels with him. I have seen him, also, with a basket, and twice leading a horse, as if he had something to do about stables. I have also seen another of the men, whose name was Dick, once or twice, and once I saw Joe at the door of a public-house in Norwich. The lawyer I never saw only twice—the first time when he came to speak to me at Potash, the Friday before the murder, and the other, when he and Joe passed from Potash to Stanfield Hall, on the night of the murder. I never heard anything more of the matter except once, when I saw Joe and Dick at Norwich, when they told me the lawyer would come down to speak to me on Friday. This is all I know, and how I came to know, of the proceedings on the night of the murder; and the want of my insisting on my wish to communicate the particulars of what I knew to Emily Sandford when I came home that night has been of such serious consequence to me, herself, and to my dear children—for I did not think that she, knowing me as she has done, could suppose that I could be guilty of such a horrid murder—but my not telling her and insisting as I should have done, and her being at the Hall the day after the murder, led them to believe I was the murderer, and led to all the consequences which have followed.—After reading this extraordinary statement the prisoner proceeded to comment upon the evidence, with great minuteness, but with the same irrelevancy that characterized his cross-examination, pointing out alleged contradictions of the most futile nature; at length, after an address which occupied ten hours and a half, on the prisoner stating that his observations would last several hours longer, the Court adjourned.

Thursday, April 5.

The trial of the prisoner Rush was resumed. As he entered the dock his step appeared slow and languid, his eyes bloodshot, and his general appearance that of a person who suffered from great fatigue; but, during the proceedings, he resumed all his former confidence, and spoke with a stronger voice than previously.

The prisoner resumed his defence, continuing his comments on the evidence, concluding his remarks in each case with strong protestations of his innocence, and calling on the Almighty to testify to his innocence. At length after

an address of some hours, the prisoner concluded in these terms:—He said again to the jury that they ought to take time, and for the sake of his children, whose hearts were breaking, and for the sake of themselves and their families, to divest their minds of all prejudices which they might have contracted before they came into Court. They would consider if it was possible for him to be the man seen in the Hall that night. They would consider the discrepancies between the evidence of the different witnesses and the remarks which he had made upon them. Let them consider the distance from the one place to the other, and what had been stated on that point, and he was sure God would lead them to decide in his favour. He trusted that God would guide them; and if there was a difference of opinion they would think it the happiest day of their lives to stand firm and give no verdict, but if they found him not guilty they would be blessed for it in their dying moments that they did not return a verdict of guilty against an innocent man. He said again to them, let them trust in God and do their duty, and let them not be led away from the facts by the false evidence that had been given against him. Might God Almighty bless them and make them discern, and give them a wise and understanding heart. He desired and expected only justice at their hands; and he asked them this for the sake of his poor little children, who were destitute of a mother, and who were looking to them to return their father to his home. (*Great sensation.*)

This was the prisoner's defence; the concluding sentences being read by him from a brief, and delivered in a slow and even manner amidst the breathless silence of the court. Once or twice his voice seemed choked with emotion, but, after a pause he recovered, and throughout his long defence he appeared calm and self-possessed.

The prisoner then called witnesses with the intention of arraigning the conduct of the magistrates at his examinations. This course was, however, stopped by the Judge.

The next witness was Maria Blanchflower, nursery-maid at the Hall. Her evidence was merely to the effect that on going down into the hall on hearing the shots, she saw a low stout man, whom she could not recognise.

Solomon Savory was then called and examined by the prisoner. He stated—I was living as servant with the prisoner's son at Potash at the time of the murder. I had been living there about three months before. There were at the time some old stacks of straw about. Several gateways and tracks had been littered over with straw about that time. I remember prisoner giving me a pair of boots to clean on the day of the murder. I recollect seeing those boots next day. There was a light pair, the sides of which were wet, except at where they had been next the fire. The light pair had been left at the fire that night.

Prisoner.—How often were you examined before the magistrates?—Three times.

The Judge.—When you were asked before the magistrates what was the latest time you saw the prisoner that day you said it was between seven and half-past seven o'clock? Was that the case?—Yes, my Lord.

Prisoner.—Will you swear it

was about eight o'clock when you saw me?—No, Sir.

The Judge.—What do you mean by that?—I swear it was not eight o'clock, my Lord.

Prisoner.—Who told you to make alterations in the time you spoke about? No; who told you to make any alterations in your statement, and speak different from what you did at first?—I don't know I did make any alterations.

When I spoke to you at the back door had I my indoor dress on?—Yes, Sir; it was about seven or half-past seven o'clock.

To the Judge.—The prisoner gave me his light boots to clean about five or half-past five o'clock, but I don't clearly recollect, and I washed them.

The witness Howe was recalled, and examined as to having offered to go down to Norwich on either side for 20*l.*, which he firmly denied; but a witness named Hyde was called who deposed to the fact. This latter witness was severely cross-examined, without material effect; but the prisoner inveighed strongly against these witnesses being kept back to the eleventh hour, and refused to call further evidence.

Mr. Serjeant Byles replied, rebutting the imputation of inconsistency upon the witnesses for the Crown, and pointing out the manner in which they severally supported each other.

Baron Rolfe.—Gentlemen of the jury, your opinion on this case must be formed entirely on the testimony which has been given in this Court. The first thing, therefore, is to consider what the fact is which now claims inquiry. We are inquiring into the murder of Isaac Jermy, and under what circumstances he came by his death. That you must learn from the testimony given in the few preceding days. It is detailed by a number of witnesses, and of the fact there cannot be any reasonable doubt; but, as from the peculiar circumstances it may be desirable to show that death took place, I shall call your attention to what each witness says on the subject. (The learned Judge read in succession the evidence of Watson, Eliza Chestney, and Margaret Reed, the cook.) He then continued,—That is the account of the murder given by the three witnesses alluded to. It is confirmed by evidence put in on the part of the prosecution. Therefore you have the account of five people, who were more or less witnesses of what took place. Again, the testimony of Edward Harvey, the young man who was called early on Friday, is not unimportant. (The learned Judge read the evidence.) The testimony of Honor Holmes differs from that of Harvey in this respect, that she did not see anything, and that when they got 145 yards they heard a sound like the slamming of a door, and that when 200 yards away the sound was repeated. About twenty minutes after the body of Mr. Jermy was found in the porch, and was carried with that of his son into the dining-room. Both were examined, and from both a number of pieces of lead were taken. Whether these pieces of lead were like round shot or slugs is entirely unimportant to the question which we are now considering. What, then, do we infer from all this? Whatever other matters are in doubt, it seems clear that the person who shot young Mr. Jermy was guilty of the murder of Mr. Jermy, sen., also. I cautiously use the words "was guilty of the murder,"

because it is a possible hypothesis that the hand that shot young Mr. Jermy was not the hand that shot his father. I need, however, hardly tell you that if two or more persons come together on a common enterprise, and one kills one victim and the other another, they are both equally guilty of the murder of each. If it was done by two persons it was done in concert, because the hypothesis that they should come for such an object without concert is obviously absurd; but if there is any doubt about that, the similarity of the slugs found in the two bodies and on the floor proves the thing to demonstration. Therefore, it is clear that the man who was in the house was guilty of the murder of Mr. Jermy, whose body was found in the porch. There remains, then, only one thing, viz., to discover who was the man who shot Mr. Jermy. The prosecution says it was the prisoner, and that is the point which you, gentlemen, must satisfy yourselves upon. To show you who was the man, the first evidence is the same that I have already called your attention to in showing what the prosecution was. (The Judge read the evidence of Watson, Chestney, and Reed on this point.) You see that out of the five witnesses who saw the murderer at Stanfield Hall, four state their confident belief that the prisoner was the man. The fifth never saw him before, and could only say that the murderer was a stout-built man. Now, this is very cogent as evidence, but at the same time several observations would apply to the evidence if it rested there. The very confusion attending such occurrences was unfavourable to such evidence, and I have pointed that circumstance out in every case when laying evidence of the kind before a jury. There is no sort of evidence that is given which is more convincing, and yet which has been more frequently proved to be completely unfounded. In my experience these mistakes were in the instances where men had a long time to look at a person who was previously a stranger. We are less likely to be deceived in the appearance of a person we know than by looking for awhile at one we don't know. It is made out that the man who was seen there on the night of the murder was disguised—how, we don't know. But if a person is well known it is not quite so easy for him to disguise himself as at first sight may be supposed. That being so, the four witnesses swear as I have read to you. I would advise you not to pay much attention to the difference between the use of such words as "I believe it was the prisoner," and more positive expressions. All you know is the confidently expressed opinion that the prisoner was the man. It thus becomes very important to see what other evidence there is; whether there are circumstances consistent with the guilt of the prisoner and inconsistent with his innocence. The main evidence that is relied on for this I proceed to notice. Rush is living at Potash Farm. His Lordship then proceeded to read his notes of the evidence of Emily Sandford, and when he came to that portion of it where she said the prisoner went out and returned about nine or half-past nine o'clock, observed,—"Now, if he is a guilty man it was during this interval he committed the murder; if innocent, he was otherwise occupied." Having concluded the notes of her direct

evidence his Lordship proceeded to her cross-examination. The prisoner's account of his behaviour was, that he was moved to tears by reflecting on his behaviour to her, and by thinking in how terrible a position he had placed her, so that he could not take her to the concert. He says he was touched by her ready acquiescence, and moved to tears by the way in which she at once consented to forego her wishes with respect to the concert. She goes on to say that on the night in question he went out about seven or half-past seven o'clock. In her cross-examination by the prisoner it was admitted by this witness that he went twice to her room that night, although she said nothing about the second occasion of his going into her room. It further appeared in her account of that night that the prisoner on going into the room had talked a good deal, and that among other matters they had spoken about the concert; and so far this bore out the assertions of the prisoner, for they conducted themselves as if they were man and wife, and as if nothing horrible had taken place. However, it is for you to say whether this was a blind or not; but as far as it goes, it bears out what he says about the concert. Supposing nothing else had been proved, these facts would not show what he did, but they would show that he was at something or other which pressed very heavily upon him. If the evidence rested there, the effect of it would be that Mr. Jermy was murdered—that four people felt confident, more or less, that Rush was the murderer—that he was out at the time of the murder, and returned home under circumstances which showed his consciousness of something very terrible having happened. From the first moment this evidence was given my attention was given to show how the rest of the evidence might be brought to bear upon it, and how it could be explained away; for as it stood there were two or three modes by which it could be cleared up. The prisoner for instance, might have been out in search of a poacher, and might have met and shot him. His agitation so far showed that something terrible had happened, but not that he was a murderer. But coupling it with the fact that he was recognised at Stanfield Hall, it might be difficult to come to any other conclusion than that he was the guilty man. The prisoner, therefore, made a statement, the object of which was to show that all the witness stated was true, not strictly so, but slightly coloured; but that his conduct arose, not from the fact that he had been murdering Mr. Jermy at the Hall, but that he knew something was going on, and that he was, therefore, agitated and alarmed. [Prisoner.—After I heard the firearms.] Yes, the account he gives is this—(His Lordship read from his notes the statement in question, and continued) —Now, gentlemen, if this were true, the prisoner certainly would not be guilty of the murder of Mr. Jermy, but, morally, I could not see much difference in his conduct. He had heard shots fired and the bell rung at the Hall. He must have guessed something terrible had happened; but he went quietly back, and made no effort to assist the people living there. However, the morality of his act has nothing to do with his present guilt. But let us see if it is possible to give credence to this account, setting out of view that fact, that in spite

of his animosity he should but have tried to save the life of one whom he called his friend, and of his son. When he was taken up next morning at eight o'clock, and when the police said to him, "You are said to be the man who murdered Mr. Jermy last night," would he not, if he possessed common sense, have said, "I murder Mr. Jermy! Never. I know who they were that did it, and I will give you the best account in my power. One of them is a man named Joe, and another is a man named Dick, and another calls himself a lawyer. They were the people who did it, because I know they were going to take forcible possession that night?" That was what a man's interest, under the circumstances, would have induced him to say. You, gentlemen, may form your own opinion upon it; but I confess that is the light in which it strikes me. I am bound to see equal justice done between the prosecutor and the prisoner, and I see no other way in which I can put this. He knew a dreadful outrage was going to be committed; next morning he hears that two gentlemen have been murdered, and a lady and her maid all but murdered, and he never says one syllable about the whole affair except on this day, and in the course of last January, when, he says, he wrote a letter to his solicitor with an intention of stating all he knew about it. Here, then, the facts stand thus—(his Lordship recapitulated the evidence so far). You see, then, he returned home at the time in the greatest possible agitation. He knew something horrible had happened, because, according to his own statement, he had heard shots fired and the Hall bell ring. He is taken up, and he never gives the least hint of this story, though it would have absolved him at once if true; for if so, there would have been some trace of the people he mentions—some of those persons engaged in the business would have come forward and said, "I was employed in taking possession, but I was not an accessory to a murder." But no one of these people is found—no one comes forward. But if this statement should be an untruth, how does the matter stand? Not only do all these people say it was Rush, and not only is it proved he conducted himself in an extraordinary way on the night in question, but some time after he is arrested he concocts a completely false story of his whereabouts at the time of the transactions which then took place. These are the main features of the case so far, but there are details to which I shall shortly direct your attention—I say shortly, because if the main features do not satisfy you of the prisoner's guilt, I never would have you to rely on very minute circumstances, as they are apt to deceive, and you cannot fully depend on them. Those minor circumstances are these. The murderer dropped two papers in the Hall. (His Lordship then commented on the proof that the notices were in the prisoner's handwriting, as to which he directed the jury to give little weight—that as to the books his Lordship thought stronger.) It is suggested that where two books are found you should find three; and this goes in some degree to connect the prisoner with the notice.

Prisoner.—There is one observation I wish to make, my Lord. Mr Gerrard sold 100 sets of these books. Do you think you could

get them complete in every house you went to? This is really extraordinary.

The Judge.—Well, that is very fair. In addition to this, it has been relied on for the prosecution that the prisoner was in the habit of going out about the same hour on several nights before the 28th, and the suggestion is that he did so with the intention of committing the same crime which he afterwards had an opportunity of doing. Whether that may be so or not I will not say.

The Prisoner.—It 's extraordinary to say I went out at the same hour, my Lord; no such thing was proved.

The Judge.—I really don't think it matters whether you went out half an hour more or less. (His Lordship then reviewed the effect of the evidence so far, and continued.) The morning after the murder the police went to Potash, and somebody at the Hall must have told them to do so. It is stated by the prisoner that this should go to his favour, because they went there on account of his known hostility to Mr. Jermy. At all events they had the police watching the farm, and the prisoner conducted himself like a man who had committed a great crime, as well as giving a false account of himself when he is arrested.

Prisoner.—But was it likely I should have made the observations I did to Emily Sandford, if such a thing had been on my mind?

The Judge.—The prisoner suggests, gentlemen, that what he said when he went home was in his favour, and you are not to mind the inferences I draw, but to form them for yourselves. The next question is, what could have prompted the prisoner to so dreadful an act—one happily so unusual and unprecedented—as for a man to go out in the dusk of evening to murder the owner and the son of the owner of the adjoining estate, and to attempt the life of a lady and her servant? It is true great crimes are often perpetrated without any imaginable motive, but when motives did appear to exist they were so far a means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. On the part of the prosecution it is attempted to be shown that a most malignant feeling existed on the part of the prisoner towards Mr. Jermy. I confess I pay no regard to the evidence of Howe. Other observations of a similar kind I would dispose of in the same way; but these remarks do not apply to two letters which the prisoner put in evidence—one dated April 26, containing a most malignant strain of expressions towards the deceased, and another of an earlier date. But in addition to this, there is attempted to be shown a long series of transactions which led to the result, that if the Jermys could be murdered, a large property, to the amount of many thousands, would come into the possession of the prisoner, and which if they were living he could not get. If this be true, it is not confirmed or weakened by anything I have said. The evidence of this motive is to be found in the papers to which I shall now call your attention. There were in London two claimants to the Stanfield Hall and other estates, named Jermy and Larner. The prisoner held leases of two farms at Felmingham, of which the leases would expire on Michaelmas. In October he entered into a negotiation with these men to put

them into possession of the Felmingham property, on the understanding that they would sign an agreement to give him a beneficial lease of those farms; but as possession could not be had till the 11th of October, there was another agreement actually carrying out the terms of which the agreement of the 3rd of October contained the effect, signed subsequently. Emily Sandford came down to Norwich on the 5th of October. She was met by Rush, and he brought her over to Potash. On Tuesday following it was proposed she should go over to Norwich. It was arranged that Savory, the servant-boy, should drive her. The prisoner was to go in the gig with her towards Stanfield Hall, where he said he wanted to go. They went as far as they could in the gig, when they got out. He went to the Hall. She waited twenty minutes, and when he returned he said he had not finished his business with Mr. Jermy, but hoped he should do so. His Lordship then read his notes of the subsequent evidence of Emily Sandford as to the copies of papers which she made at Rush's request while at Norwich. His Lordship then read the papers, and commented on them with great care and minuteness, during which he was several times interrupted by the prisoner. If those papers had been prepared before the murder it is useless to speculate on any further motives. The forgeries could of course have been detected during the lifetime of Mr. Jermy, but after his death these could have been put forward as genuine deeds. Supposing the wicked designs actually fixed on, there was no time to be lost. On the Thursday following the murder Mr. Jermy would have a right to take possession of Potash. Here, then, the prisoner is connected with deliberate fraud, and he waited till the last moment of time when it was desirable to carry his design into execution. I have looked very carefully last night over all the evidence to see if there is anything to affect the credit of Emily Sandford on these points, for, as to what took place on the night of the murder, it is impossible to deny it, because it is admitted by the prisoner. In her first depositions she stated what, if in charity we must not think to be a deliberate perjury, was at least stated with an intention to deceive; and there is certainly reason for distrusting, though not disbelieving, the evidence of a person who has departed from the truth. (His Lordship then read his notes of the evidence of Emily Sandford at length, and compared it with her depositions as he went along.) Looking at the case chronologically, you have a strong motive pressing on the mind of the prisoner to get rid of the elder Mr. Jermy. Two nights before the time when it was necessary to murder him to make the forged documents available he was murdered. He was seen by five people, four of whom say that it was Rush, though disguised. On that night he was from home at the time of the murder. He confessed that there was something going on; he was greatly agitated on his return, and told the woman he was living with that he was only out ten minutes. Before the magistrates he gave no explanation, but now he comes out with the story you have this day heard for the first time. It is quite clear that the dress he was out in that night has been made away with. He con-

fessed that he had burned the green frock, and the pair of boots in his bedroom were not accounted for. Do these things not convince you that he did the murder? If from anything that has been said you have doubts, your verdict must be "Not Guilty;" but at the same time it is not permitted to any body of men to conjure up doubts, if in the bottom of their conscience they feel none.

The jury then retired.

The prisoner, during the entire charge, sat with his head forward, and his hands resting on the front of the dock. His face wore a drowsy expression of fatigue and vacant ferocity.

After an absence of not more than five or six minutes the jury returned, and to the usual question, "How say you, gentlemen,—Guilty or Not Guilty?" the foreman, amidst breathless silence, returned the verdict, "Guilty."

The prisoner, in a deep tone of voice, said, "I am innocent all the same, and God Almighty knows it." His expression, however, never changed for a moment, and he retained to the close the same listless sullen look with which he had listened to the Judge's charge.

Baron Rolfe then put on the black cap, and amidst profound silence proceeded to pass upon the prisoner the sentence of the law. He said—James Blomfield Rush, after a trial unusually protracted, you have been found guilty of the charge of wilful murder—a crime the highest any human being can perpetrate on another—the deepest under any circumstances of extenuation; but I regret to say that in your case there is everything which could add a deeper dye to guilt the most horrible. It appears from letters which you yourself put in that to the father of the unfortunate victim of your malice you owe a debt of deep gratitude. You commenced a career of crime by endeavouring to cheat your landlord; you followed it up by making the unfortunate girl whom you had seduced the tool whereby you should commit forgery; and having done that, you terminated your guilty career by the murder of the son and grandson of your friend and benefactor. More cannot be said. It unfortunately sometimes happens that great guilt is too nearly connected with something that is calculated to dazzle the mind; but, fortunately, in your case you have made vice as loathsome as it is terrible. There is no one who witnessed your conduct during the trial, and who heard the evidence produced, who will not feel as the result of that evidence that you must quit this world by an ignominious death, an object of unmitigated abhorrence to every well-regulated mind. I shrink not from making this statement, in order to point out to you the position in which you now stand. To society it must be a matter of perfect indifference what your conduct may be during the few remaining days of life that remain to you. No concealment of the truth in which you may continue to persevere will cast the slightest doubt upon the propriety of the verdict. No confession you can make can add a taper light to the broad glare of daylight guilt disclosed against you. So far, therefore, as society is concerned, the conduct you may pursue is matter of indifference; but to yourself it may be all-important, and I can only conjure you, by every consideration of inte-

rest, that you employ the short space of life that yet remains to you in endeavouring by penitence and prayer to reconcile yourself to that offended God before whom you are shortly to appear. In the mysterious dispensations of the Almighty, not only is much evil permitted, but much guilt is allowed to go unpunished. It is, perhaps, presumptuous therefore to attempt to trace the finger of God in the development of any particular crime, but one has felt at times a satisfaction in making such investigations, and I cannot but remark that if you had performed to that unhappy girl the promise you made to her, the policy of the law, which seals the lips of a wife in any proceeding against her husband, might perhaps have allowed your guilt to go unpunished.

The Prisoner.—I did not make that promise.

The Judge.—You have been convicted on testimony so clear, that observation and comment are unnecessary. Having conjured you to employ the small portion of life which remains to you in that which can alone interest you now, I have to remind you that human interests are for you at an end. I will only add my earnest hope that the only social right that remains to you—that of entire seclusion—may be granted, and that no morbid sensibility to guilt, nor any idle curiosity of the vulgar, may be suffered to pry into the secrets of the murderer's cell, or to raise a factitious interest in that in which you are alone concerned. It remains for me to pronounce upon you the awful sentence of the law—that you be taken from hence to the place from which you came, and thence to the place of execution; that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and afterwards that your body be buried within the precincts of the gaol in which you are confined, and may the Almighty have mercy on your soul!

The prisoner at the close of the sentence was immediately removed. He preserved his firmness to the last, and as he passed out of the dock, closely guarded by turnkeys, he was observed by some gentlemen who stood near him to smile.

Rush, on being removed to prison, for some time exhibited the same stolid firmness which he had at his trial: he subsequently, however, appeared to become sensible of his situation, and appeared to pay great attention to his religious duties. A circumstance, however, transpired that showed the extraordinary nerve and coolness of the villain. It will be observed that, during the trial, Mr. John Cann produced, among other things found at Potash Farm, a pocket-book containing memoranda and a cheque for 40*l.*—this pocket-book Rush asked to be allowed to inspect, and it was handed to him; during the few moments it was in his possession, and with all eyes intently fixed upon him he contrived to abstract the cheque, and conceal it in the lining of his hat! Upon missing it Mr. Cann, after vain search, requested the governor of the gaol to sound Rush on the subject, when the hardened villain denied all knowledge of it, and kept to the falsehood for several days. Upon being assured, however, that the Government would probably direct it to be applied to the benefit of his family, he acknowledged the theft, and pointed out the place of concealment.

It is not for this work to minis-

ter to the vulgar curiosity that gloats over the last agonies of condemned men; but it is a duty to record the conduct of the perpetrator of a crime which, by its appalling magnitude, takes its place among historical events.

The officers of the gaol state that Rush, from the commencement of his imprisonment, assumed the character of innocence and piety, and so carefully asserted his pretensions to these qualities, and so over-acted his part, as to throw at once the strongest suspicions on his sincerity. His constant language was, "Thank God, I am quite comfortable in body and mind; I eat well, drink well, and sleep well." The wretched man's sleep, however, was observed by his attendants not to be so quiet as he himself represented it. He asked to receive the sacrament, and, after his conviction, sent for the clergyman whom he was in the habit of attending. Finding, however, that he could not impose on them a doubt of his guilt, he became dissatisfied with them also, and his last interview with them terminated in a violent altercation. The gaol chaplain attended him on the morning of his execution, and he seemed glad to join in devotion; but whenever his guilt was assumed, and confession and repentance were urged on him, his constant reply was, "God knows my heart; He is my judge, and you have prejudged me." The night previous to his execution he kept his bed till eleven or twelve o'clock, and told the turnkeys in attendance on him that he had had a beautiful sleep, yet no five minutes in the interval had passed that his eyes were not wide open and fixed on theirs. About two o'clock, becoming very restless, he got up, and commenced reading a religious book, passages of which he interlined, expressing at the same time a wish that the book might be given to his family. He was engaged in reading till after ten o'clock, when he went to the chapel and heard service performed with the other prisoners. At its close he was left with the chaplain and Mr. Andrews, who solemnly urged upon him the duties of repentance and confession, but he became much irritated, repeated his innocence, and said that the real criminal would be known in two years. On leaving the chapel he went into the prison yard, and washed his face and hands and the back of his neck with cold water at the pump. When pinioned he said, with a shrug, "This don't go easy, I don't want the cord to hurt me," and the rope was moved a little to give him relief.

The place of execution was the terrace in front of the ancient keep of the Castle, a commanding spot, overlooking a large open space now densely crowded with spectators. The prisoner moved along with great firmness. He was dressed in black, wore patent leather boots, and had his shirt collar, which was scrupulously clean, turned over. His features had undergone no perceptible change since his trial; his determined expression had not changed, and the man was in all respects the same unwavering, resolute being who for six days conducted his own defence in a court of justice, though oppressed, not only by the conviction of his enormous guilt, but also by the knowledge that it had been so clearly brought home to him. His step never faltered, and he regularly marched to his doom. On catching sight

of the scaffold he lifted his eyes to Heaven, raised as far he could his pinioned hands, and shook his head mournfully from side to side once or twice. The pantomime was perfect, conveying almost as clearly as words a protest of innocence, combined with resignation to his fate. As he walked along he asked the governor what the words were with which the burial service ended. He was told that it was with the benediction, "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c., and he requested that the drop might fall when the chaplain came to those words.

He then mounted the scaffold, but turned his face to the Castle walls. The hangman immediately drew the white nightcap over his head, and, fastening the fatal rope to the beam, adjusted the noose to his neck. The unhappy man, even at this dreadful moment, had not lost his coolness. "This does not go easy," he said, "put the thing a little higher—take your time—don't be in a hurry." These were his last words.

It should not be omitted here, that the father of this great criminal perished by his own gun, under circumstances so singular, as to justify the suspicion that his son, the only person present, was a parricide; and also that very strange circumstances attended the death of his mother.

In conclusion of this tragedy it may be stated, that Mrs. Jermy recovered, though deprived of her arm; that Eliza Chestney was largely rewarded for her exemplary fidelity; and that the unfortunate Emily Sandford, assisted by the compassionate donations of some individuals, removed with her child to Australia, where, evil fortune still attending the unhappy young woman, her brother and only protector was drowned in landing from the ship.

The Bristol Murder.—A murder, remarkable for the insufficiency of its motive, and the barbarity with which it was consummated, occurred in Bristol, in March, and which, owing to local circumstances, and the excitement then prevailing respecting the Stanfield Hall murders, caused unusual interest in the western shires. Unlike that great tragedy, the perpetrator seems to have been actuated by no motives of calculation, and acted on no deliberate plan; on the contrary, she would appear to have proceeded, on a sudden impulse of brute malice, to have completed the deed with fiendish hate, and the robbery seems to have been the sequence and not the motive to the act. Like Rush, the murderess thought to elude justice by a tale palpably absurd and certain of detection; an identity of self-delusion which points to some character of mind common to the deliberative and educated, and the impulsive and animal. The dreadful scene which occurred at her execution places the unregulated passion and appalling terrors of the Bristol murderess in strong contrast to the deliberative purpose and unflinching will of Rush and Mrs. Manning, and to the hypocritical nerve of the former, and the strong firmness of the latter of these great criminals.

The murdered woman, Elizabeth Jefferies, was sixty-one years of age, and of very eccentric habits, residing at 6, Trenchard Street, and possessed of considerable property. No one lived with her but

a maid-servant. On Friday, the 2nd March, it was noticed by the neighbours that the shutters of her house were closed, and as they were not opened for some days, the circumstance was considered suspicious, and information was communicated to the brother of the deceased, who with an officer of police proceeded to the house. The officer gained access to the premises by climbing over a wall at the back. He found that the back door was open, and on proceeding to a bed-room which was situated on the first floor, he found the corpse of a woman, which bore marks of great violence. There was nothing very suspicious in the appearance of the furniture below which attracted attention. The corpse of the deceased was lying on the bed on her right side; there were marks of extreme violence on her person, her head having been, as it were, beaten in, apparently by some blunt instrument. There was a large quantity of coagulated blood on her temple and nostrils. There were also tracks of blood on a chair adjoining the bedside, and along the floor to the door, where there was a large pool of blood. They then entered a closet in the room, where they found that some documents and other papers had been turned over, and everything was in great confusion. The boxes in the upper rooms had also evidently been ransacked and searched, papers being strewed about in every direction. Information was obtained that in January last deceased had applied to a person to get her a servant, and that he sent her Sarah Thomas on the 5th of February. It was ascertained that this person's parents resided at Pensford, and thither the officers proceeded. The mother admitted that she had a daughter Sarah, but denied that she was at home, and was indignant at being aroused at such an hour—it being between one and two o'clock in the morning. After a while, the police heard a rustling as of paper inside the house, after which the door was opened, and they found the prisoner, Sarah Thomas, concealed in the coal-hole. Inspector Bell charged her with having committed the murder. On making a further search of the coal-hole they found concealed one large silver gravy and five silver table spoons, all of which were marked with the initials "E. J." in a flourish. They then went up stairs, where they found several boxes, and in one of them was a lady's gold watch, with a massive gold guard chain attached. In the pockets of the prisoner they likewise found twenty-seven sovereigns, four half-sovereigns, 15*s.* 4*d.* in silver, and 2¾*d.* in copper; also a pair of gold earrings. The prisoner expressed great reluctance when informed that she must accompany the officers to the station-house. On her arrival there she was again searched by the female searcher employed at the station-house, who found concealed in her stockings five silver tea-spoons, likewise marked with the initials "E. J." in a flourish, and which were identified by the brother of the deceased.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, at which the above facts were proved, but which was chiefly remarkable for a statement made by a voluntary witness, which offers an almost inexplicable example of falsehood.

Mary Ann Sullivan, a girl eleven years of age, was called; and, having been duly cautioned to speak the truth, she deposed that her

parents lived at Plymouth. She lived in Bristol with her uncle, at the back of the Ship, in Steep Street. Her uncle's name is Collins (a blind man). He is maintained by 2*s*. 6*d*. a week from the Blind Dispensary, and 1*s*. and a loaf from the Mint. She was in the habit of leading him about, and he played the fiddle. Her uncle and herself were at the Flitch of Bacon, in Host Street, about a week ago. They were down stairs in the kitchen. Matthew Lyon and a Rifleman were there. They were keeping company with the prisoner, Sarah Thomas. (The prisoner here seemed much affected.) She had seen the prisoner walking in the streets with the Rifleman several times. The last time she saw her with him was about a month ago, in Union Street. She did not know whether he had been discharged from the Rifles or not. Lyon and the Rifleman were drinking beer at the Flitch of Bacon, and talking together when she saw them there. She and her uncle remained there till twelve o'clock. The Rifleman and Lyon said they would go outside for a necessary purpose, and she saw them climb over the wall. The wall was as high as this room. She and her uncle followed them out to the back yard, and went through a door in a corner, which was only latched. The Rifleman and Lyon went and opened a door in Miss Jefferies' house. They did not see that they were followed. They went first into a parlour, where there was a bed, and Miss Jefferies was in the bed. There were two beds in the room, but there was no one in the other. Miss Jefferies' head lay up by the fireplace. There were two of the Rifles there, and one of them had a light, which he took out of the public-house. One of the Rifles, she forgot, did not go with the other, but remained in the public-house, in the parlour with the landlady, drinking brandy. The Rifle that went to Miss Jefferies' had a sword by his side, and he pulled it out and hit her over the head with it; and Matthew Lyon took something else—she could not say what it was—and struck Miss Jefferies right in the forehead with it. The dog was growling, and Matthew Lyon took something and hit him right in the neck with it and killed him. He then took him down stairs and flung him away. The prisoner, Sarah Thomas, then came down, and asked Matthew Lyon to carry a jewellery box for her down to the Basin. That was all she saw. The Rifleman and Matthew Lyon left Miss Jefferies' house then, and her uncle and she followed. They did not speak to one another. They all went to the Flitch of Bacon. The Rifleman and Matthew Lyon left at half-past eleven, and she and her uncle left at twelve o'clock. The Rifleman and Lyon, after they had been at Miss Jefferies', had a quart of beer and a glass and two pipes. (During the latter part of this evidence the prisoner laughed several times.)

In answer to the Coroner, Inspector Bell stated that the uncle had been seen, and he denied this account of the girl. He said she was subject to epileptic fits, and was not right in her head.

The little girl continued, that she had seen many people killed; they generally cried out. The Rifles generally killed them. (The Coroner here intimated he considered it unnecessary to examine the girl any further, in which opinion the jury entirely concurred.)

On a subsequent occasion, this witness was cautioned by the Coroner, but persisted that her statement was true, and signed her deposition.

The jury found a verdict of "Wilful murder against Sarah Harriett Thomas."

At this announcement all the fortitude the prisoner had hitherto displayed completely deserted her. She burst into tears, and, enveloping her face in her shawl, sobbed audibly, and it was only by the exercise of a little force that she was removed from the room. Her whole strength appeared to be prostrated, and she hung like a dead weight on the arms of the policeman.

The trial of the murderess took place at Gloucester, on the 3rd April. It is not necessary to repeat the evidence as to the facts of the murder; such only will be given as may seem requisite to show what was peculiar in the character of the prisoner.

Mrs. Anne Ham lived at No. 5, Trenchard Street. Miss Jefferies used to live next door. On the morning of Saturday, the 3rd of March, about ten minutes past five o'clock, heard a great screaming and crying in Miss Jefferies' bedroom. Went down and mentioned it to her landlady, Mrs. Fry, and then went back and knocked at the wall separating her own room from Miss Jefferies', and in a minute or so the noise ceased. In the morning, about seven o'clock, the prisoner knocked at the door, and said Miss Jefferies had sent her to tell Mrs. Fry that the cause of the noise was a cat having jumped on her mistress's bed and frightened her; and she wished her to know this, lest she (Mrs. Fry) might think they were killing each other. I said it was a story about the cat getting on the bed, and that I thought it was her mistress attempting to pull her out of bed, and that it was she herself who was crying. I said so. I had heard her cry two or three days before in the yard, and knew her voice. I had seen her cry, and heard her mistress call her a dirty hussey, and say she was slow at her work. The prisoner said that morning that she was going to leave Miss Jefferies, she was such a good-for-nothing woman she could not stay with her. About four o'clock in the afternoon, I observed the shutters closed.

Cross-examined.—When I saw her crying a few days before she was only sobbing. The cries I heard in the morning appeared to be from one person only. Could not say whether they were those of a young or an old person—of Miss Jefferies or the prisoner.

Mr. Bernard, surgeon to the police-force of Bristol, deposed to finding and examining the body. There were three contused wounds on the forehead, extending through the scalp, but not through the membrane which immediately covers the bone. There was much effusion of blood under the skin of the left eyebrow, eyelid, and front of the forehead. One of the wounds was three-quarters of an inch in length, another nearly an inch, and the other half an inch. There was a slight contusion on the outer side of the left eye. On the top of the head there were three contused wounds—one in the centre, three inches long; another to the right, one and one-eighth inch long; and a third to the left, one and a quarter inch long—both these last wounds like the letter Y (printed Y). There was a large

effusion of blood down to near the left ear. At the back of the head, to the left of the centre, there was a contused wound, three-quarters of an inch in length—hardly any length, being quite a straight wound; a little to the left and below there was an abrasion of the skin, and under it the bone was deeply injected. There were also some slight wounds on the fingers. The skull was not fractured, but the posterior point of the skull was greatly injected with blood under the parts where the outward injuries were. On examining the brain, heart, thorax, abdomen, and other internal organs, he found that the cause of death was concussion and compression of the brain. Observed nothing to account for death but the appearances on the outer part of the head. Those injuries were sufficient to account for death. She must have been dead for some days. The stone found on the hob would have caused the injuries on the head. It was placed on the wounds and corresponded with them. (The stone was here produced. It was an oblong red stone about eight inches long, four broad, and three deep.) When found it had marks of blood and some gray hairs. There were seven wounds on the head. The stone was fitted to three wounds. The other wounds might have been caused by any other blunt instrument. There was no congestion of venous blood in the lungs. There would have been so if she had died of suffocation. The contusions behind could not have been caused by the wounds behind.

Anne Thomas, the mother of the prisoner.—Remembered the prisoner coming home between half-past three and four o'clock on the Saturday, and bringing home some things with her. She went out again in the evening about half-past eight, saying she was going to her mistress's, as she had some more things there. She returned between half-past nine and ten. She opened her boxes the next morning and showed some clothes, and said her mistress had given them to her. She said her mistress was not a very good mistress, and she had therefore left. When the police knocked for admission, the prisoner desired me to say she was not there. I accordingly told them so. She slept in the same room with me and my husband. When I was going down she got up and dressed and ran down stairs to the coal-hole. She had brought all the things which the police took from the house. She went into Bristol on the Monday night about half-past eight, and on the Tuesday and Wednesday evenings about half-past six. She said she was going to buy some little things. My daughter will be nineteen next August.

Winifred Sollis.—Lived at No. 2, Griffin Lane, Bristol. Her husband was teacher in the Blind Asylum. The prisoner lodged with her in February last, and left on the 7th or 8th of February, saying that she was going to a situation at Miss Jefferies'. On the 13th she returned for her box, and said she liked her place very well. Saw her again on Wednesday, between six and seven o'clock, at witness's house. She asked for a pair of scissors and a book, which she had left in February, and said she had left her situation on the Thursday before, and left a servant in her place with Miss Jefferies. She said she left because she had been kept up three nights follow-

ing to watch the dog, for fear he should die. She said she had been at her father's house since she left Miss Jefferies, and was going back that evening. The conversation lasted about twenty minutes.

William M'Clymont, a police-constable, in whose charge the prisoner was at the station at Bristol, said—On Friday, the 9th of March, the prisoner was crying in the cell. I desired her not to cry. She said it was enough to make any one cry. Then she said, "On the Saturday morning I was taking the shutters from the window between six and seven o'clock, and this girl came down and told me that she had come several times for a character from the old woman, and she would not give her one. She could not get into a situation unless she would give her one. She said she would go upstairs and kill the old woman. She goes up stairs and kills the old woman with a stone, gets the keys, opens the cupboard, pulled out a small box full of sovereigns, gave me part of it, and kept the rest herself. Told me she would give me all the silver spoons and plate not to speak of it, for it would be a long time before it could be found out, for there were not many callers came to the house. We ransacked the house, and came down stairs, put on the frying-pan and made pancakes, and had tea, and the stone that she killed the old woman with lay upon the hob." I (the constable) then asked where the stone was put, and she said it was put on the hob by the side of the fire. She then went on to say, "We stopped till midday; we then went out, and saw a boy standing in the street, and I asked him to take some boxes to Horfield. I had two bandboxes, one inside the other." She (the prisoner) said the girl's name was Maria Lewis or Williams, she did not know which. She added, "She (Lewis or Williams) had lived two months with Miss Jefferies before I came and took her place. She (Lewis or Williams) killed the dog and put it into the privy, and locked the door, and took the keys with her."

Hugh O'Donnell, a police constable.—Was guarding the prisoner in her cell on the 11th of March, when she said, "I know not what they are keeping me here for. It was a servant-maid who lived before me that did it. She came to me at seven o'clock in the morning, as I was taking down the shutters, and said, 'I have sent several times for a character here, and could not get one, and now I will give her her breakfast.' She had a stone in her hand at the time, and went up stairs. I went up a short time afterwards, and found her folded in the bed. She then took the keys, ransacked the house, got the mistress's purse, gave me thirty sovereigns, a gold watch, and ever so many brooches. We stopped till one o'clock, when she and I came out, and she locked the door, and said there never could be anything found out on me." She added, "I do not know if they have found the dog. It is in the water-closet."

Mr. Sergeant Allen, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said he was not there to dispute any of the facts proved on the part of the prosecution, but the inference which was sought to be deduced from them. His defence was, that although he did not deny, on behalf of his unhappy client, that it was by her guilty hand the deceased met her death, and by her more guilty hand her property was

abstracted, and by her still more guilty tongue other persons were charged with a crime of which they were totally guiltless—for he at once admitted the falsehood of her statements in casting imputations on the former servants of the deceased—he hoped, in appealing to them, who now stood alone between justice and general prejudice, that he would satisfy them that the facts in proof would not justify them in coming to the violent conclusion that this was a premeditated act on the part of the prisoner. The learned gentleman then proceeded to contend that there was no evidence whatever of premeditation on the part of the prisoner. If she had premeditated so foul, malicious, and atrocious a murder, with the view of afterwards robbing her mistress, she would have made preparations for escape. She would have used the hatchet, the poker, the hammer, the knives, or the other instruments of death that were in the house, and even in the room, for effecting her purpose. A stone was the last thing that a cold-blooded calculating murderer would have selected. The dress in which the body was found, the woollen comforter round the neck, the two night-gowns, indicated that Miss Jefferies had been up that morning. About five o'clock was the time she used to make her servants get up. It was on that subject she quarrelled with her second last servant, and it was for not getting up in time she threatened to beat Lucy Chad. The cries that were heard were, in the first instance, supposed to be those of the prisoner. The violent character of the deceased was not disputed. What, then, was more probable than that the deceased got up that morning to force the prisoner out of bed; that they quarrelled; that the deceased forced the prisoner down-stairs; that the prisoner, as infuriated as her mistress, took up the stone and returned to the contest, and in a moment of rage, passion, and ungovernable fury, inflicted the blow which caused the death? If it were thus the death was caused, however great the crime of the prisoner might be, it would not be murder, but manslaughter. This, he submitted, was the most probable explanation of this most mysterious case.

The jury retired to consider their verdict. During their absence a charge of horse-stealing was tried, at which there was a good deal of laughter, and no one laughed more heartily than Sarah Thomas. After an absence of half an hour, the jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty," accompanied with a recommendation to mercy on the ground of her youth. She evinced no emotion when the verdict was pronounced, but when his Lordship assumed the black cap, she retreated and put her hands before her face, and said, "Oh, I cannot stand that."

When the sentence had been pronounced, and the gaoler came to remove her, she implored him to beg his Lordship to spare her life, and said she would not go till he had done so; and before she could be removed a second gaoler was obliged to assist in taking her away. The prisoner was a good-looking young woman, with nothing in her face to indicate the criminal tendencies which she had exhibited.

During the interval between the trial and the execution of the sentence the prisoner seemed to have recovered from the momentary shock, and exhibited a callous

indifference; but on being made acquainted that the time for her execution was fixed, she was greatly cast down. The chaplain of the gaol succeeded in so far moving her mind, that she made the following confession :—

"Two days before the murder was committed, Miss Jefferies called me up to her bed-room and attempted to strike me. She also locked me in the kitchen during the whole of the night. At five o'clock in the morning she unbolted the door and told me to make a fire in her room. I thought then to have struck her, but did not do so. On the following night I slept in her room, but did not contemplate murdering her till between five and six o'clock in the morning, when I got up, went down stairs, and returned with a stone, with which, whilst Miss Jefferies was asleep, I struck her on the head three times. Between the second and third blow she made some sort of a noise, and the last words I heard her say were, 'Christ, God!' I then dressed myself, robbed the house, flung the dog down the privy, locked up the house, and went home. I committed the murder and robbed the house with my own hands, and no one else had anything whatever to do with it; neither did I mention having done so to any person. I regret exceedingly having committed so horrid a crime, and I pray to the Almighty God for forgiveness. I never should have committed so dreadful a crime had Miss Jefferies' conduct been less provoking. After Miss Jefferies had died I remained in the room for more than an hour. I then went home, and did not return till about nine o'clock in the evening, when I went for two boxes, but did not go into mistress's room. On leaving the house I saw a strange man standing opposite, who carried my boxes as far as the Infirmary, for which I gave him 9*d*. I then took a fly and went home.

When the morning of her execution arrived, a very harrowing scene took place. The prisoner took only for breakfast some tea, and refused to take anything to eat. The chaplain arrived at seven o'clock, and she seemed more attentive than before to her religious duties. Half an hour previous to the execution, the governor of the gaol, Mr. Gardiner, announced to her the painful duty which he had to perform, and said he hoped she would accompany him to the place of execution quietly. She stamped with her foot several times, and said she would not go She seemed almost frantic, and at the time appointed Mr. Gardiner was compelled to procure the assistance of six or seven men, who led her into the press-yard. She resisted all the time. In the press-room, at the suggestion of Dr. Sweet, the chaplain, she asked the governor to give her love to her father. After having been pinioned she walked without assistance as far as the drop, but afterwards she was obliged to be led up the ladder by two of the turnkeys. She struggled violently and shrieked in a dreadful manner. When Calcraft, the executioner, put the rope round her neck she exclaimed, "The Lord have mercy upon me! I hope my mother and none of my family are present."

Her screams did not cease until the fatal bolt was drawn.

Strange to say, very great exertions were made to save the life of this murderess; amongst others,

a petition, signed by 3500 women of Bristol, was presented to the Secretary of State, praying him to recommend a commutation of sentence.

THE LIVERPOOL MURDERS.—An accumulation of murders, equal in atrocity to the Stanfield Hall massacre, but altogether wanting in the calculated purpose which actuated the perpetrators in that and the Bermondsey tragedies, and also differing from both in the unskilfulness with which the murderer left traces of himself at every step; analagous to the Bristol murder in the frenzied violence which marked the perpetration, yet bearing rather a resemblance to the former crimes in the stoical firmness of the criminal; and differing from all in that the motive was direct plunder, was perpetrated in Liverpool on the 28th March. The details of this horrible deed will appear from the statement of the counsel for the Crown.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

LIVERPOOL, *August* 22.

Before MR. JUSTICE PATTESON.

John Gleeson Wilson was charged with the wilful murder of Mary Parr.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins said that the prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of Mary Parr. Mary Parr was a domestic servant in the employ of Mrs. Henrichson, the wife of Capt. Henrichson, who was master of the ship *Duncan*, and in the employ of a highly respectable mercantile firm in this town. It appeared that whilst the captain was on his voyage, Mrs. Henrichson was in the habit of letting apartments in her house to assist in paying the rent. The deceased, Mary Parr, was about 30 years of age, and the family of Mrs. Henrichson consisted of herself and two little boys, the one about 5 years of age, and the other about 3, and the domestic servant, Mary Parr, whose death was the subject of this inquiry. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th of March, the prisoner inquired for apartments, and agreed to take the back parlour and front bed-room. That was a mere pretext; he had other apartments which he had been occupying, and to which he returned after this transaction, and from which he had given no notice of his intention to depart. However, he agreed on this evening to take the back parlour and front bed-room. He slept there that night. Early the next morning he went out, and at about half-past seven o'clock, he called at a tavern in Great George Street, and there had a glass of ale. After he had this glass of ale he left, and soon after nine o'clock returned. When he came back, he asked the mistress of the house if she could give him a wafer to seal a letter. She told him she had not a wafer; that she had nothing wherewith to seal a letter but a bit of black sealing-wax. He then called for it, sealed the letter, and an impression was made on the seal by the top of the mistress's thimble. He then said he could not write, and he requested the landlady to write an address on the letter. The landlady said she would call her daughter, Miss Mary Ann Parr, and according to his directions that young lady directed the letter to Mr. John Wilson, No. 20, Leveson Street. He then left the tavern, and went into Frederick Street. He there saw a boy named M'Der-

mott, whom he asked if he were busy. The boy said "No;" and the prisoner said to him, "If you will take this letter where it is directed, I will give you three halfpence." "Your best plan," he added, "is to watch me into the house, and in about five minutes after you see me go into the house, do you come to the door, and ask for a person named Mr. Wilson. I will come to you. You can give me the letter, and say it came from my master, and I will pay you for your trouble." Accordingly, the boy watched him into the house, and in about five minutes after he had gone in, M'Dermott came to the door and knocked, and the poor servant girl answered to the call. When she came, the boy asked if Mr. Wilson lived there, and the servant said, "Yes, he does; here he is." The prisoner was then standing behind her in the passage, and he received the letter which he represented had come from his master. At this time he had no money; he borrowed some halfpence from Mrs. Henrichson to pay the boy. At about 11 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Henrichson went out, as was her wont, to purchase necessary articles. She bought some potatoes, which were taken by a boy to the house, and received by the prisoner. As the boy was going down the steps he met Mrs. Henrichson coming up. Whilst she was out in the morning she had occasion to go to the shop of Mr. Roebuck, St. James's Street, to purchase two jugs, and young Roebuck was ordered to take the jugs home. Having some other duties to perform, it was twenty minutes before he took them to Mrs. Henrichson's honse, and he knocked at the door a long time without being able to effect an entrance; and at last he peeped through the keyhole, and saw the feet and legs of a woman lying in the passage. That was Mrs. Henrichson. On looking through the front parlour window he saw the servant and the poor child about five years old lying close together, with its arms on her. In a state of great alarm he ran home and made known what had happened. Whilst he had gone, a young lady, a pupil of Mrs. Henrichson, who had come in order to take a music lesson, was much distressed at not being able to get in, and complained to Mr. Hughes, a neighbour, who was standing by, and he came to the place, got upon the railings, and peeped through the front parlour window, when he saw a woman bleeding on the floor. He broke a pane of glass, unfastened the window, and got in, several others going in along with him. On entering the house the servant lifted herself up on her elbow, stared wildly about, fell again and groaned, but said nothing at this time. Mrs. Henrichson was not dead, but was groaning dreadfully. Near the fireplace they found the eldest boy, five years of age. They found the poker, the shovel, and the tongs were bent, and that all of them were clotted with blood, and that portions of hair were attached to each of them. A medical gentleman was passing at the time; a second was subsequently called in, and, after they had examined the bodies, and made themselves acquainted with their state and condition, they were removed to the Southern Hospital. Fortunately for the ends of justice, the poor servant girl survived to the Thursday morning, the 5th of

April. She was sensible to the last, and she has furnished enough to convict the prisoner beyond all question. Her deposition will tell you that, after Mrs. Henrichson went out, she was in the front parlour with the two children and was blackleading the grate. When Mrs. Henrichson went out the prisoner came into the parlour with the newspaper in his hand, and drove the two children out of the parlour, as if in a jocular way, by striking them with the paper. He then took the tongs, and began to inquire from her what was the price of a set of fire-irons, and apparently he examined the tongs as if for that purpose. Before she made any reply, he struck her a violent blow on the skull, and she remembered nothing after. The eldest boy, when found, had no less than thirty distinct wounds on his head, his skull was beaten all to pieces, and his little finger was struck off by some jagged instrument, and was found attached to his pinafore. On a further search the second child, by following the traces of blood, was found in the scullery; and there is no doubt but he, a little innocent, about three years of age, had seen this dreadful scene going forward; he sought to hide himself, he had been followed, and the throat was cut from ear to ear, scarcely retaining the head to the trunk. A large carving-knife was found beside the child—no doubt the instrument with which this deed had been accomplished. After this search had been made downstairs, the police and other parties went upstairs, and there they found the drawers and boxes of Mrs. Henrichson had been disturbed, and one box, which contained her trinkets and jewellery, thoroughly ransacked. On going into the room the prisoner occupied, they found marks in different parts of it. There was some bloody water in the basin, and bloody stains were observable on the towel. Mary Parr died on the 5th of April. Her statement, which was taken under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, will be laid before you. This statement alone would leave no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. About twelve o'clock the prisoner was seen by three carmen. He was walking hastily, as if from the direction of Leveson Street, along Great George Street, and up Washington Street. At the time he had on a dark blue plaid shooting-coat, the same that he has on now. He wore light cord trowsers, and these were turned up at the bottom of one of the legs. He had on a black hat with crape on it, and at this time he was going in the direction of Windsor. It was noticed by the men at the time that he was evidenly much flushed, and in a great state of perspiration. He had taken his hat off, wiping his face, and they made some observations on him, proving to you they particularly observed him. At half-past twelve o'clock he was seen by a man named Keane, in a pond in a field at Windsor, which is called "the Figure of Eight Pit." Keane was there, and looking into the pit, to see if he could find some gold fish, when a man came there and walked into the pit, and there washed his boots and trousers, and after he had so done he went to a ditch not far off and there wiped both his boots and trousers with something which seemed to Keane to be a handkerchief. It struck him as remarkable at the time, and as soon as he heard of the murder

and the events connected with it, those circumstances recurred to his mind, and the conduct appearing to him to be that of a man who had something to wash out, which might be indicative of his guilt, he went to the police and gave information of what he had seen. In consequence of this a police-officer accompanied Keane to the pit, and there they found a handkerchief, no doubt the handkerchief with which he had been wiping his boots and trousers the day before, and very near to it the very envelope of the letter which he had got the young woman to write for him on the morning of the murder, with the direction which he himself ordered; and there could be no doubt, because the young woman can swear to her own handwriting, that it is the identical envelope the prisoner received from the hands of the boy whom he had employed to deliver it to him and say it came from his master. We have now traced him somewhere up to twelve o'clock. At about half-past twelve o'clock he called at the pawn-shop of Mr. Tunstall, 207, London Road, and there he offered a gold watch for sale; I believe a very valuable one. He wanted 6*l.* or 8*l.* for it, and whilst he was in the shop, seeing the shopboy stare at him, he asked him what he was looking at; so that there could be no doubt but the shopboy had taken particular notice of him. At a quarter to one o'clock we find him at the shop of Mr. Finn, Great Homer Street, and there he purchased a pair of black trousers and a pair of braces, for which he gave 13*s.* He asked permission to take off the old trousers and put on the new ones. Mr. Finn gave permission, and he accordingly did so. When he got into the street he met with a pavior named Worthington, and he asked him to have a pair of trousers. "Aye," said Worthington, "if they are worth wearing; let us look at them." "No," said the prisoner, "if they are not worth having without looking at them you 'll not get them." "Very well," said the pavior, "I'll take them," and the prisoner gave him them. They were wet, notwithstanding which there were various spots of blood upon them. Between two and three o'clock we trace him to the shop of Mr. Oswin, who keeps a shoe-shop in Scotland Road. He there had on a pair of Wellington boots, clumsily made, it would seem, and he bought a new pair of short boots, and took his own off. It was noticed that they were very wet, corroborating the statement of Keane; and after he had taken them off he asked Oswin, the shoemaker, if he would purchase them. He said they did not suit him; but it so happened that a Mrs. Needham, who was in the habit of working for Mr. Oswin, was in the shop, and he sold them to her for 2*s.* Between three and four o'clock he went to his lodgings in Porter Street, where he lived with a person named Collopy, who had not seen him from Tuesday morning, who states that when he left her house that morning he had on a pair of light trousers, a pair of Wellington boots, a hat, and the coat he now wears. When he came back he had on black trousers, a new pair of boots, and he had also a gold watch and chain, and that gold watch will be proved, beyond all question, to have been the property of Mrs. Henrichson. When he came in he asked the landlady for the loan of a clean shirt, and she declined at first. "Well," said he, "if you let me

have a clean shirt I will give you some money;" whereupon she went up stairs and fetched a clean shirt. He took it up, washed himself, and put it on. The shirt which he left behind, and which will be produced, was stained with blood. It was the shirt he had on when at Mrs. Henrichson's. When he came down he had something to eat, and Mrs. Collopy asked him for the money. "You needn't fear that I am without money," said he, and he pulled a purse out of his pocket, with beads upon it, such as Mrs. Henrichson used to wear. There was a quantity of silver in the purse, and he asked her to get gold for it. She went with him to some beer-shops or other places, and procured gold for the silver. At about six o'clock in the evening we find him in the shop of Jacob Samuel, a hair-dresser in Great Howard Street; he asked to be shaved, and Samuel saw that he did not want to be shaved. He was still in a profuse perspiration and agitated, and he made use of an expression complaining that he did nothing but sweat all day. Then he underwent the form of shaving, and then it was noticed there was blood on his shirt; and when he was asked what brought the blood on his shirt, he said he scratched himself against the new railway. He then asked this man whether he could supply him with a wig, as his hair was coming off, and he attempted to pull some out of his head, on which Samuel said, "I cannot supply you with one myself," and took him to another shop; and in going towards this shop this man (the prisoner) said to him—"Have you heard of the murders?" "What murders?" said Samuel. He then described them to him. After they had gone a little further, he said to Samuel—"I want not only a wig, but I want you to get me a passage to America, and I cannot afford to give more than 3*l*." They met some men who were engaged in procuring passengers for emigrant ships, and Samuel spoke to those men, when the prisoner abruptly left them, and they saw no more of him. On the same evening the prisoner, having been parted from his wife for a considerable period, went to her and passed the night with her. On the following morning he went away to his lodgings in Porter Street. He then brought with him a new cap, and made a present of his old hat to one of the lodgers. At about half-past eight o'clock the prisoner came to Samuel's shop. He said, he would consent to take 6*l*. for the watch on condition that Samuel would give something for gin. After some higgling, Samuel consented; but he had some misgiving, and had made up his mind at the time that he would contrive some scheme in order to send for the police. He accordingly required a receipt, but he said, "As I cannot write, my son will take you to another shop of mine in Bold Street, where the receipt can be prepared." Samuel at this time spoke to his son in Hebrew to give the prisoner in charge; and when they came near the police-office young Samuel seized him by the collar and dragged him in, and gave him into custody.

The statement of the counsel for the Crown was fully proved by the evidence, excepting that the dying declaration of the deceased was refused to be admitted.

The prisoner's counsel urged that no sane man could have com-

mitted such brutal murders without any motive—a plea which the learned Judge repudiated in strong terms, saying, that if on account of the brutality and ferocity of an offence the jury were to presume a man to be insane, there might as well be no law or justice in society at all.

The Jury found the prisoner "Guilty" without hesitation, and the learned Judge sentenced him to be hanged, holding out no hope of mercy. The prisoner, who had been somewhat excited on hearing the verdict, replied to the last words of the sentence in a bold and confident tone, "He has mercy already, my Lord."

Wilson was hanged at Kirkdale, on the 15th September, in presence of a concourse of people said to amount to 100,000 persons. He died utterly impenitent—several Roman Catholic clergymen in vain exhorted him to confession. He spent his time walking about his cell, whistling. On the scaffold he seemed perfectly unconcerned, and died, apparently, without a care or regret.

The Bermondsey Murder.—Great as was the interest excited by the massacre of the Jermy family at Stanfield Hall, it was exceeded by the excitement which followed the discovery of the murder of Mr. Patrick O'Connor by Manning and his wife. This was no doubt in some measure owing to the circumstance that the latter deed was perpetrated in the metropolis, the daily press of which was thus enabled to record every movement of the officers of justice, and to retail from day to day, with all the skill of practised journalists, the difficulties and mysteries of the case, and the daily progress of discovery and development. There were, besides, some adventitious circumstances which were well calculated to keep alive the public excitement; the startling discovery, the premeditation, the singularly base and cold-blooded treachery of the murderers, their flight and concealment, the reported beauty of the murderess, and the firmness of both—these were circumstances which the daily press delighted to set forth, in such terms and in such *morceaux* as served at once to gratify and to stimulate the curiosity of the multitude.

An officer of the Customs, named Patrick O'Connor, a man of reserved and selfish habits, of considerable property, an usurer among petty tradesmen, and unmarried, was known to have an improper connection with Maria Manning, a native of Switzerland, whose maiden name was De Roux, formerly lady's maid in the household of the Duchess of Sutherland, and reported to possess some personal attractions. She was the wife of one Frederick George Manning, formerly a guard in the service of the Great Western Railway Company, from which he had been discharged, owing to his having been suspected of participation in the great robberies which had been committed on their line; and who was the willing accomplice in his wife's immorality. After Manning's discharge this couple had kept an inn at Taunton, which they had suddenly abandoned, and taken up their residence at No. 3, Miniver Place, Bermondsey.

On the 9th August Patrick O'Connor had left his lodgings in Greenwood Street, Mile End Road, and about five o'clock was seen near Manning's house, to which he said he was going. He was not seen afterwards, and some days

having elapsed without his returning, handbills were circulated, offering a reward for his discovery. It was soon ascertained that the "Swiss lady" had been to his lodging alone on Thursday evening, and had had access to his boxes and drawers, as she had often done before by his permission. On examination, they were found to be rifled of their contents.

These circumstances gave rise to a suspicion that he had not been fairly dealt with, and pointed to the Mannings as the objects of suspicion. Barnes and Burton accordingly proceeded (Aug. 17) to their house, which was found empty, Manning and his wife having hastily sold their furniture and effects, and left with apparent precipitation. Access was obtained to the house, which was searched, and to the garden, which was dug up without any discovery. One of the officers, however, had observed that in the kitchen, which had been scrupulously cleaned, and the flags with which it was floored carefully hearthstoned, the cement of some of the joints presented an appearance of damp. Tools were procured, the flags raised, and after removing a few inches of soil, the officers discovered the projecting hand of the murdered man, and then his entire body, which was lying on the face, with the legs doubled up and tied to the haunches.

In order to hasten the process of decomposition, and thereby render difficult, or impossible, the identification of the body, a quantity of lime had been thrown upon it, which had already excoriated and corroded a considerable portion of it. A bullet was discovered near the temple; which led to the belief that O'Connor had been shot: but no report of fire-arms had been heard. In the mouth of the corpse was found a set of false teeth, which a dentist, who had been employed by O'Connor, proved that he had made for him some time previously. No fewer than eighteen severe wounds had been inflicted upon the head. Suspicion therefore fixed itself upon the Mannings exclusively; and the atrocious ingenuity with which they had carried their design against their victim into effect, and the start which they were already known to have had of the officers of justice, who were still utterly in the dark as to the track of either of the suspected murderers, gave an edge to the eager anxiety of the public, whose thirst for intelligence was never exceeded on any similar occasion. The general solicitude was not kept long in suspence. Tidings respecting the female fugitive soon reached the metropolis. She was traced to Edinburgh, whither she had gone by railway by way of Newcastle. On her way to the Euston Square terminus, she had stopped at the South Eastern Railway station at London Bridge, where she deposited two of her largest boxes, having previously affixed cards to them with the direction, "Mrs. Smith, passenger, Paris. To be left till called for." This she is believed to have done for the purpose of evading detection, or of setting her pursuers upon a wrong track. On her arrival in Edinburgh she took lodgings at Haddington Place, Leith Walk, whence she soon after proceeded to the office of a share-broker at the Royal Exchange, to whom she offered some shares in the Amiens and Boulogne Railway, which she said she wished to dispose of, if she could do so to advantage. She also gave a paper bearing her name and address. This, which she expressed a good deal of anxiety a day or two after-

wards to get back, could not be found at the moment, and at length led to her detection and capture. The sharebroker, shortly after this interview with Mrs. Manning, received a printed circular, setting forth that certain foreign railway shares had been stolen in London, and cautioning all persons against having any dealings in regard to them. (These were the shares which Mrs. Manning had secretly abstracted from O'Connor's box, at his lodgings, on the evening of the murder, or on the following evening.) The sharebroker, on receiving this intimation, felt his suspicions excited by his recollection of the conduct of Mrs. Manning, and upon her they immediately fixed. He accordingly communicated his suspicions, and the grounds upon which they rested, to the Edinburgh superintendent of police, who at once accompanied him to the lodgings of Mrs. Manning, whom he found at home. The officer, after having stated the object of his visit, and expressed his belief that her real name was Manning, demanded to see her luggage. This she readily assented to, and produced her keys. On opening one of her boxes the officer at once perceived that his suspicions were well grounded; and he told her who he was, and that she was his prisoner. She did not evince the slightest emotion on hearing this, but maintained an appearance of apathetic unconcern, which, if he had less conclusive evidence of her guilt, might well have thrown the officer off his guard, and persuaded him that his suspicions were unfounded. He then opened another box, and in it discovered several missing foreign railway shares known to have been the property of the murdered man. Besides these, he found in Maria Manning's possession seventy-three sovereigns in gold, a 50*l.* note, and six 10*l.* notes—five of which were afterwards proved to have been paid to Manning on the presentation of one of O'Connor's checks. Mrs. Manning was then taken to the Edinburgh Police Court, having previously declared that she was not only innocent, but wholly ignorant, of the crime with which the officer had charged her. She walked into the dock with a firm, unfaltering step; and during the whole time that she stood at the bar her countenance did not betoken the slightest symptom of agitation or alarm. She admitted that her name was Manning, that her husband was living, and that she had left London suddenly, to avoid his brutal treatment; adding that he had often threatened her with violence, and that on more than one occasion he had pursued her with a knife. The officer immediately telegraphed the intelligence of her capture to the Police authorities in London; he also signified by the same means a minute description of the property that had been found in her possession. Thus, by the magic of modern science, which in this case is made the handmaid to retributive justice, intimation of a murder is conveyed from London to Edinburgh, with a description of the suspected person; and ere the superintendent of police in the former city can return to his office, a message has arrived from the northern capital, with a speed that equals the velocity of the thunderbolt, announcing that the presumed culprit is in the hands of the law, with the damning evidence of her guilt upon her. Expectation was, of course, instantly on the alert at

the Euston Square terminus, in the prospect of witnessing the immediate arrival of the prisoner. But it was doomed to be disappointed. Maria Manning having been taken into custody in Scotland, became subject to the operation of the Scottish law, and could not be summarily dispatched southwards until an officer duly authorized to take her across the border arrived in Edinburgh for the purpose. This occasioned a delay of two days, which was borne by the populace with exceeding impatience. The delay might have been abridged, if the police authorities had availed themselves of the electric telegraph, or remembered that England and Scotland are not governed by the same system of jurisprudence. At length, at five o'clock on Friday morning, 24th August, Mrs. Manning arrived at the Euston Square station, in the custody of the superintendent of the Edinburgh police force, by whom her detection and capture had been effected. She was first taken to the Southwark Police Station, at Stone's End, where the charge was recorded. She did not appear to be flurried in the slightest degree, or to be discomposed by the interrogatories addressed to her, which she replied to with perfect calmness and self-possession, apparently unmoved by the dreadful position in which she stood. After having partaken heartily of a substantial breakfast, she became drowsy, and during the broken sleep that followed she was heard to mutter several times, "O dear, O dear, where am I?"

She is represented as having been rather above the middle stature; and her figure was large, without being clumsy. Her hair and eyes were dark; and her features, though they were neither regular nor feminine, were rather pleasing than otherwise; and she had evidently been a comely woman. Her manners and appearance were such as might be expected in a domestic in one of the town establishments of our nobility. Her age was entered on the charge-sheet as twenty-eight, but she looked five or six years older at least. She spoke deliberately and distinctly, with a slight foreign accent. Though it was easy to see that she had been a woman of intrigue, there was nothing, either in her appearance or behaviour, from which a spectator would be led to believe her to have been concerned in the dreadful crime with which she stood charged. On the arrival of the magistrate, she was placed before him. She was pale when she advanced to the bar; but the colour soon returned to her countenance, and she watched the proceedings with unshaken composure. The charge of murder having been formally made against her by a police officer, the magistrate, at his request, remanded the prisoner for a week, on the representation of the officer that at an adjournment of the coroner's inquest, which was just about to be held, it was fully expected that important evidence would be brought forward, conclusively establishing the guilt of the prisoner. It was also believed that, at the next examination of the accused, her husband would be placed beside her in the dock. She was then removed to Horsemonger Lane Gaol.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquisitiveness of the populace respecting the result of the search of the police for the prisoner's husband, became earnest and unremitted. He did not abscond until

two days after Maria Manning had fled. And though he had not a tithe of her sagacity, resolution, and adroitness, and was believed to have but little money in his possession, he succeeded, for more than a week after his wife's apprehension, in eluding the pursuit of the police. Every hour that now passed diminished the chance of his arrest; and, as the circumstances under which the murder had been committed, and the relation in which the parties stood to each other, rendered it almost indispensable that the husband and wife should stand side by side in the dock, a very general and painful apprehension was beginning to prevail, that a deed of such deliberate atrocity might, after all, be suffered to go unpunished. Hence, the public anxiety respecting the detection of Manning was wound up to the highest pitch. Large rewards were offered for his discovery; the exertions of the detective police force were untiring; and active and intelligent officers were dispatched to the outports, to the Continent, and to the Channel Islands. At length, on the 30th August, all doubt and disquietude were at an end: it was announced that, on the preceding Tuesday, Manning was arrested at Jersey, at half-past nine o'clock at night, in bed, at a cottage kept by an aged peasant, near Beaumont, in the parish of St. Peter's; that he had confessed the murder, adding that he was instigated to the act by his wife, and that she had shot O'Connor with a pistol, as he was going down stairs to the kitchen for the purpose of washing his hands. Manning had sold his furniture to a broker residing in Bermondsey Square, where he engaged apartments for himself and his wife; but, on finding that she had absconded, he, two days after, proceeded in a cab, by a circuitous route, to the South Western Railway, and thence to Southampton, where he embarked in a steam-boat for Jersey. He was recognised by a young woman, who was on her way in the same vessel to Guernsey, but who did not hear of the murder, and of the suspicions that attached to Manning, until after her arrival on that island, when she gave information to the Governor, who forwarded it to the Home Office. In the mean time, an active officer of the detective force, well acquainted with Manning's person, was dispatched in search of him along the South Western line, to follow up a clue which had been supplied by the cabman who drove him to the station of the South Western Railway; and as soon as the police authorities in Scotland Yard heard that Manning had been recognised on board the steamer to the Channel Islands, they dispatched the same officer in quest of him. But the difficulties that beset the officer on landing at Jersey were such as it required no ordinary sagacity and perseverance to overcome. That Manning was secreted on the island was certain; but how to track the fugitive to his lurking place was a task which might well have disheartened less intelligent and energetic agents. News of the murder soon spread over the island. Manning, with a view to create a factitious courage, and drown his anxiety, had procured large quantities of brandy from a public-house near the cottage where he lodged. This excited the suspicion of the publican who sold the brandy, and who had heard of the murder. Through this person intelligence was communicated to the officer

who had been dispatched from London; and he was so fully persuaded that the person who was secreted at the cottage was no other than Manning, that he resolved, with the help of another officer, and two or three other persons, to proceed at once to the humble dwelling of the aged peasant and arrest his lodger, whom they found in bed. When the officer, by the light of a candle which he carried, saw Manning's face, he instantly recognised him, and seized him. Manning voluntarily entered into particulars respecting the murder, which he said had been originally planned, and wholly perpetrated, by his wife. He said that the hole in the kitchen floor in which the body was found had been dug many days before the murder; that it had been covered over with boards, and that the wretched victim had several times walked over it, and inquired for what purpose it had been dug; Manning added, that his wife replied to O'Connor's inquiry, by saying, that the excavation had been made for the purpose of repairing the drain.

Three or four days previous to the arrest of the male prisoner, the coroner's jury returned a verdict, finding that "the deceased was Patrick O'Connor, and that he had been wilfully murdered by Frederick George Manning and Maria his wife."

A second examination of Mrs. Manning, after the lapse of a week, took place at the Southwark Police Court, on the 31st August, when her solicitor was in attendance. Several witnesses were examined; and the prisoner was again remanded for a week. It may be stated here, as another instance of the self-deceit, or rather hypocrisy of flagitious guilt, that in one of Maria Manning's boxes, conveying away the property of the murdered man, there were found the Psalms of David, in French, a collection of sacred poems, and a work entitled "Family Devotion for every Day in the Year." This recalls to our mind the flagrant hypocrisy of Rush, whose regular family worship was attested at his trial! Among other matters found in Mrs. Manning's boxes were letters of recommendation for situations in or near London, given by two distinguished personages, and in which she is described as being kind, affectionate, and piously inclined.

It is worthy of observation, as affording a salutary example of the self-ensnaring fatuity of crime, and of the marvellous wisdom of Providence in ordaining that the artifice of the criminal shall be employed in weaving meshes in which he shall himself be inextricably entangled, that the very efforts these culprits made to conceal their lurking places insured their detection. By some mischance, these offenders had a long start of their pursuers; and, ere the slightest clue to their movements or haunts could be found, several days had elapsed. The arrest of the woman was accomplished with such wondrous speed, after the first hint of her path was found, that some dissatisfaction was felt at the continued concealment of her husband. Yet, strange to say, the means by which their apprehension was effected were, in several striking points, exactly alike. They both commenced their flight in cabs; and the respective drivers being found, from their reports the police were enabled to direct

their course in pursuit of each of the fugitives, who, without concert, fled in precisely opposite directions. In both cases the boxes of the criminals were discovered before themselves, and supplied important evidence, both respecting their destination, and their complicity in the crime of which they were suspected. In both cases strangers to whom their persons were unknown set the officers upon them. In both cases, too, doubts of each other's fidelity furthered the common interest of society; and the band which united them in the concoction of the crime, was sundered at the moment of its perpetration. A sudden revulsion takes place; each offender instinctively recoils from the other, and seeks in terrible solitude that security which mutual distrust forbids them to look for in each other's society.

On Friday, the 31st August, Manning was brought to Southampton from Jersey, and arrived in the docks of that place in the evening; thence he was brought up by a special engine, which reached Vauxhall at 10 o'clock P.M. He was immediately taken to the police station at Stone's End, where he was charged with the murder of O'Connor, of which he protested his innocence, attributing the perpetration of it entirely to his wife. On the next morning he was placed at the bar, and the charge against him, jointly with his wife, was formally made by a police officer: thereupon he was remanded till the following Thursday, and was removed to Horsemonger Lane Gaol; but he was not permitted, though he earnestly requested the favour, to see or communicate by letter with his wife, whose composure and firmness quite deserted her on hearing of her husband's arrest. On the day appointed the two prisoners stood for the first time side by side at the bar. Manning's personal appearance was altogether repulsive. He was a bull-headed, thick-necked man, with a half effeminate expression of countenance, arising from a very fair complexion and light hair. He is represented as one of those who, once seen, cannot easily be forgotten. The size of his face, and the flabby appearance of the lower portion of it, were particularly striking; the large under-jaw being clothed all round with folds of fat, which terminated in a huge double chin in front, and extended beneath the ear in lumps of flesh, more like swellings than natural formations. The mouth was unusually small; the lips were thin, and frequently compressed in a manner indicative of great obstinacy of character. He approached the bar with a firm step, but appeared to be dejected in spirits. During his first examination he seemed extremely nervous, and only once or twice raised his eyes from the ground. The female prisoner conducted herself with the same impassive unconcern which had marked her conduct at every previous examination. It may be mentioned, as a fact strikingly illustrative of the character of this wretched woman, that her thoughts in prison appeared to be wholly devoted to dress. Having obtained the magistrate's permission for certain satin dresses and bonnets, that had been found in her boxes when she was apprehended, to be restored to her, she employed nearly the whole interval between her second and third examination, in preparing her at-

tire for her public appearance at the police court.

Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the prosecution, on the part of the Crown, laid the evidence against the prisoners before the Court, and examined the several witnesses, one of whom, a medical student named Massey, who had lodged with the Mannings, deposed to certain facts which went to implicate the male prisoner more directly in the crime than any evidence affecting him that had hitherto been brought. Massey swore that Manning had told him that O'Connor was possessed of considerable personal property, and that he (Manning) wished to contrive some device by which the deceased might be induced to sign a promissory note for a large sum. The witness also deposed that Manning had questioned him respecting such drugs as would most effectually occasion stupefaction or partial intoxication, so as to cause a person to put his hand to paper; and asked whether laudanum or chloroform would produce those effects. Manning also inquired upon what part of the head a blow would be most likely to prove immediately fatal; and also whether air-guns, when discharged, produced a report. Massey also stated that he had, at the request of the Mannings, frequently written letters to O'Connor, for the purpose of inviting him to their house.

On the following day the examination was resumed. An ironmonger, residing in Tooley Street, identified a shovel which he had sold to the female prisoner on the day before the murder was believed to have been committed, and which appeared to have stains of blood upon it, and some lime. It was also proved that, about a fortnight before the murder, Manning had purchased a bushel of lime in Russell Street, Bermondsey, which had been delivered at his residence. An iron crow-bar, also, which was produced, was identified by an ironmonger, residing in King William Street, London Bridge, as having been sold to Manning on the 25th July preceding. The witness added, that as he was carrying the implement to Manning's house, the male prisoner met him, and, expressing his annoyance at seeing it carried openly, purchased some paper on the way, in which he wrapped it up. It was carried to 3, Miniver Place, where the female prisoner took it in, and paid the bearer for it. The prisoners were again remanded for a week. On the 15th September, the prisoners were accordingly again placed at the bar of the Police Court. After the examination of some additional witnesses, the prisoners were again remanded till the following Wednesday. It is remarkable that one of the principal witnesses, who had deposed to the identity of the bank note which had been paid to Manning, and for which the latter had obtained cash at the Bank of England, was carried off at this time by the prevailing epidemic—the cholera; and the day to which the Mannings were now remanded was that which had been solemnly set apart for general humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the ravages of that fearful scourge. Nevertheless, though the shops were universally closed, the excitement and the concourse around the Police Court were as great as ever. The prisoners were once more placed at the bar, and their appearance and behaviour betrayed the consciousness of danger; even

the female prisoner could not conceal the sinking of the heart which the chain of evidence already produced against her was calculated to produce. At the close of the examination they were remanded to that day week, September 27, and again to October 5, when they were committed for trial at the ensuing Old Bailey Sessions, which took place on the 25th of that month.

On that morning the crowd which filled the Central Criminal Court at Newgate, and which beset the doors and avenues leading to it, attested the extreme interest which the public felt in a trial for which so many exciting incidents had prepared the way. Several noblemen and distinguished foreigners were present. The Judges were Chief Baron Pollock, of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, of the Court of Common Pleas.

Manning entered the Court first, decently habited in black; Mrs. Manning was attired in a dark close-fitting dress, with a gaudy shawl, and she wore, instead of a bonnet, a handsome white lace veil. The prisoners took their places at the opposite ends of the dock, without any sign of recognition. Manning was restless during the whole proceedings, and frequently cast furtive glances towards his wife; Mrs. Manning first stood, and afterwards sat, with the stilless of a statue, never once turning her eye towards her husband. He seemed less ailing and dispirited, she more so than of late.

Sir John Jervis, the Attorney-General, with Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Serjeant Wilkins and Mr. Charnock for Manning; Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry for the female prisoner.

There were two indictments, one founded on the Coroner's inquest, the other original; and each in several counts charged Manning with the murder as principal, and his wife with aiding and abetting to commit the murder. Manning answered the arraignment with a loud and firm reply of "Not Guilty." On Mrs. Manning's arraignment, her counsel claimed that she, as an alien, should be tried by a jury composed partly of aliens; but the Judges calling first for her plea, she said, "Not Guilty," in a voice scarcely audible.

The point of law about alienage was then argued. The Attorney-General contended that the 7th and 8th Vic. cap. 66, sec. 16, which gives a woman who has married a natural-born subject "all the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject," had, by implication repealed the old law, the 28th Edward III., which entitled the alien wife to a jury *de medietate linguæ*. The Bench decided that the Act of Victoria was an answer to the application of the female prisoner's counsel, and that under that Act an alien woman on marriage would be considered exactly as if she were naturalized by Act of Parliament, or as if she were a natural-born subject. Mrs. Manning paid great attention to the arguments on both sides; but when the Bench decided against her she did not exhibit the least emotion.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to state the case for the prosecution. The male prisoner, George Frederick Manning, came, he believed, originally from Somersetshire, and was for some time a guard in the service of the Great Western Railway Company, in which he continued until 1847, when he married the female pri-

soner, Maria Manning, a native of Switzerland, who had previously been in the service of Lady Blantyre, daughter of the Duchess of Sutherland. After their marriage the prisoners kept an inn at Taunton, and they subsequently took a house in Miniver Place, in the parish of Bermondsey, the scene of the murder. Patrick O'Connor, whose death by violence was the subject of this charge, had been for many years a gauger in the Customs, and on Thursday, the 9th August last, was stationed at the London Docks. His residence was at Greenwood Street, Mile End. On the day last mentioned he left his residence about half-past seven in the morning; at eight o'clock, the regular time, he was present at the Docks, and signed the appearance-book. On leaving his duty at four o'clock in the afternoon, he signed the departure-book. At a quarter before five o'clock he was seen by two friends near London Bridge, to one of whom, on being questioned as to his destination, he showed a note of invitation to dinner, which was signed "Maria." In a quarter of an hour afterwards he was seen in Weston Street, which is about three minutes' walk from Miniver Place, where the prisoners resided; and a little later he was seen by another person on London Bridge, apparently undecided which way he should go. He was never after seen alive by any person whose evidence was forthcoming. On the 13th August, four days after the disappearance of O'Connor, the two prisoners precipitately quitted their dwelling; and on the 17th the police, having obtained access to the house, while making a diligent search in the premises, discovered in the back kitchen, under the flagged pavement, which bore indications of having been recently disturbed, the corpse of the missing man, totally unclothed, covered with lime, clay, and mortar, the skull fractured by repeated blows from a hard substance, and by a bullet, which must have penetrated through the back of the head, and was found in the fore part of the skull. It was plain then that O'Connor had been murdered—murdered at some time between the afternoon of the 9th August, when he was last seen alive, and the 17th, when his body was thus discovered.

He (the Attorney-General) believed that he might fairly assume that the unfortunate man had been murdered upon the premises; and he thought, also, that it could not reasonably be doubted that one or other of the prisoners had taken part in the dreadful act. He feared that, when the jury heard the evidence, they would be of opinion that the death of O'Connor was the result of a deep-laid plot; and the question for them to consider, after hearing the evidence, was, whether both or either of the prisoners had been concerned in that plot. Before he proceeded to produce the evidence, it was his duty to point out one or two legal principles which were applicable to the case. The jury had heard the charge in the indictment laid in various ways. The male prisoner was charged with having actually committed the murder, by shooting the deceased, by striking him with a crow-bar, by both shooting and striking him, and by shooting him with an air-gun; and the female prisoner was charged with being present, and aiding and abetting in the commission of the act. The law required that the charge should be

thus technically laid, but it did not require that it should be technically proved. If the jury should be of opinion that Maria Manning's was the hand that committed the fatal deed, and that the husband was present—though not actually in the room, but so far present as to be aiding and assisting in the act; nay, if it were supposed that the murderous act had been committed by some person not mentioned in the indictment, yet, if the male prisoner was aiding and abetting—he must be found guilty. The jury, therefore, would not be perplexed by any technical inquiry as to whether it was the hand of the woman or of the man that had inflicted the fatal wound or mortal blow upon the deceased. If either of them committed the act, and the other was present participating in the murder, both would be guilty of the charge. Moreover, a recent statute, the 11th and 12th Vict. c. 46, sec. 1, enacted that all who were accessory before the fact to any felony, including murder, might be indicted and punished as principals; and the jury in the present case would be relieved from all difficulty whether Manning struck the deadly blow in the presence of his wife, or whether she committed the act, with the previous knowledge of her husband. There was another legal proposition to which he wished to advert. In some cases the humanity of the law presumed that married women were under the coercion of their husbands; and there were some offences which, if they were committed by a married woman in the presence of her husband, were excused, so far as she was concerned, and her husband alone was held to be the offender. That rule, however, was never designed nor held to apply to offences which the law termed *mala in se*—those that were intrinsically evil, and abhorrent to the laws of nature; and it never had been supposed that in cases of treason or murder juries should be perplexed by any question as to whether a woman, if present at the commission of the crime, was acting under the coercion of her husband or not. He (the Attorney-General) wished to call the attention of the jury to one other point, of which the counsel for the prisoners might avail themselves. It might be alleged for the defence, that the crime, if committed by either of the prisoners, was committed by the male prisoner, and that the female prisoner could be regarded only as a principal in the second degree—not as an accessory before the fact, but as an accessory after the fact. The female prisoner was not so charged, nor could she be so charged; for the law did not allow any charge to be made against a married woman for being an accessory after the fact—for comforting and harbouring her husband. The plain question, then, for the jury would be, was the murder committed by both the prisoners, or by either of them in the presence, legal, actual, or constructive, of the other; or was it committed by either of them, with the guilty concert or connivance of the other, but in his or her absence? If either of these propositions were established to the satisfaction of the jury, both the prisoners must be found guilty.

He (the Attorney-General) would now resume his narrative of the facts of the case, taking them in the order in which they occurred. The origin of the intimacy between O'Connor and the Mannings he was unable to trace; but he had

reason to believe that some time previously to 1847 the deceased had paid his addresses to the female prisoner. Recently, however, they had been upon terms of intimacy. The female prisoner was not only well acquainted with O'Connor's pecuniary circumstances, but, by his direction, was allowed free access to his apartments, which she often visited, frequently remaining there in his absence for a considerable time. At Lady Day last the prisoners became tenants of the dwelling, No. 3, Miniver Place, Bermondsey. Some time afterwards a medical student, named Massey, became a lodger in the same house; but about the end of July both prisoners expressed an anxious desire that he should quit the premises; and this wish they urged with so much importunity, and upon such urgent pretexts, that he at length removed on the 28th of that month to the house of a broker in Bermondsey Square. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the other facts which we have already mentioned as having been deposed to at the several examinations of the prisoners at the Southwark Police Court, which he subsequently called the several witnesses forward to prove. He likewise detailed with great simplicity and distinctness, and in a fair and moderate spirit, various additional facts connected with the case. He stated, as was afterwards proved by the respective witnesses, that on the evening of the 9th August, at about six o'clock, after the hour at which O'Connor was last seen alive, the female prisoner had gone to his lodgings at Mile End, where she remained alone until a quarter-past seven o'clock. She repeated her visiton the following evening, about the same hour, and stayed there, alone, for the same time; her visits on both occasions exciting no suspicion in the minds of the two maiden sisters who owned the house, in consequence of her having so often frequented O'Connor's apartments; but it was observed that, when she was going away at her second visit, she appeared to be flurried, nervous, and pale. On the 11th of August, two days after the murder was believed to have been committed, the male prisoner went to a stockbroker's, to whom he sold, in the name of Patrick O'Connor, twenty of the Eastern Counties Railway shares, which had demonstrably been the property of the murdered man. Manning on that day changed at the Bank of England the 100*l.* note which he had received for those shares, and got for it fifty sovereigns, and five 10*l.* notes; which notes were afterwards found in the possession of his wife, when she was apprehended at Edinburgh. The rest of the Attorney-General's statement was a recapitulation of the facts which have been already mentioned as having been deposed to by the several witnesses at the Police Court at Stone's End.

At six o'clock, the evidence not having been completed, the Court adjourned. On the following morning the case was resumed. The Court was as crowded as it had been the day before, and was again attended by persons of distinction. As soon as the remaining witnesses had been examined, and the case for the prosecution had closed,

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins addressed the Jury in defence of the male prisoner.—After a merited tribute to the fairness and moderation with which the case had been con-

ducted by the Attorney-General, the learned counsel vehemently rebuked the public press for the mode in which it had prejudged the question respecting the guilt or innocence of the prisoners; and declared that the difficulties of his task were multiplied tenfold by the unconscious leaning against his client which the influence of the newspapers must have inevitably given to the Jury, whom he implored to divest themselves, as far as possible, of a prejudice unfavourable to the male prisoner, from which they must be more than mortal to be wholly free. He denounced the journalism of the day—called it "a depraved press;" and conjured the jury to treat its dicta with contempt, and to push them entirely out of view with ignominy and English indignation. Having said thus much, let me now (proceeded the learned counsel) ask you to look at the case itself. What is the nature of the defence? It is the defence which my client himself set up the moment he was apprehended—the defence which he has persevered in up to the present time. That defence I shall seek to substantiate by reason, argument, and evidence, and leave you to form your own conclusions from it. That O'Connor was murdered, is, I think, proved beyond a doubt, by the medical evidence. Then comes the important question, was he murdered by both the prisoners at the bar? If so, where is the evidence of their concert? It seems to me, and I have read the evidence with great interest and attention, that the only circumstances that can be urged against the male prisoner, as arguing anything like premeditation, are the purchases of the lime and the crowbar. Now let me invite your attention to these two facts. My hypothesis is one which at first sight may appear shocking and unmanly; but we must not allow the usual urbanities of life to interfere with our judgment on questions like the present. We are all in the habit of associating the female character with the idea of mildness and obedience, and that of the male with power and strength. It is not necessary, however, to come to the conclusion that the rule is a universal one. History teaches us that the female is capable of reaching higher in point of virtue than the male; but that when once she gives way to vice she sinks far lower than our sex. My hypothesis, then, is, that the female prisoner premeditated, planned, and concocted the murder, and that she made her husband her dupe and instrument for that purpose. The lime and crowbar were purchased by Mrs. Manning's desire. Both were bought publicly, in the face of day, of known dealers, in thronged thoroughfares, instead of being obtained secretly, under the veil of night, from old storekeepers, receivers of stolen goods, or sellers of things for criminal use. There was no sort of agreement or concert between the husband and wife; Mrs. Manning committed the murder herself. What motive could Manning have to commit the murder? Jealousy? No man who had read the history of the case could doubt that Manning was only too easy about his honour as a husband. The love of lucre? Absurd: it was proved that of the money belonging to the deceased the woman had possessed herself of every farthing. Let the Jury, too, bear in mind the fact that it was the female prisoner who wrote the note inviting O'Con-

nor to dinner;—who was constantly with him at his lodgings;—who was intimately acquainted with his circumstances, and knew the nature and amount of his pecuniary resources. With the obvious inference from these facts, her deportment and expression exactly coincide. "Poor Mr. O'Connor!" she exclaimed to the friend of the murdered man, with a quivering lip and blanched cheek. Why "Poor Mr. O'Connor?" She knew that the body of her victim was mouldering beneath the pavement of her kitchen—knew that she was at that moment in possession of his property—knew that his voice would never again be heard—knew that he had been hurried, unwarned, into eternity. Well might she exclaim "Poor Mr. O'Connor!" thrown off her guard as she was at the moment. Would such an exclamation have escaped her, if he had merely neglected to keep an engagement to dinner? The evidence of the stockbroker was deserving of the attention of the Jury, for he deposed to certain inquiries made by the female prisoner respecting the possibility of her selling Sambre and Meuse scrip without her husband's knowledge. It is plain that she contemplated stealing those foreign shares belonging to O'Connor, and that she formed the intention of quitting England, and abandoning her husband. The female prisoner was fully capable of perpetrating the act which he imputed to her; she was a woman of consummate wickedness, and had an extraordinary skill in disguising her motives, and giving to her conduct an air of ensnaring plausibility. Her motives throughout had been those of sheer love of lucre. The learned counsel concluded by deploring the necessity which imposed upon him the duty of taking up for his client a line of defence against which the common sympathies of manhood would be sure to enlist themselves. But the defence he offered was that which was supported by truth, and fortified by justice; and in the sacred names of both he commended the cause of his unhappy client to the jury.

Mr. Ballantine then addressed the jury in behalf of the female prisoner. He complimented the Attorney-General on the fair and temperate manner in which he had opened the case for the prosecution; but he repelled with warmth the imputations which the learned counsel for Manning had cast upon the female prisoner, to whom, he said, epithets had been applied which were as unjustifiable as they were uncalled for. He commented on the unparalleled line of defence which had been adopted by his learned friend, Serjeant Wilkins, and declared that he would rather never again enter that Court, nor any other, than, in the presence of a fellow-creature awaiting his doom, apply to the male prisoner such terms as had been applied to his client by his learned friend. What was the line of defence? A husband—who ought to be the protector of his wife at the cost of his life—was endeavouring to save himself by consigning her to the scaffold! It seemed to be expected that he would imitate that example: but, God forbid that he should do so; for if his duty as an advocate required of him such conduct as that which thus pained and afflicted him, he would feel that his profession was a disgrace, and that the sooner he abandoned it for one that was more creditable, the sooner he would acquire the

respect and esteem of others and of his own conscience. For his part, he would accuse no one,—denounce no one. He would simply endeavour to convince the jury that, upon the evidence, there was ample ground for them to say that the charge against his client had not been substantiated; and thus spare society the shocking spectacle of a husband and wife suffering death upon the same scaffold. He then reviewed the evidence, and endeavoured to show that it was consistent in every particular with the fact that his client was not present at the murder, but that she might have shrunk from disclosing the crime, believing it to be instigated by her own criminal intimacy with O'Connor. The learned counsel insisted earnestly upon the fact that the unlawful connection which it was plain had subsisted between O'Connor and his client, gave to the latter such influence over the former as must effectually negative the notion that she could have any motive whatever to use any violence towards the deceased. He said it was plain, from the evidence, that the murder had been committed between half past five and a quarter to eight o'clock. But it was equally certain that during the whole of this period the female prisoner was not in her own house: she had been absent all that time on a visit to O'Connor's lodging at Mile End. This was indisputable and undisputed. His impression was, that the murder had been committed by the male prisoner in a paroxysm of jealousy; and that the female prisoner, deeply affected by a sense of her own criminal and profligate course of life, and shocked at its terrible consequence, resolved at once both to affect ignorance of the murderer, and to abandon him utterly.

The Attorney-General briefly replied. He said that he thought Mr. Ballantine was not justified in complaining of the course taken by the learned Serjeant, who had done his duty to his client; it was the more manly course boldly to state the charge as he had done, and the grounds which supported it, than to do the same thing indirectly and by insinuation. He avowed his persuasion that the assumption, on the part of the counsel for each of the prisoners, that the murder had been committed by one person only would be found, on examination, to be highly improbable. He did not think that one person could, unassisted, have raised the flag-stones in the kitchen, dug the grave, thrust the body into it in the manner which had been described, cover it over, and replace the stones. He did not see any reason why Manning should have committed the murder alone; because, unless he had perpetrated it with the concurrence of her whose presence in O'Connor's apartments would excite no suspicion, and thereby obtain the property sought for, the male prisoner would have no motive for committing the deed. That jealousy was the motive was out of the question. They were shut up, therefore, to the alternative, that Manning was actuated by a desire to get possession of the property of the deceased. But how was he to get access to it? Only through the agency of his wife.—With regard to the *time* when the murder was committed, there did not appear to be conclusive evidence; it was very possible that it might have been perpe trated after the return of the

female prisoner from O'Connor's lodgings. A little after five o'clock he was seen near Miniver Place. After that time he was seen on London Bridge, apparently in a hesitating and irresolute mood, very like a person who was looking for some one. The probability, then, was, that, not finding the female prisoner at home, soon after five o'clock he left Miniver Place, but afterwards returned; but whether accompanied by the female prisoner could not be ascertained; and in all likelihood the murder was committed then*. Manning said he was in the house when it was done, but he did not say at what time. The purchase of the shovel was a very suspicious circumstance; it was bought on the very day of the murder. Why, then, did they buy a shovel on that very day, when they were actually discussing with a broker whether they should get 13*l.* or 13*l.* 10*s.* for their furniture? No doubt it was procured for the purpose of filling up the grave.

The Lord Chief Baron then summed up. He said that the crime in question was perhaps one of the most unexampled ever recorded in the history of this country; but he did not mean to make any comments on its enormity. That O'Connor had been murdered, was a fact admitted on all hands; that the only persons at the time of the murder living in the house in which the body was found were the prisoners at the bar, was equally certain. The question for the jury to consider was, was there evidence to show that the prisoners were the murderers; or either of them, the other being present, aiding and abetting the actual perpetrator of the deed? In either case the jury must bring in a verdict of "Guilty" against both. But, if they believed that the act was known to one only, and that no previous consent was given by the other, then the verdict must be given against the former person alone. With regard to the proofs, he said, "it is not necessary that a crime should be established beyond the possibility of doubt, for there are doubts more or less involved in every human transaction. There are crimes committed in darkness and secrecy, which can only be traced and brought to light by a comparison of circumstances, which press upon the mind more and more as they are increased in number. Your duty is, calmly and gravely to investigate the case, to see what is the conclusion impressed upon your mind as men of the world, as men of sense, as men of solid justice. If the conclusion to which you are conducted be, that there is that degree of certainty in this case that you would act upon in your own grave and important concerns, that is the degree of certainty which the law requires."

The jury retired, and after being absent three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of "Guilty' against both prisoners.

Mr. Justice Cresswell (who, in the absence of the Chief Baron, delivered judgment) had put on the black cap, and was beginning to speak, when the female prisoner, in a state of great excitement, exclaimed—"I want to say a few

* According to the Confession of the male prisoner, made to the chaplain of the Horsemonger Lane Gaol, on the 9th of November, the murder was committed at halfpast five o'clock.

words. I have been convicted very unjustly by a jury of Englishmen. There is no law for me; no right. If I had been tried, as I demanded, by a jury half of foreigners, the result would have been different. There is no justice for me. I have been most cruelly treated in this country. I have had no protection either from the judge, or from the prosecutors, or from my husband. I am quite innocent of killing Mr. O'Connor. He was very good to me. He was more to me than my husband. He has been a friend and a brother to me ever since I came to this country. I have known him for seven years, and he wanted to marry me. Then why should I kill him? I think that I am not treated like a Christian, but like a wild beast of the forest, and the judges and jury will have it upon their consciences for giving a verdict against me. If I had wished to commit murder, how much more likely is it that I should have murdered that man (pointing to her husband), who has made my life a hell upon earth ever since I have known him, than that I should have killed O'Connor, who would have married me the next month;—yes, the next week after I became a widow?"

Manning eyed his wife intently, but said nothing. The Judge resumed.—"You have been convicted of the crime of murder," and was again interrupted by Mrs. Manning's passionate observation, "No, no, I won't stand it. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves; there is neither law nor justice here." She was turning round as if to leave the dock, but was prevented by the Governor of Newgate, who stood behind her; and the Judge proceeded to complete the sentence, without noticing one other attempt on the part of Mrs. Manning to interrupt him. Mrs. Manning once more attempted to address the Court, but the officers stepped forward to remove her. Taking in her hand some of the rue which, according to custom, is strewn upon the bench in front of the dock, she threw it into the body of the Court, exclaiming, "Base, shameful England." She was then removed by Mr. Cope and a female turnkey. Manning seemed subdued; but he retained his self-possession, and bowed to the Court as he retired.

After the conviction of the prisoners, Manning wrote a letter to his wife, in which he assumes her guilt, does not deny his own, urges her to adhere in all her statements strictly to the truth, and gives her religious advice suitable to the awful condition in which she was. To this letter Mrs. Manning replied in a brief note, characterized by that consummate artifice which marked her conduct from the first. She gives him a hint, which, if there had been any colour of truth in it, or if it could have been sustained with a shadow of probability, might have availed both the convicts. She affects to remind him that the murderous act had been committed by "that young man from Jersey," at a time when she was absent from home in search of O'Connor, who had arrived at Miniver Place, and met his fate there, before she returned. She implores Manning to remember that her life is in his hands, and that now, at the eleventh hour, it is in his power to save her, without detriment to himself. She denied him his request for an interview; and in this she persevered to the last. "If

I could get her to see me," said Manning to the chaplain, "I could put such questions to her as she could not evade."

It appeared that, two or three days after the murder, Manning sold a brace of pistols to a pawnbroker in Bermondsey Street, with one of which the convict declared that his wife had shot O'Connor. The pistols were procured by a police officer; but the pawnbroker could not identify Manning with the person from whom he had bought them.

On the 7th November the point reserved on behalf of the female convict at her trial—the question whether she was entitled, as an alien, to be tried by a mixed jury of Englishmen and foreigners,—was argued before the Criminal Court of Appeal in the Exchequer Chamber, by Mr. Ballantine and the Attorney-General, before Chief Justice Wilde, Chief Baron Pollock, Justices Coleridge and Cresswell, and Barons Rolfe and Platt. The Court deliberated for half an hour after the arguments were closed; and Chief Justice Wilde stated that the Judges had also given much attention to the point since it had been raised. They were unanimously of opinion that, by her marriage, the female prisoner became a British subject, with all the incidents attached to that status, and that the objection raised by her counsel was unfounded. On the same day the Governor of Horsemonger Lane Gaol received the writ ordering the execution of the sentence of death to take place on the Tuesday following (the 13th).

Little credit is due to the confessions of criminals on the eve of execution. Manning made one on the 9th November, in the presence of the chaplain of the gaol, who took it down in writing. In this he adheres to his original statement, from which he never afterwards swerved, that his wife was the sole agent in the murder, to which she was instigated partly by revenge for wrongs that she had suffered at O'Connor's hands, in urging her to engage in various speculations which had ended in pecuniary losses; and partly by cupidity, which sought its gratification in obtaining possession of the property of her dupe and victim. Some of the statements in this confession are totally irreconcilable with others that the prisoner himself had previously made, as well as with facts deposed to by the witnesses; but others wear the appearance of verisimilitude, particularly his account of the extreme mortification and disappointment which his wife had evinced on returning from her second visit to O'Connor's lodgings, on the day after the murder, when she failed in her efforts to find some foreign bonds, worth 3000*l.* or 4000*l.*, for which alone she had gone upon that venturesome and unsuccessful errand.

It is impossible to close this painful narrative without adverting to two circumstances, which seem to have deserved more notice at the time than they received—the eagerness with which Manning repeatedly sought an interview with his wife in the presence of a third party; and the inflexible pertinacity with which she always declined it.

At nine o'clock, on the 13th November, Manning and his wife were executed in front of Horsemonger Lane Gaol. As might have been anticipated from the nature of the crime, the character of the criminals, the general inte-

rest which their flight, capture, and the consequent legal proceedings had excited, as well as the unusual circumstance of a husband and wife suffering together upon the same scaffold for the same offence, the concourse of spectators was unprecedentedly numerous. It was estimated that 50,000 persons were collected. This was foreseen; and the measures that were taken by the police authorities to provide against accidents were judicious and effectual. The profligate character of the majority of the assemblage need excite no surprise; but the presence at such a spectacle of persons, male and female, in the higher ranks of society, watching the proceedings "with opera glasses levelled," is a circumstance that may well cause astonishment and regret.

The behaviour of the prisoners was marked by their respective characteristics to the last. Mrs. Manning made no response to the chaplain's exhortations: Manning showed symptoms of contrition and fear, listened with attention to the instruction and admonition of his spiritual adviser, and was much occupied in reading and religious exercises. About half an hour before the final scene, Mrs. Manning was brought into the chapel, and, separated from him only by two watchers, seated herself on the same bench with her husband. "I hope," said he, leaning towards and addressing her, "you are not going to depart this life with animosity. Will you kiss me?" She replied, that she bore him no animosity, and, leaning towards him, they kissed each other. They then received the sacrament, and afterwards kissed and embraced each other several times. During the operation of pinioning the great natural strength of the female culprit forsook her for a moment, and she had nearly swooned; but a little brandy restored her, and the binding of her arms was soon completed. She then drew from her pocket a black silk handkerchief, with which, at her request, one of the bystanders blindfolded her. The procession moved from the chapel to the scaffold; and it was remarked that the murderers both walked over their graves, as their victim had often done over the grave which they had prepared for him. Mrs. Manning's step, from her being blindfolded, was slow, but firm and unfaltering: her husband could with difficulty ascend the long and steep stairs to the roof of the gaol, so feeble was his whole frame, and so deep were his mental anguish and depression. The female prisoner showed "the ruling passion strong in death;" she was attired in a manner that evinced the greatest attention to her personal appearance. Anxious to make one earnest effort for her spiritual welfare ere her ears should be for ever closed, the chaplain approached, and asked her whether she had now, at the last moment, any communication to make: "Nothing," she replied, "but to thank you for all your kindness." Immediately after this the pair once more shook hands, and the drop fell. The bodies of the two convicts were placed in shells partially filled with lime, after casts of the head and a synopsis of the brain of each had been taken, and were deposited in the corridor leading from the chapel, through which they had passed on their way to the scaffold

THE CHOLERA.

THE science of statistics, of the importance of which all communities, both ancient and modern, as they became settled, appear to have had some vague idea, has, within the last half century, attained great certainty and importance—a result due chiefly to the greater facilities of communication, the better organization of municipal police, and the many purposes of our social and political state for which the information contained under the term is required. The historic records of great nations, and of great national calamities, are open to much uncertainty and doubt, owing to the want of records of this nature; and thus the statements of historians as to the populousness of great cities and countries, the catastrophes of war and famine, and the ravages of pestilence, are receivable for the most part only as vague indications of great power or great calamities. Among modern nations, none had so early perceived the importance of this unnamed science as England; and from the local character of her institutions, and her freedom from the ravages of war, a great mass of general information had been collected in the parishes throughout the kingdom, extending over a period of three centuries. The object of our earlier sovereigns in obtaining this species of information was chiefly fiscal, and the knowledge obtained was no doubt an inference from the result of taxation But with the Reformation, viz., in the 30th of Henry VIII., 1538, a new system, for other objects, was introduced, of which the Church was made the agent; and of which the general plan was that all births, marriages, and deaths should be registered in the several parishes, and carefully preserved; and that certified copies thereof should be transmitted to the registrar of the respective dioceses. In the reign of Elizabeth a further approach to a general system was made by the institution of the Weekly Bills of Mortality in the metropolis; which are complete from that time to the present. Great as is the progress in political knowledge indicated by these institutions, they were too incomplete, and the use of them too little understood by our forefathers, to give certainty and consistency to their statements; and thus it has occurred that the mortality occasioned throughout England by the Great Plague of 1665, is estimated in the vaguest terms; while although that in the metropolis, owing to the existence of the weekly bills, is given with some degree of certainty, from there being no returns of the total number of inhabitants, the proportion of deaths to the population is stated in varying ratios. And thus again, when the importance of Life Assurance became evident, and the founders of those societies had to seek the basis on which they were to be formed (probably the earliest

practical instance of statistics as a science) their calculations went upon data and assumptions, which, though they show wonderful acuteness, experience has proved to be very wide of the mark.

The ecclesiastical system of registration has now been superseded by the civil, the result of a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1833, whereby a complete, universal and collective registration of the births, marriages and deaths throughout England and Wales is secured: and so completely organized is the system, and so ably and efficiently carried out, that the Registrar-General, the chief officer to whom this important department is confided, has been able to state his belief, that under the calamity which visited the kingdom in this year, 1849, and which swept off such multitudes, no deaths escaped registration, and none was assigned to any but what the medical attendants considered the true cause. The returns include *every* parish and place, whether healthy or otherwise, and therefore present the general sanitary condition of the kingdom at all times. The valuable information thus gathered into one focus is again distributed throughout the kingdom, by a periodical publication of the returns, carefully classified, and accompanied by such other information relating to the temperature, atmosphere, natural and physical phenomena, as are supposed to be capable of application to the principal subject.

A disorder known as the cholera is probably never absent from this country, being a disease taking its origin from natural causes always present, and operating with greater or less effect according to circumstances. Nor is it less probable that at some seasons this disorder has assumed an epidemical and fatal character. The frightful pestilence that visited these shores in the year 1832 was certainly different from the indigenous cholera. First, uncertain rumours of a fatal disease destroying myriads in further Asia, reached us; its deadly course was watched as it pursued its devastating march across Russia, Poland, Germany, and France. Its first appearance at Sunderland was distinctly ascertained, and its progress over the United Kingdom noted with such precision as clearly to ascertain its distinctive character.

After this devastation, it is uncertain whether the scourge actually disappeared, or whether the fatal cases of cholera which were occasionally reported were attributable to the Asiatic or to the English type. However this may be, it was known that the disease in its malignant form was still mowing down the populations of Asia and Eastern Europe, and was gradually descending on its old track, and would probably again inflict the chastisement of Providence on this nation. In October, 1848, the Asiatic cholera was ascertained to be among us, and in the Spring quarter of 1849, it was committing noticeable ravages in London, Liverpool, and other places. The attention of the Government, and of all persons in authority who had influence over the sanitary arrangements of the country, was aroused. The people were taught in forcible language, that disease was produced by evil economy, and was avertible by judicious and timely precaution; that the ravages of the approaching cholera, of typhus, and the insidious influenza

might be greatly mitigated,—as other pestilences which had heretofore ravaged England at short intervals had been altogether extinguished—by the application of due energy and wise foresight.

In the first quarterly report of the Registrar-General is given some interesting information respecting the general sanitary condition of England for the last twelve years. From this it appears, that during the years 1838 to 1846 the proportion of deaths was uniform, and indicated a high value of life, attendant upon a general prosperous condition of the nation; that in 1847 a change for the worse had taken place, attributable to the failure of the potato crop, the high price of wheat (73*s.* per quarter), and the greater distress that prevailed in consequence. It is also stated, that the mortality is highest in the winter quarter, and lowest in the months of July, August, and September, which constitute the summer quarter. The most fatal disorder was the influenza, which assumed an epidemic character at the close of 1847 and 1848, and committed great ravages in London and other towns. Yet, notwithstanding that the cholera had prevailed since October, 1848, the mortality up to March, 1849, was below the average. The report also notices the singular change which had taken place in the periodical mortality in London; for that, whereas in the seventeenth century the number of deaths was greatest in the summer quarter, now, by the extirpation of plague, dysentery, and other diseases, it is lowest in the summer and greatest in the winter quarter; the reason is singularly confirmed by the appearance of a cognate disease in the former of these divisions, which was again restored to its bad pre-eminence. The number of deaths from typhus is stated at 699; 1271 from bronchitis; 1202 from pneumonia; 1630 from consumption; while those occasioned by cholera are rated at 516, making 984 since the reappearance of the epidemic.

Although the cholera was sufficiently prevalent to attract the attention of the authorities, the general condition of the public health was so satisfactory as, notwithstanding the alarming outbreak at Tooting, to cause no apprehension of the calamity that was impending. In the second quarterly report of the year the Registrar-General states that the number of deaths in London attributable to cholera, from Feb. 14th to May 15th, 1832, was 994, and from June 15th to Oct. 31st, in the same year, 4266; and he anticipates no greater fatality from the disease, in 1849, than marked that year; and "that the danger will amount to no more than this, that for a few weeks an inhabitant of London will incur the same chance of dying in one week as he usually incurs in two or three weeks."

The pestilence, however, was now among us in appalling strength, not as on the previous occasion arising in one unhealthy spot, and thence radiating to congenial localities in other parts of the kingdom. It reappeared in all its terrors simultaneously, and in all parts, visiting alike those spots usually considered most healthy and those from which disease is never absent, sparing neither the rich in their mansions nor the poor in their hovels; sweeping away the well-fed and

well-clothed, the hungry and the naked, the robust and the weak. Not, however, indiscriminately:—had it been thus, the chastisement with which Providence was pleased to visit us would have wanted its great moral lesson. Wherever neglect, wherever depression, or vice, or poverty, pressed down the population, there the pestilence raged with its retributive and warning arm—the sins of omission and commission were revisited on the lives of those who perpetrated or permitted them. In the great cities, the abodes of intermingled wealth and squalor, the pestilence had its chief seats; the foul drains, the surcharged cesspools, the fetid waters, were the fruitful reservoirs of death. From the filthy alleys and crowded lodging-houses, the abodes of want and vice, the pestilence encircled the neighbouring mansions and struck down their well-conditioned tenants. To what cause it was owing that conditions always present in our state of society should have thus resulted in this unusual and deadly catastrophe, and that at this particular period, when there was nothing in the prospects of the population that should convert the ordinary causes of disease into pestilence and death—food being cheap, labour plentiful, and no public anxiety which could affect the great body of the people existing—the inquiries of the best informed have altogether failed to discover. Neither has the condition of country most favourable to the progress of the disease been altogether satisfactorily ascertained—though in this respect, observation has made some general deductions, subject, however, to singular exceptions. Low marshy grounds, the course of rivers, and in especial those parts where the waters of the sea and land meet and form low-lying tracts, are the natural localities most favourable to this as to other epidemics. Large towns, especially those which are badly placed or drained; in these towns, the poorest and most crowded portions, the worst drained and ventilated alleys, those neighbourhoods in which noisome trades are carried on, are the spots in which nature and art combined to give full effect to the deadly visitation. Elevated and dry situations were as usual comparatively exempt, some even presented less than the usual average of mortality; but even in these favoured spots, man's neglect received its punishment, and some vile cesspool or filthy ditch attracted the pestilence to a village or small town in districts which were otherwise free from the scourge.

I. The Metropolis, in itself equal to a small kingdom, affords a remarkable example of the ubiquity of the visitation, and the variation in its intensity. In the open and well-built districts the scourge fell lightly; in those which are placed low, or are crowded by a poor population, the deaths were general; in other parts, where the wealth and well-being of the inhabitants would seem to afford security, ancient negligence received its punishment; and the track of ill-constructed sewers, foul gully-holes, or forgotten cesspools, infallibly marked the course of pestilence—above all, the horrible graveyards and sepulchral vaults proved the very armoury of death. It is to be hoped that it will shortly be matter of incredulous wonder that such hotbeds of disease should have been permitted

to exist in the nineteenth century, in a city boasting its civilization, its luxury, and its fabulous wealth.

In the Western District of London, comprising the parishes of Kensington, Brompton, St. George's, Hanover Square, Westminster, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the intensity of the pestilence greatly varied. In Kensington and the sub-district of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, the mortality was very great, being at least double the average. In St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the number of deaths did not greatly exceed the average: a circumstance due (especially in the latter parish) to the energetic conduct of the authorities in establishing visitation, removing nuisances, cleansing drains, cesspools, and the strict enforcement of sanitary measures.

In the North District, comprising Mary-le-bone, Hampstead, St. Pancras, Somers' Town, Camden Town, Islington, and Hackney, the deaths much exceeded the average; the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road, Gray's-Inn Lane, and Somers' Town, having been severely visited.

In the Central District, St. Giles, the Strand, Clerkenwell, and East London, suffered much, though not to the extent that might have been anticipated, considering the rookeries that exist within them. Holborn, St. Luke's, City Road, and Old Street, notwithstanding the disgusting condition of many parts, seem to have escaped almost free; while in the City, and particularly in the districts of St. Bride's, Blackfriars, and Whitefriars, the cholera proved very malignant, and the deaths were nearly thrice the usual number.

The East District, comprising the populous and poor parishes of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George's in the East, and Stepney, the pestilence raged with fearful violence—in some cases doubling, in others trebling the usual proportion. In the sub-district of Hoxton New Town, of 288 deaths, 129 were from cholera and diarrhœa; in Hackney Road, of 342 deaths, 235 were from the same diseases. In Bethnal Green town 221 persons died of cholera, 36 from diarrhœa, out of a total of 369. In Aldgate 90 cases of 162 were attributed to cholera.

The South Districts, however, were the appropriate field for this, as they have too often been, for other epidemics; the proportion of deaths being manifold the usual number. Thus, in the London Road, of 341 deaths, 270 were from cholera and diarrhœa; in Newington (Trinity), the deaths were 447 (being *four* times the average), of which 344 were from cholera; in St. Peter's, Walworth, the deaths were 639, being 495 above the average, or *six* times the usual number: the births were 30 below the average, owing to many pregnant females being carried off. In Lambeth, the number of deaths was threefold; some wretched streets being almost depopulated. Rotherhithe and Greenwich also suffered greatly. The more rural districts of Lewisham were comparatively free.

The total of deaths in the metropolis during this fatal season were 27,109, exceeding the births (17,224) by 9885. Of these 17,763 were from diseases of the zymotic class. The mortality from cholera in the last weeks of May and in June were 1, 5, 9, 22, 42, 49, and 124 respectively; the weekly

deaths in July and August rapidly increased to 152, 339, 678, 783, 823, 926, 1230, 1272, 1663, and in the first week of September to 2026. The epidemic then rapidly subsided, and the deaths fell to 1682, 839, 443, in the last three weeks of that month. The deaths from all causes, in the first week of September, were 3183, or about *three* times the usual number; and 27,109, or *double* the average, in the 13 weeks of the quarter; the total number in the summer quarter of 1848, being 13,645, and in the corresponding quarter of 1849, 27,109. The mortality from the cholera varied in the different districts of the metropolis from 8 to 239 in 10,000, and was greatest in the low, the worst drained, and poorest districts, and worst of all in those supplied with water from the Thames between Waterloo Bridge and Battersea.

Such being the sanitary condition of London (in which the chance of death is always 40 per cent. greater than in the neighbouring counties), the report proceeds to analyze the returns from the several districts into which the kingdom is divided.

II. *The South-Eastern Division.*—The epidemic appeared to follow the course of the Thames, the towns of Richmond, Kingston, and Chertsey suffering severely; while the rural districts on and south of the Surrey hills enjoyed unusual health. In Kent the districts on the Thames and Medway, Gravesend, Rochester, and Chatham, were heavily visited, like most towns similarly situated; while the favourable position of Ramsgate and Margate did not exempt them from experiencing a double mortality. In Gravesend in particular, where the deaths in ordinary seasons amount to 127, the deaths now were 340, of which 193 were from cholera. In Berkshire the deaths in the towns were somewhat above the usual average. In Hampshire, at Portsmouth and Portsea island, and Southampton, the deaths were thrice the average; in the Isle of Wight double. The rural districts were unusually healthy.

III. *South-Midland Division.*—The towns on the Middlesex shore of the Thames suffered equally with those on the south, being at Brentford thrice, and in other places greatly exceeding the average. The towns in Hertfordshire, on the rivers, suffered much. In Buckinghamshire Marlow experienced a double mortality. The counties of Oxford, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford, suffered slightly, the towns somewhat exceeding the usual rate. The few districts of Cambridgeshire suffered heavily, the town of Cambridge remaining healthy.

IV. *The Eastern Division.*—Excepting in the towns the eastern shires appear to have been lightly visited. In West Ham and Romford the mortality was doubled. In Norwich and Yarmouth the deaths were considerably increased; but even in Yarmouth, where many persons died on removal from shipping from the Thames, the deaths were not double the average. The towns on the coast and the rural districts were reported unusually healthy.

V. *South-Western Division.*—This division appears to have been generally visited by the cholera, but presented great contrasts. In Wiltshire, the towns generally, and the rural parishes, universally experienced but slight increase in

their deaths; but Salisbury was fearfully afflicted; of a population of 9490, in which the average of deaths for the summer quarter is 48, at this season the number rose to 263 (nearly sixfold), of which 197 were attributed to cholera and diarrhœa; of three towns placed lower down, on the same river, Fordingbridge alone was infected, Ringwood and Christchurch escaping nearly free. In Dorsetshire, Wareham and Weymouth had a considerable increase; in the island of Portland the mortality was excessive throughout the year. In Devonshire, on the south coast, the mortality greatly exceeded that in other towns on the same line. Exeter suffered lightly; at Newton Abbot the deaths were doubled; in Torquay 45 deaths were registered in seven days. In Plymouth and the surrounding districts, containing 99,859 inhabitants, the deaths from all causes were 2290, being 2 per cent., or more than thrice the average mortality of the season. On the northern coast and in the interior the mortality was below the average. In some parts of Cornwall the pestilence raged with fearful violence. In St. Germans, opposite Plymouth, the mortality was *five* times the average; and in the little town of Kingsand 93 persons perished from a population of 789. In Liskeard the deaths were doubled; in St. Austell tripled. In Mevagissey the deaths were 140, in a population of 5218: the inhabitants left the town, and encamped on the hills. Truro, Falmouth, and Redruth suffered an increase of about 50 per cent. on the average. Somersetshire was generally healthy, the smaller towns suffering somewhat; in Keyersham and Bath the increase was 50 per cent.; but at Bedminster, opposite Bristol, the deaths were tripled.

VI. *West-Midland Division.*—Gloucestershire: Bristol and Clifton suffered severely, the deaths being 1822, or 1·2 per cent. In Tewkesbury the mortality was doubled; in Cheltenham less than usual. In Shropshire, the mortality was greatest along the line of the Severn, being in Shrewsbury double the average. In Staffordshire, Newcastle-under-Lyne suffered severely, there being 350 deaths, of which 223 were from cholera, in a population of about 20,000. Stafford, Tamworth, and other towns were healthier than usual. Wolverhampton was one of the great stations of cholera, the deaths being 1897, or three times the average. In Warwickshire, the town of Birmingham enjoyed the same singular exemption as during the visitation of 1832, the deaths in the summer quarters of the years 1845–1849 being respectively 694, 1623, 1160, 1010, 931. Aston, Warwick, and Stratford enjoyed similar immunity, but at Coventry the deaths were more than double the average, or 1½ per cent. of the population.

VII. *North-Midland Division.*—The counties comprised within this division experienced less than the usual mortality, except Gainsborough, situated on the Trent, where the deaths were thrice the average, being 416, or 1½ per cent. in a population of 25,857. Even the manufacturing towns of Nottingham and Derby were comparatively free.

VIII. *North-Western Division.*—The mortality at Cheshire was

considerably increased, in the towns of Nantwich, Runcorn, and Chester, and especially Birkenhead. The great town of Liverpool was one of the chief seats of the pestilence. In this town the deaths from all causes were 6076, of which 3488 were due to cholera, in a population of 223,000. In West Derby, which surrounds Liverpool on the land side, the deaths were 1962, making in the two districts 8038 in a population of 311,683. Prescot and Wigan suffered to about half that proportion. Manchester lost, from a population of 192,403, 2742 from all causes, of which 698 were from cholera. Manchester, Chorlton, and Salford lost 4672 from a population of 356,353, or about 1 per cent. Warrington and Ormskirk suffered much, but Bolton, Bury, Blackburn, Chorley, and other towns, subject to the same conditions as Manchester, experienced not more than the usual mortality.

IX. *Yorkshire.*—This extensive county, varying in its surface from high and dry wolds to the low marshy lands at the embouchures of its rivers, and inhabited by persons engaged in agriculture, mining, and manufactures, presents a great variety in the operation of the cholera. In the West Riding, taking the high lands which are the sources of the Ribble, Ouse, Swale, and Wharfe, the cholera did not prevail. In Sedburgh, Skipton, Ripon, Knaresborough, Keighly, Todmorden, and Saddleworth the population enjoyed unusually good health. In Halifax and Huddersfield the mortality was less than usual; but in the latter town there was one lethal spot, in which past negligence was frightfully punished.

Descending the course of the rivers we come to fatal ground. Bradford, Hunslet, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Pomfret, and Leeds lost 5802 of their inhabitants during the three months. In Leeds alone 1934 persons perished out of about 100,000; in Hunslet, 535, about 3 per cent., or 12 per cent. for the year; these deaths were mostly in the cellar dwellings. Ecclesfield, Wortley, and Rotherham experienced no great increase. Sheffield, which suffered severely by the epidemic of 1832, had taken warning, and having adopted judicious sanitary measures, escaped lightly. Descending the Don and Went to Goole and Selby the mortality was increased to 1 per cent., or nearly double.

Hull, in the East Riding, was fatally visited. In Hull alone the deaths were 1701, of which 1072 were by cholera, being 3½ per cent. of the population. Sculcoates lost 1053 lives; the two towns together, containing 90,000 inhabitants, lost 2750 lives, or 3 per cent. of the population, in three months. Leeds and Hull are in the same relative position as Manchester and Liverpool, and the proportion of suffering was nearly the same. York suffered; the surrounding districts were comparatively free.

The North Riding generally escaped, a few deaths from cholera occurring in Whitby and Scarborough.

X. *Northern Division.* — The coal regions of Durham, and the towns of Newcastle, North Shields, Gateshead, and others were severely ravaged, the deaths in the three months amounting to 1 per cent. of the population. Ascending to the moors and heaths, and crossing into Cumberland and

Westmoreland, the Registrar-General reports that we are in districts where even cholera cannot kill, except under extraordinary circumstances; a slight modification of this opinion must, however, be made for the towns.

XI. *Welsh Division.*—The same conditions as regulated the intensity of disease in Yorkshire availed in Wales. The mountainous districts and rural towns were generally healthy; the towns the reverse. In Newport, Pontypool, and Abergavenny the pestilence prevailed. Monmouth and Chepstow escaped. Entering the Merthyr Tydfil district, the mortality greatly increases. The towns here, all of recent origin, appear to have been built with utter con tempt of sanitary considerations—no drains nor sewers—open gutters, into which all refuse and fœcal matter is thrown and remains; no dust-bins or privies! The water from the wells is but an infusion of these fœculent matters, slightly filtered. The certain consequence was that this, naturally one of the most healthy situations in England, was a complete plague-spot. The inhabitants of the district number 52,863, of whom 1876 perished (fifty-two by an explosion of fire-damp), being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a higher proportion than in some of the worst districts of London. The miners of Merthyr Tydfil sleep with gunpowder under their beds, breathe poison above ground, and an explosive mixture under it. Cardiff and Neath, Brecknock and Holywell, suffered severely; but the rest of the Principality may be described as generally healthy.

The general results of the pestilence of the summer quarter of 1849 may be stated to be these. The deaths on the whole kingdom in the summer quarters ending September 30, in the years 1845 to 1848, were respectively 101,663, 93,435, 87,762, being about 1·983 per cent. This mortality increased in 1849 to 135,364, or 3·030 per cent., being an increase of 60,492, an excess almost entirely caused by cholera. The increased proportion, as compared with the average of these years, was 53 per cent.; as compared with the summer quarter of 1835, it was 71 per cent.

The mortality was unequally distributed over the country, and was greatest in the dense town populations. The average rate in the town districts is twenty-six, in the county districts eighteen in 1000. In this fatal quarter the proportions were increased to forty-one and twenty-three respectively.

While the mortality was excessive in nine divisions, it was below or little above the average in two. In some the people died by hundreds or by thousands; in others, not far distant, the deaths were infrequent.

The state of the atmosphere during the height of this pestilence presents some noticeable peculiarities. The daily temperature of the air was subject to great variations; from July 1 to 15 the mean excess was 3° 2′; from July 18 to Aug. 5 it was below the average; and from Aug. 6 to Aug. 12 6° in excess; from Aug. 13 to 19 1° 9′ below; from Aug. 20 to Sept. 15 4° in excess, the atmosphere thick, stagnant and close; from Sept. 11 to 21 the temperature was 3° 3′ below; and from Sept. 21 to 30 5° 5′ in excess of the usual average. The summer ge-

nerally was warm and dry, without great heat. The quantity of rain S. of 53° lat. was less, but N. of that parallel greater than usual. Thunder-storms were frequent, but the magnet seldom disturbed. The temperature of the Thames rose above 60° at the end of May, and fell below 60° about the end of September. The average temperature of the air was 62° 1′ in July, 62° 9′ in August, 58° 8′ in September; being an excess for the latter month of 2° 1′ over that of the corresponding month during the last seventy years.

The mean reading of the barometer at Greenwich in July was 29·789 inches (or 0·011 —), in August 29·841 (or 0·060 +), and in Sept. 29·767 (or 0·048 —).

The quantity of rain which fell at Greenwich in July was 2·9 inches; in August 0·45 inch; in Sept. 3·3 inches; being, as compared with corresponding quarters of eight preceding years, as 6·6 inches to 7·2 inches.

The daily horizontal movement of the air in July was 120 miles; from Aug. 1 to 11, 50 miles; from Aug. 12 to 16, 170 miles; from Aug. 17 to Sept. 30, about 55 miles, except on the 11th and 12th Sept., when it was 190 miles each day. The average movement of this quarter is 120 miles; it was, therefore, in the quarter of 1849, about half the usual amount. This movement, moreover, was confined to elevated situations, for while a strong breeze was blowing over the hills, it frequently occurred, and for considerable periods, that not the slightest motion was perceptible on the lower grounds.

The pestilence appears to have exhausted its virulence in the summer quarter; for with the advent of October the excessive mortality seems to have ceased, and there was even some degree of reaction. In the winter quarters of the years 1838 to 1848, the rate of mortality was 2·165 per cent.; in 1849 it was 2·181 per cent., a very slight excess, and chiefly due to the lingering pestilence at the beginning of October. In the last quarters of the years 1845-6-7-8, the deaths were respectively, 80,681, 108,937, 103,479, 92,447, and in 1849 97,778. The total of deaths registered in the whole year, 1848 was 400,060, in the whole year 1849, 441,458.

Notwithstanding the abnormal rate of mortality in this year, it seems probable (at least if a judgment can be formed from the imperfect statistics of foreign states) that the proportion of deaths to the population in England, scarcely exceeded the ordinary mortality in France and Sweden, and was much less than that of Saxony, Prussia, Italy, Austria and Russia.

During the winter quarter the deaths in London from all causes were 12,818, of which 3227 were from diseases of the zymotic class, against 27,109, of which 17,763 were due to the same class of diseases, in the preceding three months. These 3227, all attributable to cholera, except about twenty, occurred in October.

In the country divisions the mortality abated in the same degree, the pestilence, however, raging with some malignity in a few places.

Marriages.—It has been laid down as an axiom that the returns of marriages serve as a barometer of the prosperity of the country; that marriages go on in all seasons

but that prudence makes them fluctuate. Thus, judged by this test the depression of the country was greatest in the three last quarters of 1832; a sudden advance was made in 1843, and things went on at an accelerated pace up to the winter and spring of 1846; they then gradually declined, and came to a stand still in 1847, when the price of corn had risen from 45*s.* and 55*s.* to 75*s.* per quarter. During 1848 the marriages continued steadily at the average. The marriages in England are unequally distributed over the year, being fewest in the first, and most in the last quarter, which, succeeding to the period of greatest activity, is the marrying season in England.

These general rules do not appear to be confirmed by the returns of the quarter of 1849, a period of great anxiety and alarm, and of a diminishing population. The number of these unions in the quarter ending June, 1848, were 34,702, in the corresponding quarter of 1849, 35,908. In the summer quarter of 1849 they were 33,789, against 32,984 in the same period of 1848—thus, although cholera was rife, the marriages exceeded not only in numbers, but in proportion, the corresponding quarters of 1847 and 1848, and of many, though not all, of the preceding years. No rule can be deduced from the returns as to the effect of the cholera upon the population; for while in London, Middlesex, and other places where cholera was raging, the excess was great, in Cornwall, Devonshire, Yorkshire, Durham, and other places equally ravaged, the proportion was stationary. The average rate of marriage in eleven preceding summer quarters was ·747 per cent. of the population; in 1849 it was ·756 per cent., and therefore for the whole country, slightly above the average.

Births.—The births do not afford the same indication of the condition of the country as the marriages. They are greatest in the winter quarter. In the quarter ending March, 1849, they amounted to 153,705, being an excess of 8597 over the corresponding quarter of 1846, and the greatest number that had ever hitherto been registered in this or in any other quarter. The population was increased by the excess of births over deaths by 47,639. This proportion was however again exceeded by that of the following quarter, when the number of births was 153,822—making a clear addition to our numbers, after deducting deaths, of 51,679 in 91 days. In the summer quarter during the raging of the cholera the births sensibly decreased, being 135,200—the deaths exceeded the births by 164, a circumstance almost unprecedented. In the December quarter the births numbered 135,481, being an excess of 2277 over the corresponding period of 1848. The deaths being 97,778, the net increase of the population on the quarter was 37,703. The births in the whole year were 578,087—the greatest number returned in any one year; the deaths on the whole year being 441,458, the net natural increase of the population will be 136,629, or, by addition and subtraction of the quarterly returns, 136,857. From this increase must be deducted the number of persons included in the returns of the Registrar General, who emigrated during the year. The

result will probably show that the number of inhabitants of this kingdom at the close of the year did not vary greatly from the total at the close of the year 1848; and that the kingdom has been in this respect stationary.

Returns of the daily Deaths in the Metropolis from Cholera and Diarrhœa, from the 10th September to the 13th October, 1849.

Sept. 10 502	Sept. 19 238	Sept. 28 89	Oct. 8 58
„ 11 360	„ 20 154	„ 29 95	„ 9 28
„ 12 245	„ 21 148	Oct. 1 85	„ 10 25
„ 13 257	„ 22 166	„ 2 57	„ 11 28
„ 14 290	„ 24 145	„ 3 56	„ 12 31
„ 15 307	„ 25 112	„ 4 56	„ 13 31
„ 17 272	„ 26 92	„ 5 57	
„ 18 200	„ 27 70	„ 6 69	

PATENTS

From January 1st, 1848, to December 30th, 1849.

*** It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purpose of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in other authorities.

Ackroyd, *dressing and cleaning*, Dec. 19
Ador, *light*, Nov. 24
Aingworth, *metals*, Aug. 1
Alliott, *pressure of fluids*, April 17
Allport, *looms*, May 14
Amos and Clark, *paper*, Nov. 10
Anthony, *animal matters*, June 7
Attwood, *iron*, Oct. 5
Attwood and Renton, *starch*, Sep. 13
Bailey, *wearing apparel*, July 4
Barnes, *bleaching and dyeing*, Feb. 8
Baird and Whitelaw, *iron*, March 7
Banister, *boiler tubes*, Oct. 12
Banks, *grinding mills*, March 5
Barberis, *spinning and winding*, June 16
Barker, *sawing and cutting*, Nov. 10
Barker, *umbrellas and parasols*, Feb. 28
Barlow, *pigment*, Nov. 29
Barlow, *pile-cut fabrics*, Jan. 20
Barlow, *railways*, Jan. 23
Barlow, *railway*, June 14
Barlow, *weaving*, Nov. 2
Barrow, *axle boxes*, Nov. 24
Barsham, *cocoa-nut fibres*, April 26
Bashfield, *manure*, Sep. 27
Baxter, *coloured engravings*, Aug. 30
Beckett & Powell, *wearing apparel*, Mar. 28
Berenger, *weighing machines*, March 19
Berthon, *marine velocimeter*, Dec. 19
Berthon, *tachometers*, June 20
Bertrand, *carriage accidents*, Aug. 30
Brandt, *bearings*, April 13
Brewer and Smith, *card board*, Feb. 12
Brindley, *papier maché*, Nov. 17
Brindley, *waterproof paper*, Feb. 28
Britten, *cooking and preserving*, Mar. 28
Brooke, *lamps*, March 14
Brooman, *artificial limbs*, Jan. 27
Brooman, *extracting & evaporating*, Aug. 16
Brooman, *saddles and harness*, Sep. 13
Brooman, *steam generators*, July 4
Brooman, *transferring liquids*, June 20
Broquette, *printing and dyeing*, April 24
Brotherhood, *covers for wagons*, July 18
Brown & Co., *electric teleg. & clocks*, July 18
Brown, *fumigating plants*, Sep. 13
Brown, *measuring liquids*, Jan. 20
Brown, *sewing and stitching*, Feb. 8
Brown, *rolling mills*, July 4
Browne, *building vessels*, Feb. 6
Browne, *looms*, June 29
Browne, *stoves*, July 4
Browne and Veale, *pulverising*, Sep. 27
Bessemer, *fuel and furnaces*, Sep. 20
Bessemer, *glass*, Jan. 31
Bessemer, *hydraulic machines*, June 23
Bessemer, *sugar*, April 17
Bessemer & Heywood, *oils & paints*, May 15
Betts, *capsules*, Jan. 13
Biram, *miner's lamp*, Feb. 28
Birkmyre, *sugar*, Dec. 12
Blake, *glass*, Feb. 28
Blake, *lamps*, Aug. 16
Blake, *ventilating*, Jan. 11
Bochner, *printing*, Aug. 16
Bodmer, *spinning machines*, June 5
Boggett, *heating and evaporating*, Sep. 27
Boggett, *motive power*, Jan. 20
Bonell, *rotary engines*, Oct. 12
Bottom, *dressing fabrics*, Jan. 19
Bottomley, *weaving*, Feb. 22
Boucher, *cards*, Aug. 1
Bourcicault, *liquids*, Feb. 28
Bovill, *meal and flour*, June 5
Bowden and Longmaid, *soap*, July 4
Bragg, *atmospheric propulsion*, March 14

Buchanan, *cocks and valves*, Dec. 3
Buckler, *boots and shoes*, Jan. 16
Buckland, *fuel*, March 28
Buckwell, *mouldable articles*, Nov. 17
Buckwell and Apsey, *propellers*, Nov. 2
Buller, *earthenware*, May 3
Burch, *printing*, June 14
Burke, *gutta percha*, April 26
Burton, *pipes, tiles, bricks, &c.*, June 7
Bush, *lamps and lighting*, July 4
Calloway and Purkis, *propellers*, Nov. 24
Calvert, *cleaning wool, &c.*, Jan. 18
Campbell, *motive power*, Oct. 18
Campbell, *steam boilers*, June 20
Carpenter, *fastenings*, April 3
Carter, *printing*, Dec. 5
Carteron, *dyeing*, Feb. 5
Castley, *varnishes*, Jan 11
Chambers, *wheels*, Nov. 10
Chamier, *ships' blocks*, Aug. 23
Chamroy, *heliacal railway*, Sep. 13
Chaudois, *orchil*, Feb. 14
Chauffourier, *castors*, July 4
Chauffourier, *watches*, March 14
Chesterman, *drilling*, Nov. 13
Childs, *candles and lamps*, April 13
Christie, *fibrous substances*, Dec. 10
Christie, *wheels*, Dec. 10
Christophers, *naval architecture*, Oct. 12
Clark and Motley, *motive power*, Mar. 14.
Clarkson, *leather*, Feb. 8
Clegg, Henderson, & Calvert, *looms*, Apr. 16
Cocksey and Nightingale, *dyeing*, Apr. 16
Colt, *fire arms*, June 20
Combe, *carding and winding*, July 4
Combe, *heckling machines*, Nov. 2
Cooper, *fire-arms*, Sep. 20
Cotegrave, *railway signals*, May 22
Cottam & Cottam, *cutting & grinding*, Jul. 12
Cottam and Elce, *spinning*, Nov. 2
Cowley & Hickman, *bedsteads, &c.*, Nov. 2
Cowper, *steam engines*, Aug. 23
Cowper, *coal*, Nov. 2
Cowper, *sugar*, Nov. 14
Cowper, *sugar*, Nov. 20
Cowper, *iron*, Nov. 24
Cowper, *indicator*, Dec. 15
Crosley, *heating and lighting*, Feb. 28
Crosse, *tanning and dyeing*, May 24
Crum, *woven fabrics*, Dec. 3
Cutler, *metal tubes*, Feb. 24
Da Costa, *vessels of capacity*, May 12
Dalton, *furnaces*, Dec. 15
Dalton, *printing*, May 1
David, *bleaching cotton*, Feb. 28
Davies & Davies, *power engines*, Dec. 10
Dawson, *shaping garments*, Oct. 18
Day, *emery fabrics*, Aug. 1
Day, *weighing machines*, Feb. 14
De Barros, *lasts and gunstocks*, March 14
De Bergue, *pumps and springs*, Jan. 23
De Cavaillon, *carbonated hydrog. gas*, Aug. 1
De Changy, *fibrous substances*, Nov. 20
De Chatauvillard, *fire-arms*, May 15
Defries, *gas*, March 3
De la Rue, *envelopes*, Dec. 19
Denison, *pumping engines*, June 12
De Strubing, *bearings*, Dec. 3
Dodge, *spinning*, May 10
Donisthorpe & Mines, *steam engines*, Nov. 17
Donisthorpe & Whitehead, *combing*, May 8
Donisthorpe, *stopping steam engines*, Feb. 12
Donisthorpe, *wheels*, Dec. 3
Dugdale, *hardening iron*, Jan. 23
Dugdale & Birch, *ship building*, May 31
Dunn, *soap*, Aug. 16
Dunn, *tunnels*, June 5
Dunnington, *looped fabrics*, April 3
Duperry, *figures in relievo*, Nov. 17
Dreburguet, *hydro-pneum. engines*, Nov. 22
Drieu, *wearing apparel*, Aug. 1
Ecarnot, *sulphuric acids & nitrates*, Dec. 10
Eccles, *spinning and weaving*, Dec. 3
Edwards, *application of gas*, Sep. 20
Erwood, *paper hangings*, Feb. 15
Fairbairn & Hetherington, *spinning*, Dec. 3
Falconbridge, *driving bands*, April 26
Fawcett, *paints*, Dec. 15
Field, *anchors*, June 5
Finzel, *sugar*, Oct. 12
Fisher, *railway carriages, &c.*, Dec. 5
Fisher, *heating and lighting*, Feb. 8
Fletcher & Fuller, *turning & boring*, Mar. 28
Fontainemoreau, *coverings*, March 14
Fontainemoreau, *spinning*, Oct. 12
Fontainemoreau, *weaving*, May 2
Forlong, *castors*, Feb. 8
Forster, *ship-building*, June 27
Francis, *cutting wood*, Jan. 4
Fuller & Tabernacle, *carriage springs*, Jul. 7
Furness, *cutting and moulding*, Aug. 9
Galloway, *furnaces*, Sep. 20
Garnier, *orchil*, April 28
Garrett, *agricultural machines*, July 7
Geeves, *boxes*, Aug. 1
Giblett, *woollen cloth*, Feb. 10
Gibson, *weaving machines*, Jan 27
Gillard, *heat and light*, Nov. 22
Gillett, *packing, &c.*, Oct. 12
Godefroy, *woven fabrics*, Jan. 16
Goodfellow, *plastic materials*, May 24
Goodfellow, *steam engines*, Sep. 13
Goodier, *mills*, July 9
Goose, *nails*, June 5
Gordon, *ventilating mines*, April 19
Gougy, *raising heavy bodies*, Jan. 27
Grantham, *sheathing ships*, July 4
Gratrix, *woven fabrics*, March 14
Gray, *water-closets and pumps*, June 26
Green, *fuel*, March 5
Green and Newman, *wheels*, March 28
Greenhow, *atmospheric railways*, Jan. 13

Greening, *knives and forks*, April 17
Greenwood & Parker, *filtering*, July 4
Griffin, *military accoutrements*, June 20
Griffiths, *propellers*, Sep. 13
Griffiths, *stamping*, Sep. 20
Grimsley, *bricks and tiles*, Dec. 10
Grundy & Farrow, *spinning mach.*, May 29
Guerin, *steering vessels*, March 28
Hackworth, *steam engines*, Dec. 15
Haddon, *railway wheels*, Jan. 5
Haines, *waterproofing*, June 14
Haig, *motive power*, Sep. 6
Haines, *bands and buffers*, Nov. 2
Hall, *preventing explosions*, March 19
Hamilton, *cutting wood*, Jan. 18
Hancock, *hosiery goods*, Nov. 17
Handley, Duncan, & Mc Glasham, *railway breaks*, Sep. 20
Harcourt, *vices, hinges, and metal*, Aug. 1
Harcourt, *knobs and handles*, Dec. 15
Hardy, *axletrees*, April 2
Harris, *leather*, Feb. 12
Harrison, Harrison, & Oddie, *looms*, Feb. 6
Harrison, *baking ovens*, March 28
Harrington, *teeth*, Aug. 1
Hartley, *steam engines*, March 28
Haywood, *weaving*, Sep. 13
Heath, *steel*, Sep. 6
Hebson, *steam engines*, June 7
Heely & Wilkinson, *looped fabrics*, Nov. 10
Henderson, *metal castings*, March 28
Henson, *railways and carriages*, July 18
Hertz, *fountain pen*, June 30
Hick & Gratrix, *propellers*, Feb. 28
Higgins & Whitworth, *fibrous materials*, Sep. 24
Hill, *iron*, Feb. 8
Hills, *peat and gas*, Nov. 24
Hobler, *capstans and windlasses*, Jan. 11
Hobson, *horse-shoes*, Dec. 15
Hodges, *projectiles*, May 29
Holdsworth, *marine boilers*, Aug. 9
Holland, *steel*, July 18
Holt, *musical instruments*, Dec. 10
Holt, *weighing machines*, July 24
Horsley, *purifying water*, April 26
Hosking, *pavement*, Sep. 6
Houston, *motive power*, June 7
How, *salinometer*, July 18
Howard, *glass & glass furnaces*, March 28
Hulett & Paddon, *gas-meters & regulators*, Oct. 18
Hulot, *shirt fronts*, June 5
Iles, *picture frames*, April 26
Jacob, *earthenware pipes*, Feb. 28
Jacob, *parasols and umbrellas*, June 20
Jamieson, *looms*, Oct. 4
Jenkinson and Priestley, *fibrous substances*, Dec. 12
Jennings, *vehicles for paint*, March 5
Johnson & Cliffe, *furnaces*, Oct. 12
Johnson, *malting and brewing*, Jan. 23
Jordan, *ships*, Nov. 2
Jowet, *stopping power-looms*, June 5
Kennedy, *packing cops*, May 3
Kenworthy, *power-looms*, Jan. 31
Kilmer, *axles and wheels*, April 24
Kirkman, *spinning and twisting*, Oct. 18
Knab, *distilling*, Aug. 1
Knapp, *matches and firewood*, April 17
Knapton, *gasometers*, Jan. 3
Knight, *printing, embossing &c.*, June 5
Knowles, *iron and steel*, July 4
Knowlys, *rating heat*, Aug. 9
Knox, *railway carriages*, March 19
Kurtz, *looms*, Feb. 28
Laming, *sulphuric acid*, Sep. 4
Lamplough, *supplying pure water*, Nov. 24
Larkin & Rhodes, *spinning and weaving*, Oct. 12
Laurence, *brewing and storing*, March 28
Laurent, *looms*, June 5
Laurie, *life preservers*, July 9
Lawes, *generating steam*, June 5
Leadbetter, *hydraulic machines*, June 26
Lebastier, *printing*, Oct. 12
Legras, *manure*, Nov. 30
Leigh, *steam engines*, July 18
Lemaitre, *ferules*, Aug. 16
Lightfoot, *printing cotton*, Oct. 12
Lister & Donisthorpe, *spinning wool*, July 18
Little, *lubricating materials*, April 16
Lizars, *gas meters*, Dec. 15
Loam, *fuzees*, Jan. 11
Lo Presti, *hydraulic engines*, Dec. 10
Lord, *preparation of cotton*, Feb. 13
Lorkin, *beating viscous substances*, Sep. 20
Lowe, *grates or girds*, Oct. 12
M'Bride, *purifying water*, April 2
M'Clellan, *corn mill*, Jan. 16
M'Dougall, *washing fabrics*, March 20
Macfarlane, *drying fabrics*, Aug. 30
Macindoe, *spinning & doubling*, Nov. 2
Mackintosh, *furnaces & motive power*, Mar. 24
Macneill & Barry, *locomotives and railways*, Sep. 6
Maillard, *motive power*, Sep. 27
Manton & Harrington, *fire-arms*, Mar. 28
Marsden, *combing wool*, Sep. 13
Marsden, *traps*, Sep. 20
Martin, *figuring fabrics*, Jan. 16
Mason & Collier, *spinning & weaving*, Mar. 26
Masters, *heating and evaporating*, June 5
Mazeline, *propellers*, Jan. 16
Meadows, *veneering*, Sep. 27
Meinig, *magnetism*, Nov. 17
Mercer & Blythe, *dyeing & printing*, Oct. 12
Merchant & Harland, *railway carriages*, June 25
Miller, "*Morton's slip*," June 5

Moat, *air, or gas engines*, Jan. 4
Montgomery, *distilling & rectifying*, Dec. 3
Moore, *letters and figures*, Mar. 14
Morey, *sewing & embroidering*, Aug. 30
Morris, *bricks and tiles*, Nov. 2
Mulbery, *slide valves*, July 4
Munkittrick, *substitute for oil*, May 1
Munn, *looms*, Jan. 4
Murdock, *sea water ventilating*, Aug. 1
Nasmyth, *communicating power*, June 26
Needham, *fire-arms*, Jan. 20
Neilson, *steam engines*, June 26
Newcomb, *furnaces*, Jan. 18
Newey & Newton, *buttons, &c.*, Nov. 28
Newton, *boilers*, April 17
Newton, *derricks*, Aug. 9
Newton, *driving piles*, Nov. 2
Newton, *polishing grain*, Feb. 13
Newton, *Jacquard machine*, May 5
Newton, *knobs*, Sep. 27
Newton, *leather*, Nov. 17
Newton, *net lace*, April 16
Newton, *piled fabrics*, Mar. 19
Newton, *pipes*, Oct. 5
Newton, *planing, tongueing, & grooving boards*, Oct. 5
Newton, *pumping engines*, Feb. 12
Newton, *pumps*, Sep. 20
Newton, *sorting substances*, April 3
Newton, *steam boilers*, Aug. 23
Newton, *grates and heating*, June 5
Newton, *sugar*, Aug. 23
Newton, *wheels*, Jan. 11
Nickels, *fabrics*, Feb. 12
Nickels, *fabrics*, June 26
Norton, *figured fabrics*, Mar. 28
Nickels, *India rubber*, Jan. 11
Oldknow, *lace*, Dec. 15
Oliver, *dyeing*, Nov. 10
Ormerod, *carding*, April 19
Oxland, *sugar*, April 26
Palmer, *matches and boxes*, Feb. 12
Palmer, *candles*, Nov. 2
Paridis, *elastic mattresses*, Dec. 3
Paris, *oxidation of iron*, Jan. 23
Parish, *lamps & burners*, Feb. 8
Parker, *pianofortes*, May, 15
Parkes, *metals*, March 26
Parkinson, *gas-meters*, March 20
Parkinson, *meters*, Aug. 1
Parnell, *stitching and sewing*, Nov. 13
Parsons, *engines and carriages*, Feb. 28
Pattinson, *lead*, Feb 14
Payne, *clocks and watches*, Mar. 24
Payne, *life preservers*, June 7
Payne & Currie, *looped fabrics*, June 7
Peace & Evans, *steam engines*, Sep. 20
Pearce, *electric light*, Feb. 16
Pecqueur, *nets*, Aug. 30
Phillips, *extinguishing fire*, April 16
Pickering, *evaporation*, March 20
Picault, *opening oysters*, June 7
Pim, *propellers*, Jan. 25
Piron, *tubes and pipes*, April 16
Pinchbeck, *steam engines*, Feb. 6
Plummer, *flax*, March 14
Plant, *iron*, July 12
Pollard, *rope-making*, Feb. 28
Poole, *fluids*, May 15
Potter, *spinning*, Sep. 13
Potts, *curtains, blinds, & maps*, Aug. 1
Pownall, *registering passengers*, Nov. 17
Preddy, *watch keys*, June 12
Preterre, *cooking apparatus*, Sep. 13
Prideaux, *furnaces*, Aug. 30
Pulvermacher, *electricity*, Dec. 5
Reece, *peat*, Jan. 24
Reece & Price, *sugar*, May 24
Remington, *hydraulic engines*, April 17
Remond, *envelopes*, Feb. 28
Reynolds, *railways*, March 28
Riepe, *soap*, Jan. 30
Ringerson, *vermin destroyer*, Oct. 12
Ritchie, *fire-arms*, June 7
Roberts, *bricks and tiles*, Dec. 15
Robinson, *raising weights*, July 4
Robinson, *orchil and cudbear*, Aug. 30
Robinson, *fibrous substances*, Jan. 23
Robinson & Lee, *bread & ovens*, July 10
Rochaz, *oxide of zinc*, Feb. 28
Rodgers, *white lead*, Aug. 1
Roehn, *roads and floors*, Aug. 1
Roose & Richardson, *tubing*, May 7
Rose, *printing*, July 24
Rowe, *uniting pipes*, Jan. 11
Rowlandson, *mineral waters*, Feb. 28
Rowley, *dress attachments*, Oct. 12
Rufford, Mason, & Finch, *baths*, Nov. 24
Russell & Woolrich, *coating metals*, Mar. 19
Ruthven, *life preservers*, April 16
Ruthven, *propellers*, Aug. 10
Samuda, *motive power*, June 9
Satchell, *depositing seed*, March 28
Schenck, *buffing machines*, Aug. 1
Shanks, *shaping metals*, March 14
Shaw & Cottam, *fibrous substances*, Jan. 25
Shepherd, *electric shocks, &c.*, April 16
Shepherd, *electro telegraphy*, Oct. 18
Shore, *ornamental surfaces*, Dec. 15
Siemans, *steam engines*, March 29
Simpson, *raising heavy bodies*, June 5
Simpson & Forster, *solvents*, April 26
Slaughter, *steam engines*, Jan. 23
Sleigh, *railway carriages*, Feb. 8
Smith, *breakwaters*, June 5
Smith, *cordage*, May 24
Smith, *flour*, March 14
Smith, *fleeces*, Dec. 19
Smith, *lead*, May 31
Smith, *motive power*, June 7
Smith, *wearing apparel*, May 14
Snowden, *moulding*, Feb. 6

Spray & Nivett, *meters, &c.*, Dec. 21
Staite & Petrie, *electric instruments*, Sep. 20
Steel, *power loom*, June 7
Steiner, *Turkey red dye*, May 24
Stewart, *moulds and cores*, Jan. 4
Stocker, *beer-engines*, Nov. 17
Stovel, *coats and sleeves*, Oct. 18
Stowe, *blocks and sheaves*, June 20
Sturges, *candlesticks*, Feb. 14
Sturges & Harlow, *bedsteads*, Nov. 10
Summers, *fastenings*, July 9
Sutcliffe, *spinning*, May 3
Swan, *heating*, March 14
Talbot & Malone, *photography*, Dec. 19
Taylor, *lint machines*, Nov. 24
Taylor, *walls*, Feb. 8
Terry, *firewood*, Sep. 6
Thom, *cleansing fabrics*, May 15
Thomas, *window blinds*, Jan. 4
Thomas & Marsh, *looped fabrics*, Aug. 9
Thompson, *iron*, Aug. 1
Thompson, *effluvium prevention*, April 26
Thomson & Varnish, *glass vessels*, Dec. 19
Thomson, *smelting*, March 14
Thomson, *drawing instruments*, July 4
Thomson, *firewood*, March 28
Thorneycroft, *railway tyres*, June 26
Titch, *baking and drying*, Oct. 12
Tooth, *water-closets*, Feb. 8
Torkington, *railway chairs*, Oct. 12
Townsend & Moulden, *looped fabrics*, Feb 13
Tucker, *mantle-pieces*, Nov. 2
Tuckett, *manure*, Oct. 18
Tyler, *hats and caps*, Jan. 25
Urwin, *steam engines*, Jan. 11
Usher, *tilling land*, July 18
Vanillion, *hats and caps*, Mar. 28
Valdy, *glossing silks*, Sep. 20
Vernet, *preserving substances*, April 24
Vidie, *conveyances*, Nov. 2
Walker, *boots, shoes, & clogs*, July 18
Walker, *road machinery*, Feb. 8
Watson, *valves and cocks*, Oct. 12
Weare & Piggott, *electric batteries*, July 4
Webster, *gas*,
Westhead, *wadding*, March 3
Wilding, *motive power*, July 4
Wilkes, *knobs and handles*, May 8
Wilkins & Stacey, *boiling liquids*, Jan. 30
Williams, *puddling furnaces*, Jan. 13
Wilson, *candles, &c.*, March 14
Wilson, *combustion*, April 3
Wilson, *cutting tubes*, June 27
Wilson, *fatty matters*, Feb. 28
Wilson, *glass*, May 1
Wilson, *moulds and cores*, Dec. 30
Wilson, *steam engines*, June 7
Wilson, *sulphuric acid*, March 28
Wilson, *trusses*, May 1
Wilson, *wire ropes*, Nov. 8
Whaley & Lightoller, *bricks & tiles*, May 3
White, *gas and furnaces*, March 26
Whiteworth, *sanitary machines*, Dec. 19
Whitworth, *railway accidents*, Feb. 17
Woods, *bleaching*, July 24
Woods, *turn-tables*, June 28
Wooller, *weaving*, May 3
Woollet, *gun carriages*, April 3
Worsdell, *envelopes*, Nov. 17
Wren, *cleansing wheat*, Sep. 20
Wright, *fibrous substances*, Jan. 30
Wrigley, *yeast*, Jan. 11
Wyatt, *coating surfaces*, Oct. 18
Wythes, *railway chairs*, Dec. 15
Young, *ores*, Aug. 16
Yule & Chanter, *coating ships*, Aug. 1

POETRY.

KING ARTHUR.

(By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.)

Arthur visits the Coral Hall of the Three Kings—The Choice of the Three Arches—He turns from the First and Second Arch, and beholds himself in the Third a Corpse—The Sleeping King rises at Arthur's Question, "If his Death shall be in vain?"—The Vision of times to be—Cœur de Lion and the Age of Chivalry—The Tudors—Henry VII.—the Restorer of the Line of Arthur and the founder of Civil Freedom—Henry VIII. and the Revolution of Thought—Elizabeth and the Age of Poetry—The Union of Cymrian and Saxon, under the sway of "Crowned Liberty."

LI.

So turn'd with generous tears in manly eyes
The hardy Lord of heaven-taught Chivalry;
Lo the third arch and last!—In moonlight rise
The Cymrian rocks, dark-shining from the sea,
And all those rocks, some patriot war, foregone,
Hallows with grassy mound and starlit stone.

LII.

And where the softest falls the loving light,
He sees himself, stretch'd lifeless on the sward,
And by the corpse, with sacred robes of white
Leans on his ivory harp a lonely Bard;
Yea, to the Dead the sole still watchers given
Are the Fame-Singer and the Hosts of Heaven.

LIII.

But on the kingly front the kingly crown
Rests;—the pale right hand grasps the diamond glaive;
The brow, on which ev'n strife hath left no frown,
Calm in the halo Glory gives the Brave.
"Mortal, is *this* thy choice?" the Genius cried.
"Here Death; there Pleasure; and there Pomp!—decide!"

LIV.

"Death," answer'd Arthur, "is nor good nor ill
Save in the ends for which men die—and Death
Can oft achieve what Life may not fulfil,
And kindle earth with Valour's dying breath;
But oh, one answer to one terror deign,
My land—my people!—is that death in vain?"

LV.

Mute droop'd the Genius, but the unquiet form
Dreaming beside its brother king, arose.
Tho' dreaming still: As leaps the sudden storm
On sands Arabian, as with spasms and throes
Bursts the Fire-mount by soft Parthenopé,
Rose the veil'd Genius of the Things to be!

LVI.

Shook all the hollow caves;—with tortur'd groan,
Shook to their roots in the far core of hell;
Deep howl'd to deep—the monumental throne
Of the dead Giant rock'd;—each coral cell
Flash'd quivering billow like. Unshaken smil'd,
From the calm ruby base, the thorn-crown'd Child.

LVII.

The Genius rose; and thro' the phantom arch
Glided the Shadows of His own pale dreams;
The mortal saw the long procession march
Beside that image which his lemur seems:
An armed King—three lions on his shield—
First by the Bard-watch'd Shadow paused and kneel'd.

LVIII.

Kneel'd, there, his train—upon each mailëd breast
A red cross stamp'd; and deep as from a sea
With all its waves—full voices murmur'd—"Rest
Ever unburied, Sire of Chivalry!
Ever by Minstrel watch'd, and Knight ador'd,
King of the halo-brow and diamond sword!"

LIX.

Then, as from all the courts of all the earth,
The reverent pilgrims, countless, clustering came;
They whom the seas of fabled Sirens girth,
Or Baltic freezing in the Boreal flame;
Or they, who watch the Star of Bethlem quiver
By Carmel's Olive mount and Judah's river.

LX.

From violet Provence comes the Troubadour;
Ferrara sends her clarion-sounding son;
Comes from Iberian halls the turban'd Moor
With cymbals chiming to the clarion;
And, with large stride, amid the gaudier throng,
Stalks the vast Scald of Scandinavian song.

LXI.

Pass'd he who bore the lions and the cross,
And all that gorgeous pageant left the space
Void as a heart that mourns the golden loss
Of young illusions beautiful. A Race
Sedate, supplants upon the changeful stage,
Light's early sires—the Song-World's hero-age.

LXII.

Slow come the Shapes from out the dim Obscure,
A noon-like quiet circles swarming bays,
Seas gleam with sails, and wall-less towns secure,
Rise from the donjon sites of antique days;
Lo, the calm sovereign of that sober reign!
Unarm'd,—with burghers in his pompless train.

LXIII.

And by the corpse of Arthur kneels that king,
And murmurs, "Father of the Tudor, hail!
To thee nor bays, nor myrtle wreath I bring;
But in thy Son, the Dragon-born prevail,
And in my rule Right first deposes Wrong;
And first the Weak undaunted face the Strong."

LXIV.

He pass'd—Another, with a Nero's frown,
Shading the quick light of impatient eyes;
Strides on—and casts his sceptre, clattering, down,
And from the sceptre rushingly arise
Fierce sparks; along the heath they hissing run,
And the dull earth glows livid as a sun.

LXV.

And there is heard afar the hollow crash
Of ruin;—wind-borne, on the flames are driven:
But where, round falling shrines, they coil and flash,
A seraph's hand extends a scroll from heaven,
And the rude shape cries loud, "Behold, ye blind,
I who have trampled Men, have freed the Mind!"

LXVI.

So laughing grim, pass'd the Destroyer on;
And, after two pale shadows, to the sound
Of mutes more musical than Helicon,
A manlike Woman march'd:—The graves around
Yawn'd, and the ghosts of Knighthood, more serene
In death,—arose, and smil'd upon the Queen.

LXVII.

With her, (at either hand) two starry forms
  Glide—than herself more royal—and the glow
Of their own lustre each pale phantom warms
  Into the lovely life the angels know,
And as they pass, each Fairy leaves its cell,
And GLORIANA calls on ARIEL!

LXVIII.

Yet she, unconscious as the crescent queen
  Of orbs whose brightness makes her image bright,
Haught and imperious, thro' the borrowed sheen,
  Claims to herself the sovereignty of light,
And is herself so stately to survey
That orbs which lend, but seem to steal, the ray.

LXIX.

Elf-land divine, and Chivalry sublime,
  Seem there to hold their last high jubilee—
One glorious *Sabbat* of enchanted Time,
  Ere the dull spell seals the sweet glamoury.
And all those wonder-shapes in subject ring
Kneel where the Bard still sits beside the King.

LXX.

Slow falls a mist, far booms a labouring wind,
  As into night reluctant fades the Dream;
And lo, the smouldering embers left behind
  From the old sceptre-flame, with blood-red beam;
Kindle afresh, and the thick smoke-reeks go
Heavily up from marching fires below.

LXXI.

Hark! thro' sulphureous cloud the jarring bray
  Of trumpet-clangours—the strong shock of steel;
And fitful flashes light the fierce array
  Of faces gloomy with the calm of zeal,
Or knightlier forms, on wheeling chargers borne;
Gay in despair, and meeting zeal with scorn.

LXXII.

Forth from the throng came a majestic Woe,
  That wore the shape of Man—"And I" It said,
"I am thy Son; and if the Fates bestow
  Blood on my soul and ashes on my head;
Time's is the guilt, tho' mine the misery—
This teach me, Father—to forgive and die!"

LXXIII.

But here stern voices drown'd the mournful word,
Crying—"Men's freedom is the heritage
Left by the Hero of the Diamond Sword,"
And others answered—"Nay, the knightly age
Leaves, as its heirloom, knighthood, and that high
Life in sublimer life call'd loyalty."

LXXIV.

Then, thro' the hurtling clamour came a fair
Shape like a sworded seraph—sweet and grave;
And when the war heaved distant down the air
And died, as dies a whirlwind on the wave,
By the two forms upon the starry hill,
Stood the Arch Beautiful, august and still.

LXXV.

And thus It spoke—"I too will hail thee, 'Sire,'
Type of the Hero-age!—thy sons are not
On the earth's thrones. They who, with stately lyre,
Make kingly thoughts immortal, and the lot
Of the hard life divine with visitings
Of the far angels—are thy race of Kings.

LXXVI.

"All that ennobles strife in either cause,
And, rendering service stately, freedom wise,
Knits to the throne of God our human laws—
Doth heir earth's humblest son with royalties
Born from the Hero of the diamond sword,
Watched by the Bard, and by the Brave ador'd."

LXXVII.

Then the Bard, seated by the halo'd dead,
Lifts his sad eyes—and murmurs, "Sing of Him!"
Doubtful the stranger bows his lofty head,
When down descend his kindred Seraphim;
Borne on their wings he soars from human sight,
And Heaven regains the Habitant of Light.

LXXVIII.

Again, and once again—from many a pale
And swift succeeding, dim-distinguished, crowd,
Swells slow the pausing pageant. Mount and vale
Mingle in gentle daylight, with one cloud
On the far welkin, which the iris hues
Steal from its gloom with rays that interfuse.

LXXIX.

Mild, like all strength, sits Crownëd Liberty,
  Wearing the aspect of a youthful Queen:
And far outstretch'd along the unmeasured sea
  Rests the vast shadow of her throne; serene
From the dumb icebergs to the fiery zone,
Rests the vast shadow of that guardian throne.

LXXX.

And round her group the Cymrian's changeless race
  Blent with the Saxon, brother-like; and both
Saxon and Cymrian from that sovereign trace
  Their hero line;—sweet flower of age-long growth;
The single blossom on the twofold stem;—
Arthur's white plume crests Cerdic's diadem.

LXXXI.

Yet the same harp that Taliessin strung
  Delights the sons whose sires the chords delighted;
Still the old music of the mountain tongue
  Tells of a race not conquered but united;
That, losing nought, wins all the Saxon won,
And shares the realm 'where never sets the sun.'

LXXXII.

Afar is heard the fall of headlong thrones,
  But from that throne as calm the shadow falls;
And where Oppression threats and Sorrow groans
  Justice sits listening in her gateless halls,
And ev'n, if powerless, still intent, to cure,
Whispers to Truth, "Truths conquer that endure."

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